International Journal of Engineering & Extended Technologies Research (IJEETR)

|ISSN: 2322-0163| www.ijeetr.com | A Bimonthly, Peer Reviewed, Scholarly Indexed Journal |

| Volume 4, Issue 6, November-December 2022 |

DOI:10.15662/IJEETR.2022.0406012

Scalable Cloud Data Integration Models for Smart Healthcare Information Exchange

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ABSTRACT: Modern healthcare systems are evolving into smart and connected service networks, organized around people and enabled by information technology and data for improving lifestyle, health, and wellness. As the amount of data in smart healthcare applications keeps increasing, privacy, security, and legal concerns are becoming critical for sharing sensitive healthcare information across organizations, especially as organizations migrate their services to either hybrid or full cloud solutions. Cloud computing plays a major role in smart healthcare application systems by providing data infrastructures, architectures, and services with efficient data storage and processing capabilities. Integrating heterogeneous data to and from various cloud data services constitutes a significant challenge in cloud-based healthcare applications, particularly in healthcare information exchange.

This section presents scalable, evidence-based, and formally structured analysis of cloud data integration for smart healthcare data exchange. The core concepts and operating objectives of cloud data integration for smart healthcare information exchange are defined, the key architectural paradigms are identified, and the security, privacy, and legal considerations associated with the integration of sensitive healthcare information across organizations are addressed. Seeking cost-efficient storage and processing solutions, the discussion identifies suitable data integration models, including cloud-native data lakehouse architectures and event-driven, stream-processing data pipelines. The analysis also includes issues related to data quality, performance and scalability, and applicable implementation strategies. Such an encompassing view supports the design and management of cloud-based data integration solutions that address the scalable data-related requirements of organizations in smart healthcare ecosystems.

KEYWORDS: Smart healthcare; cloud computing; cloud data integration; healthcare interoperability; big data; big data analytics; machine learning; artificial intelligence; cyber-physical systems; health information exchange; Internet of Things; health-related data exchange; security; privacy; economy; costs; performance; scalability; data governance; quality assurance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud data integration supports the acquisition, transformation, movement, and storage of data from various sources to make it accessible for analytics and future consumption. Cloud-based integration infrastructure facilitates sharing and reusing both data and analytics across a broad spectrum of domains. Researchers can publish health and research datasets on cloud services, allowing for their subsequent reuse by analysts, healthcare providers, or data scientists with advanced analyses and interpretations. This reusable cloud integration provides significant economic benefits due to reduced duplicate data preparation efforts and the ability to run multiple analytical workloads over the same set of integrated and curated data.

As cloud data integration requires substantial costs, especially for datasets subject to incessant changes or frequent new entries, scalable models can help organizations minimize expenses. This work presents three family models, the first designed for scalable Event-Driven Cloud Data Integration, the second for automated Cloud Data Integration based on the fast synchronisation of new and changed data, and the last focused on Mapping and Executing Data Stream Data Integration Pipelines in the Cloud. The first two models belong to Data Integration as a Service paradigms, whereas the third uses an Infrastructure as a Service approach. Additionally, an Enhanced Elastic Cloud Data Integration Architecture provides an integration solution that supports the scalable integration of multiple datasets from multiple sources into a Data Lake.

1.1. Background and Significance

Healthcare systems generate and store vast amounts of data, making interoperable healthcare data integration services a significant research focus of cloud computing. Data-integration-as-a-Service (DIaaS) enables diverse data-generating services to deposit their data in the cloud without creating and maintaining complex data-integration infrastructures.

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Nevertheless, existing DIaaS solutions—especially for smart healthcare—lack scalability analysis and design support, leading to unclear performance, effectiveness, and cost degradation.

Cloud-based DIaaS supports the service-oriented paradigm of service consumers creating composites by forming cloud calls to service providers. A DIaaS provider integrates data deposited in the cloud by multiple healthcare service consumers and exposes integrated data sets for use by DIaaS service consumers. Achieving effective, scalable healthcare-DIaaS solutions is essential for establishing useful cloud-based smart-healthcare DIaaS connexions.

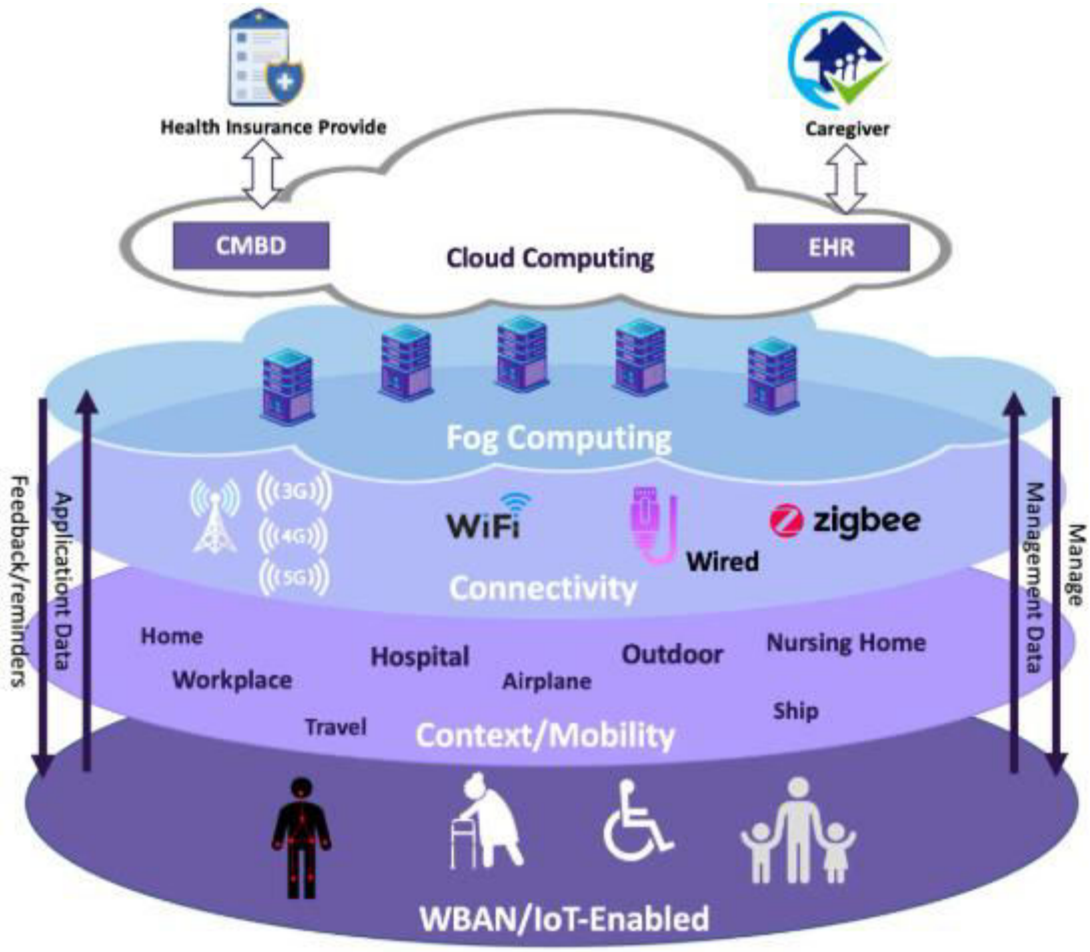

Fig 1: Smart Healthcare Network Management

1.2. Research design

The proposed evidence-based architecture integrates decision support services into all facets of the cloud data integration process. The models and guidelines support development, deployment, and operation. They are scalable, satisfying microservice demand patterns and burst workloads while ensuring efficient data management throughout the data lifecycle.

The multiscale multi-paradigm architecture consists of two distinct but interconnected operational layers. The business layer is responsible for operational aspects, such as ad-hoc queries and result reporting, and more regular tasks, such as integration and warehousing of newly generated data. SMART CI Cloud Services host other parts of the smart cloud data integration process. They support smart healthcare processes across all phases of the data lifecycle: acquisition, storage, preparation, integration, analysis, distribution, and archiving, thus contributing to the decision support quadrant. They also support additional clinical data integration and processing tasks not performed by the operational phase services.

The multiscale multi-paradigm architecture is designed with two interconnected operational layers that work together to manage and process healthcare data efficiently. The **business layer** focuses on operational activities, including handling

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ad-hoc queries, generating result reports, and performing routine processes such as the integration and warehousing of newly generated data. Complementing this layer, the **SMART CI Cloud Services** host additional components of the smart cloud data integration framework. These services enable smart healthcare operations across the entire data lifecycle, including data acquisition, storage, preparation, integration, analysis, distribution, and archiving. By supporting these stages, SMART CI Cloud Services play a key role in the decision-support environment, ensuring that healthcare stakeholders can access meaningful insights from integrated data. Additionally, they facilitate specialized clinical data integration and processing tasks that are not managed by the operational phase services, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency and capability of the architecture.

Equation 1: Hybrid-cloud cost function (private capacity + on-demand burst)
Step 1 — Define workload and threshold
Let:

- L= incoming workload rate (e.g., requests/sec, jobs/min, events/sec)
- T= private-cloud capacity threshold (max workload served privately)

Then the workload splits into:

- **Private-served** portion: $\min(L, T)$
- **Burst (public cloud)** portion: $\max(0, L - T)$

Step 2 — Define unit costs
Let:

- c_p= amortized private-cloud unit cost [$/workload-unit]
- c_o= on-demand/public-cloud unit cost [$/workload-unit]

Step 3 — Total cost as sum of the two parts

$$C(L) = c_p \cdot \min(L, T) \; + \; c_o \cdot \max(0, L - T)$$

Step 4 — Write it as a clean piecewise function
Because min and max are piecewise:

- If $L \leq T$: all handled privately

$$C(L) = c_p L$$

- If $L > T$: private handles T, burst goes on-demand

$$C(L) = c_p T + c_o (L - T)$$

That is:

$$C(L) = \begin{cases} c_p L, & L \leq T \\ c_p T + c_o (L - T), & L > T \end{cases}$$

II. FOUNDATIONS OF CLOUD-BASED HEALTHCARE DATA INTEGRATION

Cloud computing has transformed healthcare systems, providing the required frameworks for storing, processing, and analyzing distributed and voluminous data collected from various sources. Health data integration refers to consolidating and joining data from varied, heterogeneous, inconsistent, and dissimilar sources—such as hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, medical devices, and mobile applications—into a repository that enables successful management and also supports multimodal applications within the domain. A successful cloud data-integration model requires the definitions of requisite data sources, types of status change, timing of data access, targets of information exchange, and choice of data-integration mechanisms. Data integration using a cloud approach can accelerate patient diagnosis and reduce care-related errors, thus helping healthcare providers and organizations to deliver improved services.

The integration of incoming health data stream data supports healthcare applications such as disease prediction and patient monitoring. There are two scenarios: (1) a patient's health data is continuously collected from various sources and (2) alerts with specific events and conditions are generated. In both scenarios, data from several sources have to be integrated to reach the target receivers—including practitioners, staff, data lakehouses, and data warehouses. These sources and the direction of information exchange vary depending on the status change either of an individual patient or of the healthcare system.

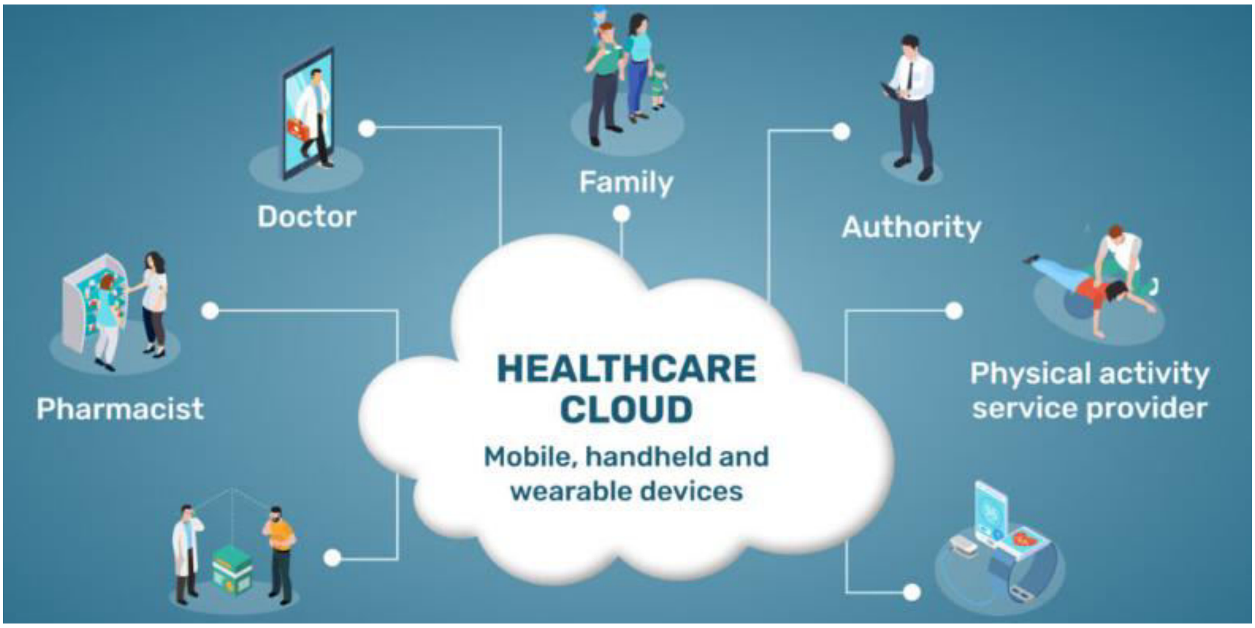

Fig 2: Cloud Computing in Healthcare

2.1. Core Concepts and Objectives

A comprehensive model of cloud-based data integration for smart healthcare systems is introduced. The model addresses the essential requirements and major problems of data integration service offerings on public cloud infrastructures, together with sector-specific issues, mainly focusing on integration-ready data. Four pillars of cloud-based healthcare integration are identified: a scalable data lakehouse architecture; event-driven and stream-processing pipelines for data-in-motion; security, privacy, and compliance measures for sensitive data; and data governance and quality assurance capabilities. Elaboration of these pillars—including specific, cost-focused integration designs—and establishment of direct correspondences to cloud and healthcare-specific non-functional and functional properties contribute to evidence-based and formally structured modelling of cloud data integration for smart healthcare.

Data integration is the process of combining data from multiple sources to create a unified and valuable information resource. In a cloud system, data integration offers a service that allows customers to prepare data in a process-efficient way by addressing the major challenges of today's big data landscape. Public cloud solutions are attractive for such service offerings because they abstract the underlying infrastructure and cater for elastic scaling and pay-per-use pricing. The cost-focus inherent in cloud computing impacts the design of a data integration service. However, many of these implications remain invisible. A specific emphasis on preparing the data effectively for evaluation through data lakes lies at the heart of the integration infrastructure, with direct correspondences to simplified design and automation, machine learning (ML) augmentation, process optimization, and provision of data-in-motion capabilities.

Equation 2: Elastic scaling rule using performance thresholds (batch + event)

Step 1 — Define the controlled metric

For batch pipelines:

- $M_b(t)$= mean completion time at time t

Define thresholds:

- T_u= upper completion-time threshold
- T_l= lower completion-time threshold, with $T_l < T_u$

Let:

- $k(t)$= number of clusters (or workers) provisioned at time t

Step 2 — Scaling policy (logic form)

$$k(t^+) = \begin{cases} k(t)+1, & M_b(t) > T_u \\ k(t)-1, & M_b(t) < T_l \text{ and } k(t) > k_{\min} \\ k(t), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Step 3 — Do the same for event response time

Let:

- $M_e(t)$= mean response time for event-driven integration
- R_u, R_l= upper/lower response-time thresholds

$$k(t^+) = \begin{cases} k(t) + 1, & M_e(t) > R_u \\ k(t) - 1, & M_e(t) < R_l \text{ and } k(t) > k_{\min} \\ k(t), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2.2. Architectural Paradigms

Healthcare data are traditionally stored in siloed, proprietary systems, often leading to incomplete or outdated information for clinical decisions. Yet cloud-based healthcare data integration models enable richer data aggregation by storing information from multiple sources into a consolidated target system. Established cloud data integration patterns and models based on virtualization, federation, or data marts have proven effective for many domains. However, specific use cases and requirements introduced by the particular characteristics of healthcare datasets demand additional considerations and architectures. These can best be addressed by the broader cloud data lakehouse or event-driven event-stream-processing paradigms.

Cloud data lakehouse architectures combine cloud object storage with data warehouse capabilities, thus providing a scalable and flexible consolidation layer. Cloud data lakehouses can be further extended into Lake-DW patterns, where the bulk of the data is kept in an object storage-based data lake, but data-table-backed materialized views are defined in a data warehouse for low-latency query execution. Event-driven processing enables real-time integration of streaming and batch datasets, allowing for combination and triggering in response to data generation at the sources. Such mechanisms can be leveraged for smart cities or smart healthcare, where events can occur at multiple data sources and processing is no longer bound to a predefined sequence of tasks.

III. SCALABLE INTEGRATION MODELS

Scalable integration models enable cloud-based data lakehouses that support healthcare information exchange, establishing a layer of semantic consistency and event-driven data pipelines for convergence. Cloud computing provides efficient integration by hosting an extensive collection of healthcare data assets, including electronic health records, medical reports, sensor data, social media data, and data from various wearable devices. Yet, the architectural models and techniques for scalable integration of these assets are not fully mature. A cloud data lakehouse architecture, enhancing the conventional data lakehouse by introducing a variety of continuous online data processing features using fast-refreshing event-driven and stream data processing pipelines, can provide a more complete solution. This architecture enables a more flexible, extensible, and scalable model for the cloud-based integration of healthcare data assets and for supporting information systems that rely on information exchange between multiple parties. The solution is based on the construction of an event-driven and stream data processing integration layer.

Cloud-based data lakehouse architecture provides a unified platform to support mainstream batch processing workload, online analytical processing, real-time visual analytics, and continuous online data processing and analytics. In this context, an event-driven data processing pipeline provides near real-time query results and data updates by automatically triggering data processing tasks in response to the generation of events. In contrast, a stream data processing pipeline provides query results that are continuously refreshed to reflect the most current data stored in the underlying data lake. Although conventional cloud data lakehouse architecture is primarily designed for batch processing, the architecture itself can be enhanced by incorporating a variety of continuous online data processing features, enabling new event-driven and stream data processing pipelines.

Equation 3: Stream-processing constraint: delay must be bounded

Step 1 — Define delay

Let:

- $D(t)$= end-to-end delay (event ingestion → integrated output)
- $D_{\max}$= maximum allowable delay (SLA)

Step 2 — Service constraint

$$D(t) \le D_{\max} \forall t$$

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Step 3 — Provisioning objective (conceptual)
A typical control objective becomes:

$$\min_{k(t)} \ \mathrm{Cost}(k(t)) \mathrm{s.t.} D(t) \le D_{\max}$$

3.1. Data Lakehouse Architectures for Healthcare

Recent developments in artificial intelligence and distributed processing have made cloud-based storage and computing attractive to healthcare application vendors. However, adoption by many healthcare facilities remains low because existing on-premise solutions are highly integrated and tailored to the specific requirements of the different stakeholders. These systems support storage, processing, and analysis of healthcare data, but are costly, inflexible, and require extensive integration efforts. Healthcare facilities often defer investment in expensive processing infrastructure by outsourcing specialized and resource-intensive analytics. An alternative strategy capitalizes on the growing number of service organizations offering hybrid cloud services. With lower demand for physical storage and processing capacity than for archiving and data-sharing services, larger healthcare organizations are establishing cloud data lakes to temporarily accommodate but not permanently store non-critical data. The availability of nearly unlimited cloud storage and processing resources in combination with the analytics and data-science ecosystems of the leading cloud providers enables healthcare service vendors to offer smart fractional cloud data and analytics solutions at attractive costs, thus stimulating adoption by small and medium healthcare organizations.

Healthcare data scientists need to confirm that these funds are well-spent and that the cloud data-lake approach is sustainable for their healthcare domain in general. For this reason, it is crucial to understand whether cloud resource consumption costs follow the premise of the shared-economy concept of "pay-as-you-use" and if such services can be provided on a cost-effective basis. The analysis should focus on cloud analytical-data-lake research and distinguish between the residence and flow of data. Residence refers to the storage of healthcare data that is seldom accessed outside of archival processes, while flow refers to the large and increasing volume of time-critical, oriented data generated by modern smart medical devices. Event-driven pipelines are used to support the flow of data, while a mixed lake-store architectural pattern integrates cloud storage and processing. This architectural construction pairs the main advantages of cloud object-store for seldom-accessed data with the search, format, and access benefits of cloud tabular store for frequently used data.

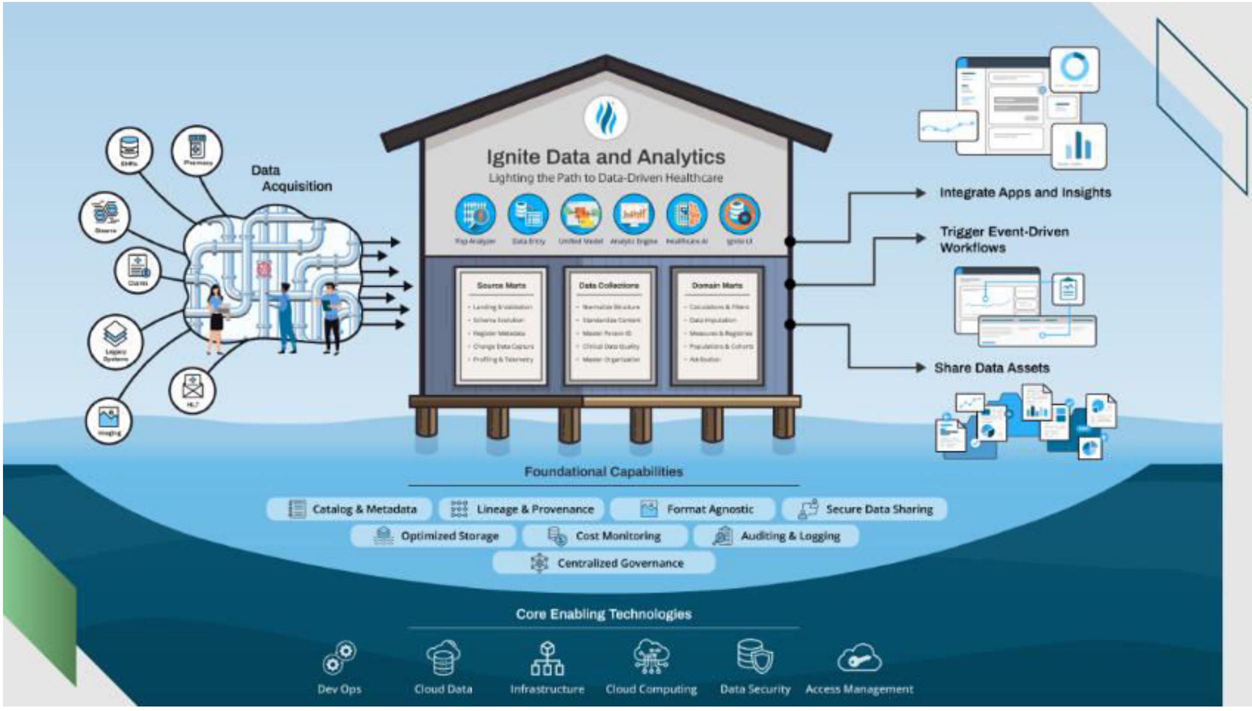

Fig 3: Data Lakehouse Architectures for Healthcare

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3.2. Event-Driven and Stream Processing Pipelines

The event-driven architecture (EDA) pattern makes event notification the focal point of integration. By creating an event transmission channel that is independent of application components, EDA permits loosely coupled integration, processing, and application systems. Nevertheless, it is also possible to integrate components through a shared event store. In fact, some event processing systems deploy an event store for query and analysis purposes.

EDA is beneficial in scenarios where a multitude of discrete data-generating processes need to be tracked and recorded to satisfy the information requirements of a variety of businesses and applications. These data-generating events may have minimal application and business impact on their own, but they may be of considerable interest and value when examined collectively. Consider a smart hospital in which sensors attached to patients transmit regular data about their health conditions. Streaming answers to health-care authorities and companies about patients' health situations are of minor interest; however, authorized private companies in tourism, insurance, and health could benefit from a collective analysis of these data.

Smart healthcare requires the management of patient health and medical data in storage and streaming/real-time-processing modes. It also benefits from the ability to respond in real time to situational and contextual events, as well as the analysis of the data generated by external agents, controllable sensors, in-hospital equipment, and even patients themselves.

IV. SECURITY, PRIVACY, AND COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Security, privacy, and regulatory compliance rank among healthcare organizations' foremost challenges when participating in cloud-based information exchange. The lack of appropriate controls can result in unauthorized access and disclosure of sensitive protected health information (PHI), compromising data security and integrity. Moreover, cloud service providers (CSPs) must verify their customers' adherence to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). CSPs can mitigate risks and facilitate compliance by providing healthcare organizations with security solutions that address three key areas: access control and identity management, data anonymization and de-identification, and detection of sensitive data.

Data Access-Control Models Control and Identity Management Access-control policies determine how users interact with the data stored in cloud environments. Such policies can be expressed as a set of rules that govern the data accessed by users, their required access types, and the permissible operations or transitions. Organizations can store their sensitive data in the cloud using Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC), which restricts data access based on defined user attributes such as role, time, and location. Data sensitive to a specific user can be moved to a different cloud location, minimizing the chance of privacy breaches. User attributes should be verified by trusted authorities before being granted to a user, ensuring that the attributes are legitimately acquired.

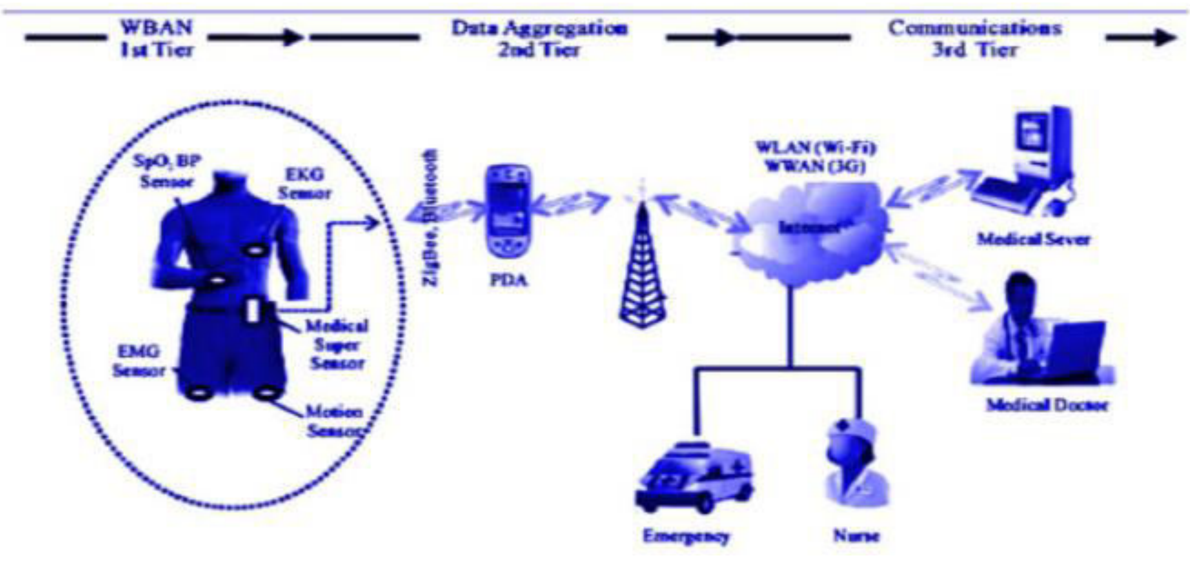

Fig 4: Security, Privacy, and Compliance Considerations

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4.1. Access Control and Identity Management

Access control and identity management play key roles in the security of cloud-based healthcare ecosystems. Despite the varying functional, organizational, and regulatory requirements for individual healthcare organizations, pertinent identification and authorization processes must be enforced for their respective users. In cloud-based architectures, identity and access management must also account for the unique set of requirements, risks, and challenges introduced by the multiple interoperation modalities among the involved parties (i.e. service, application, resource, and system providers/consumers).

For both service and application-level interoperation, new approaches for identity and access management raised interest in federated identity management systems, which allow service providers to rely on identity providers with whom end-users have established trust relationships. These systems decentralize user credentials, offer several usability and security advantages, reduce costs for service providers, and support the requirements of outsourced storage, application sharing, and community cloud services. Several cloud-based identity and attribute management systems combine the single sign-on capabilities of existing federated systems with privacy policies, support for users' delegation of access, and user-controlled sharing of attributes. In contrast, some attribute-based encryption schemes cryptographically enforce privacy-assured data sharing for a medical expert cloud environment with server delegation. Identity management frameworks with extended support for pseudonymity and authorizations modeled as policies are also relevant for helping organizations reduce their EU General Data Protection Regulation compliance costs.

4.2. Data Anonymization and De-Identification

Privacy and confidentiality concerns impede the adoption of cloud computing in healthcare data integration. Cloud data integration models must therefore ensure compliance with privacy regulations that govern healthcare operations. In particular, ED-SHIE models should implement either data anonymization or data de-identification techniques. Data anonymization replaces sensitive attributes in a dataset with non-sensitive equivalent values so that the re-identification of individuals is impossible. Popular anonymization techniques include k-anonymity, l-diversity, and t-closeness. Data de-identification performs replacement of sensitive attributes in a dataset with quasi-identifiers, thus making the actual identification of individuals difficult, but not impossible. De-identification retains the option to re-identify records, with proper access control mechanisms in place.

In summary, data Cloud data integration models for smart healthcare must implement adequate de-identification or anonymization methods to address privacy issues, especially when data sharing across organizations is involved. Data-sharing infrastructure for cloud-based data integration is a special case of extended data-sharing infrastructure. Furthermore, security and privacy of sensitive individuals' data must be guaranteed before patient data can be shared with external trusted third parties or used for analysis and mining.

Equation 4: Privacy math: k-anonymity, l-diversity, t-closeness

Goal: each individual is indistinguishable among at least $k$records w.r.t. quasi-identifiers (QI).

Step 1: Choose quasi-identifier attributes

Example QI set: {Age, ZIP, Gender}

Step 2: Partition dataset into equivalence classes

Two records are in the same class if they share the same QI values **after generalization/suppression**.

Let equivalence classes be $E_1, \dots, E_m$.

Step 3: k-anonymity condition

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}: \ |E_i| \geq k$$

V. DATA GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Key factors of successful cloud data integration for smart healthcare encompass not only security and compliance aspects but also governance of distributed datasets and their quality. In the context of cloud-based data integration, governance entails centralized control over access permissions, system configuration, and management of shared datasets with particular emphasis on metadata such as provenance and quality metrics.

Defining who is allowed to do what in a cloud environment can be formalized into an access control model that specifies the subject, action, object, and the additional constraints under which the action is permissible. Preserving patient confidentiality has key implications on both access control and data anonymization strategies because of the distributed ownership and control of data shared within and across organizations. Respecting these privacy regulations demands additional steps before rich datasets containing health-related aspects can be used for non-clinical purposes. Suitable

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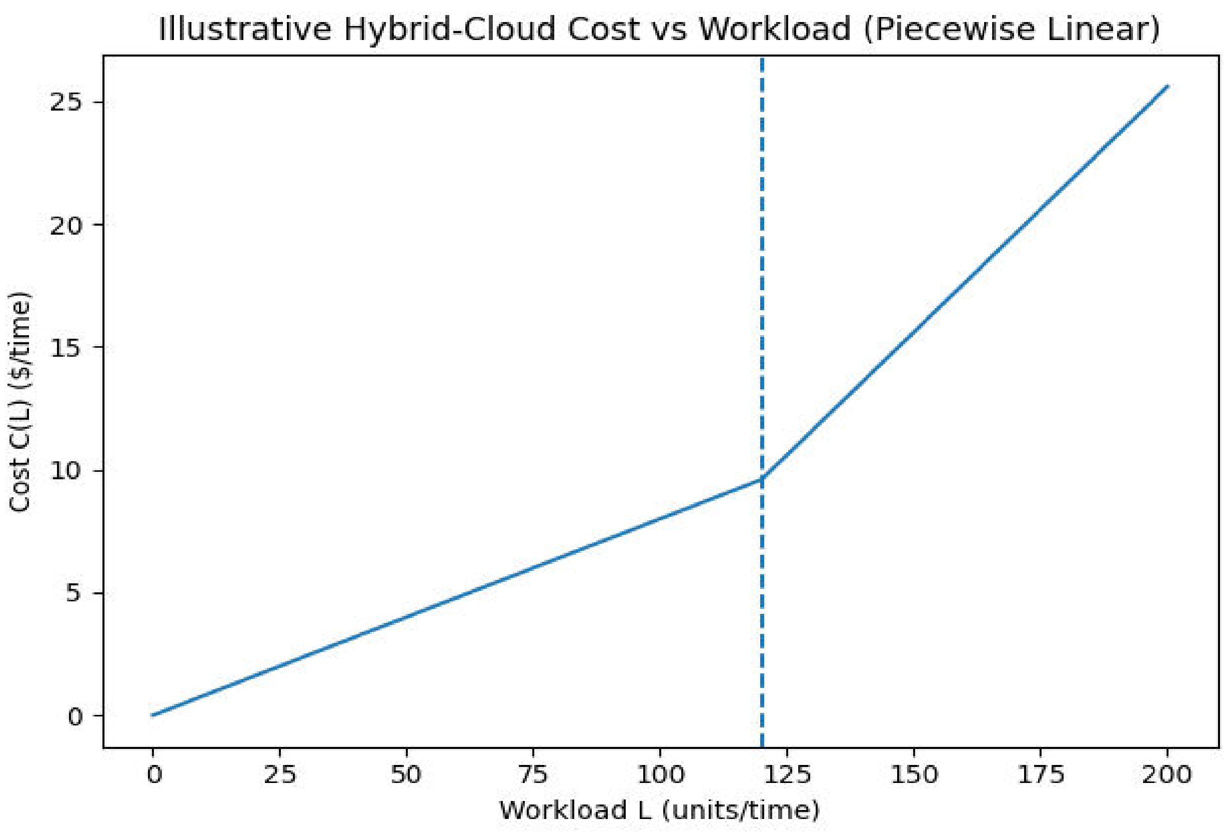
recognition of the quality of incompletely or imperfectly collected data is necessary for quality-aware data integration, enabling users to make sound decisions toward better healthcare services.

5.1. Metadata Management and Provenance

Effective metadata management and data provenance are critical for successful data integration efforts in healthcare and other smart-sector environments. Metadata management involves building and maintaining an integral catalogue that describes the data available in a system or organisation, including its source, structure, format, content, licensing, security and access controls, timing, and any alteration history. Such a catalogue helps potential users judge whether specific data are relevant and findable for a given purpose, averting the wasted effort of searching through irrelevant data repositories. This priority applies to both integrated and original data, as well as their provenance.

Provenance indicates the origins of the data in a collection and describes its history, including where, how, and by whom it was generated, and any other transformations that the data underwent. Data provenance is crucial for assessing the quality and reliability of experimental data, especially with respect to reproducibility. Solutions such as WoOPs are dedicated to provenance tracking in cloud computing environments. Data integration in the Smart Health care context may also lead to ambiguous and, at times, contradictory results: provenance tracking thus serves to indicate the data that produced a given result, and being able to demonstrate that a certain experiments used a specific medical formulation of a drug at a certain concentration level is a compelling argument in support of a scientific statement.



5.2. Quality Metrics and Validation Procedures

Data cleansing, validation, and quality control processes address the reliability and accuracy of information. A healthcare data lakeside provides some level of data consistency, preventing mismatched entity states or ID values. However, patients may access and contribute to their own records. Patients-recorded data often lack clear standards assigned by trusted third parties and may need different data cleansing and transformation protocols than ID data stored with hospitals. A health data lakeside tends to contain records of the same event in different continents. Data recording in different regions undergoes different naming, tracing, and validation rules depending on epidemiological risk and data sensitivity.

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Quality metrics are procedures, statistical measures, or categorizations used to evaluate data quality and ensure compliance with specific standards. Quality control checks are applied to ensure that food products meet selected parameters. Quality auditing compares quality levels with another benchmarked standard, which may be the author's previously published measure or a government-specified standard. Validation verifies data quality for AI training and confidence levels for decision making. In healthcare, a better product—in this case, food or meal data—may offer a higher quality-level category, making the effort worthwhile. Preventing data mishaps is often more cost-effective than investigating accusations of data misuse.

Equation 5: Diversity (step-by-step definition)
Let sensitive attribute be S(e.g., Diagnosis).
Step 1: For each equivalence class E_i, compute the set of distinct sensitive values:

$$\mathcal{S}(E_i) = \{S(r): r \in E_i\}$$

Step 2: Distinct l-diversity requirement

$$| \mathcal{S}(E_i) | \geq l \forall i$$

VI. PERFORMANCE, SCALABILITY, AND COST IMPLICATIONS

The cost and performance of cloud-based systems depend on diverse factors. For cloud data lakes and lakehouses serving healthcare applications, three areas of analysis are particularly crucial: elastic scaling strategies, trade-offs between compute and storage resources, budget estimation, and cost optimization strategies.

In a healthcare context, Data Integration-as-a-Service models that scale elastically can be classified as event-driven, batch-driven, or stream processing. In combination, these paradigms enable scalable integration of healthcare data lakes and integration systems. Recent years have seen growing demand for integrating real-time heterogeneous data from health-related systems (smart health devices, social networks, mobile applications)

Data lakes and lakehouses inherently benefit from scaling policies that minimize the expensive components, with scaling-down decisions generally occurring on less frequent (coarse) time scales than scaling-up decisions. Emerging dynamic models in event-driven Data Integration-as-a-Service settings can exploit this advantage. For batch-facing processing pipelines, functions as a source, Data Integration-as-a-Service query, and principal backend. Pipelines are scheduled using a ready-queue model where the time until a downstream consumer first requires a batch is a critical driver of holistic performance. For Data Integration-as-a-Service operators exposed to knowledge-based applications, timing criterion can be captured as "serve within window."

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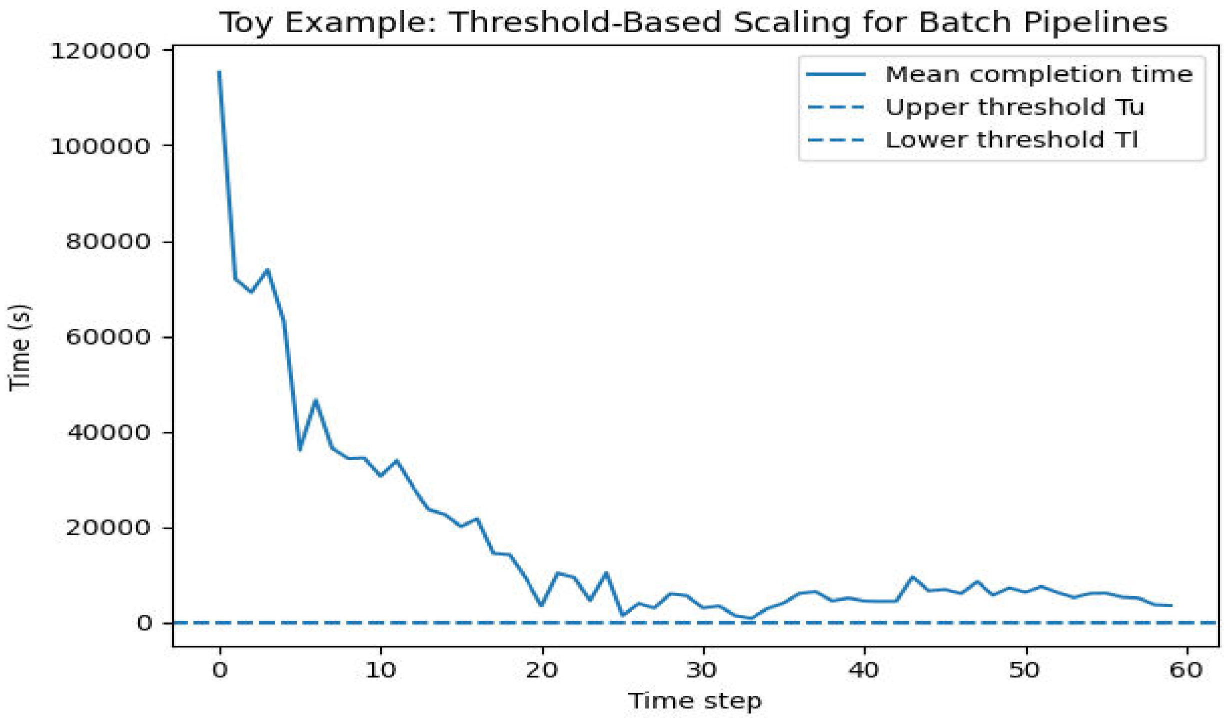

6.1. Elastic Scaling Strategies

Elastic scaling strategies of cloud data integration models for smart healthcare are determined by monitoring the cloud service cost and performance metrics that control dynamic provisioning of cloud resources. Dynamic provisioning applies to hybrid cloud models where the combination of on-demand (pay-as-you-go) and capacity planning is employed to reduce expenses, especially for seldom-happening events, such as minute of GDP spike during weekends, national or local festivals, etc. In this case, the cloud service cost can be expressed with a cost function analogous to the electricity cost function76. The service provider incurs the cost of a private cloud for the enterprise processing traffic, and the on-demand cloud cost for the burst beyond a predefined threshold as shown below:

The scaling strategy dynamically provisions processing resources based on different performance metric thresholds. For example, the mean completion time threshold of batch data would control the scaling of processing resources for batch data processing, while the mean response time threshold of event data would control the scaling of processing resources for event data processing. Whenever the mean completion time exceeds the upper threshold for batch data, one more cluster is provisioned. Once the mean completion time drops below the lower threshold, one cluster is de-provisioned. Similarly, the cluster is dynamically scaled for event data based on the mean response time.

Besides cloud service cost, it is important to control resource provisioning to avoid occasional delay of event processing pipelines (stream processing pipeline). In contrast to batch processing that uses quality of service as an efficiency metric, stream processing is service oriented and needs to fulfill the requirement of event time, e.g., real-time monitoring on stock and currency price changing trend or warning to prevent earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters. Delay, rather than the throughput, should therefore be the decision making parameter for resource provisioning.

6.2. Compute-Storage Trade-offs

Over the past few years, prices of cloud storage and processing have become increasingly competitive, with significant reductions for large volumes of stored user data. This has led to a shift away from traditional best-of-breed data warehouses to an integrated strategy that consolidates decision-supporting queries for a complete enterprise. These costs, however, must be balanced with the cost associated with the latency, quality, and integrity of the data, especially when real-time processing is necessary for a given use case. To address this issue, a new paradigm is emerging that consolidates both raw and processed data through the use of a data lakehouse. Here, a data lakehouse is the merger of a data lake and a data warehouse; it contains all the data in its raw format in a data lake while also hosting cleansed and easily accessible information in a data warehouse.

Modern data platforms offer a strategic architecture that is simple to implement and offers good price-performance metrics for a broad range of processing operations. Data is ingested and consumed by end users via a single platform, with a common access layer that interacts with a multitude of back-end engines (data lakes, data warehouses, data science workbenches). The actual compute occurs on the platform within the different back-end engines, which are wired together by a service layer. The storage of these systems is economically optimal, allowing organizations to access storage-optimized cloud object stores such as AWS S3 or Rewind, which possess almost no write costs.

VII. CONCLUSION

Despite significant advances in infrastructures, architectures, and services for cloud data integration, challenges remain that may severely limit the adoption of these models by healthcare operators. Healthcare data is highly sensitive and collected from diverse sources, making uniform cloud-based data integration fundamentally conflicting. Effective cloud-based data integration for smart healthcare requires extreme scalability, security, privacy, and a range of compliance controls. Therefore, it is imperative to move beyond traditional bottom-up, end-to-end approaches based on centralized data warehouses toward fully top-down designs based on the federation of independent sub-systems. Cloud-native Data Lakehouse architectures offer a functional, scalable, economically viable, and secure solution that also minimizes compliance liability. Data sharing may still require batch or near-real-time operation modes, but in contrast to classical ETL-based approaches, specialized Event-driven, Microservices architectures and data streaming platforms support near-zero maintenance cost, continuous operation, and elastic scaling.

Future frameworks must explore the interplay between these solutions for classical healthcare Data Warehouses based on structured data and extreme-volume Data Lakehouse stacks for machine learning-based services built around unstructured data. Further attention will be devoted to governance issues, with a focus on access control, identity management, data anonymization, and Quality of Service, and on performance, scalability, and cost trade-offs, including elastic scaling strategies for cloud processes and intelligent caching for data recall.

7.1. Future Directions

Emerging evidence reveals that although the variety, volume, and velocity of healthcare data relies on expanding cloud services, researchers still face significant security-, privacy-, and compliance-related challenges. Owing to the rich variety of speeds, computer, sensor, social, and network sources available from cloud-based mobile systems, integrating and exchanging healthcare data remains burdensome. The analysis predicts that the availability of smart healthcare big data substantially favour product and service development across all healthcare segments while revealing hidden knowledge on self-care and preventive measures. Five essential elements have been identified for the real-time exchange of sensitive privacy-protected cloud data: administrative services, standards and layers for cloud services; data translation facilities; a sensitive data processing unit; and a data exchange solution. Cloud data integration marks the completion of the day-to-day cloud operations and package developments with highly accurate health information collection and management for Indian and international disease control systems.

The foundations and cloud models for providing smart healthcare data integration services have been structured based on the evidence. Security, privacy, and compliance challenges have been examined along with accessible control and identity management rules, data anonymity and de-identification techniques, and a sensitive data processing unit. Metadata management, data quality assurance and service delivery, and performance-related aspects are also evaluated, presenting guidelines for deploying a real-time process within a multicloud environment. Further broadened research and development on the scalable data integration model will address transport models that share large healthcare data in an elastic manner, proximal data delivery for real-time applications, and a wide variety of sensitive data exchange while exploring product-development opportunities for chemicals, foods, and electronics.

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| Volume 4, Issue 6, November-December 2022 |

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