

To demonstrate the power and efficiency of the LFS, we turn to the world of insurance. We consider the basic reporting requirements for a typical claims workflow. In this scenario, the organization might be interested in the key metrics driven by claims processes. For example:

- Number of active policies
- Number of claims
- Value of claims
- Total exposure
- Loss ratio

Additionally, the business might want a view of potentially suspicious claims and a breakdown by incident type and severity. All these metrics are easily calculable from two key sources of data: 1) the book of policies and 2) claims filed by customers. The policy and claims records are typically stored in a combination of enterprise data warehouses (EDWs) and operational databases. The main challenge becomes connecting to these sources and ingesting data into our lakehouse, where we can leverage the power of Databricks to calculate the desired outputs.

Luckily, the flexible design of the LFS makes it easy to leverage best-in-class products from a range of SaaS technologies and tools to handle specific tasks. One possible solution for our claims analytics use case would be to use [Fivetran](#) for the batch ingestion plane. Fivetran provides a simple and secure platform for connecting to numerous data sources and delivering data directly to the Databricks Data Intelligence Platform. Additionally, it offers native support for CDC, schema evolution and workload scheduling. In Figure 2, we show the technical architecture of a practical solution for this use case.

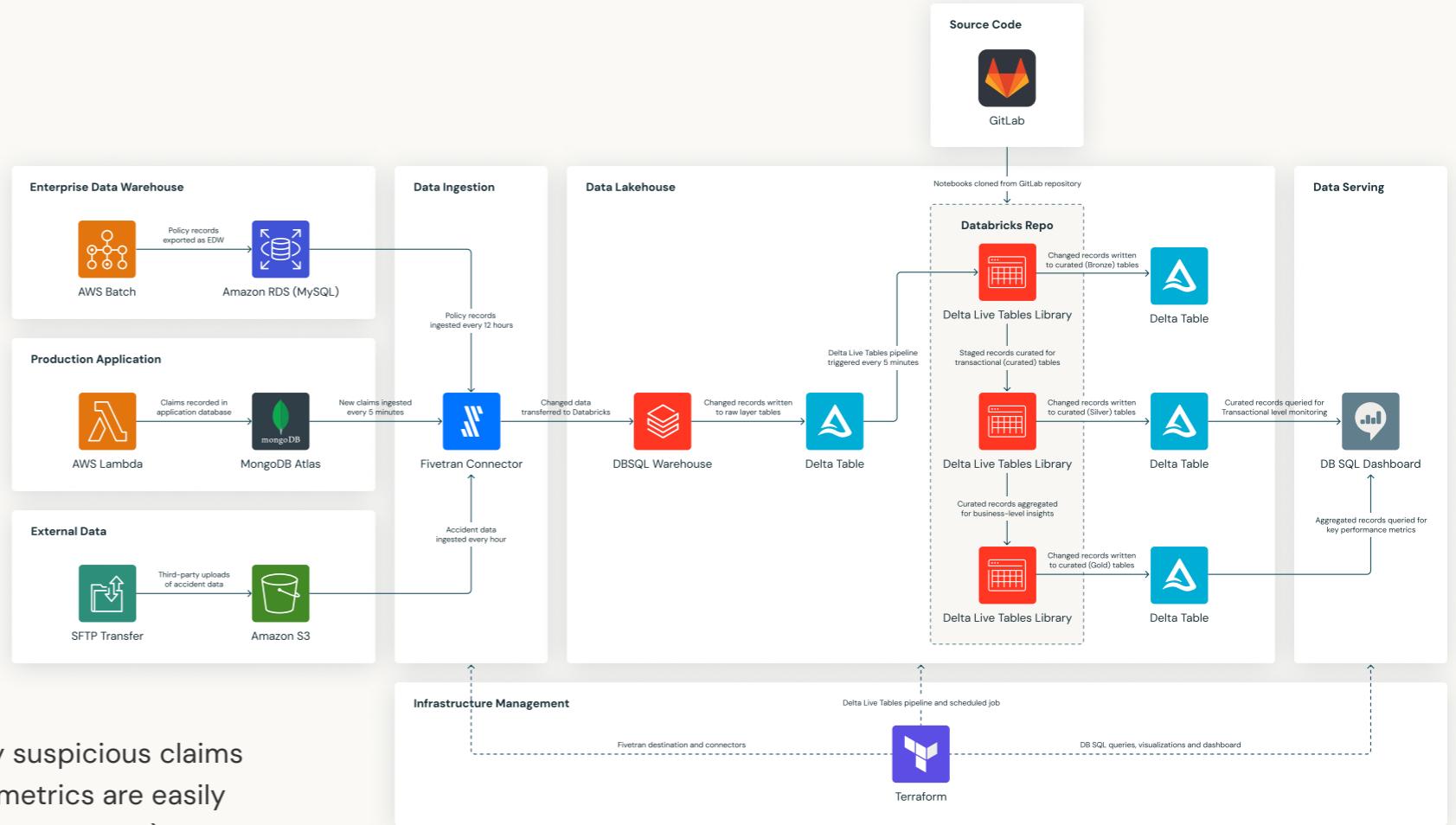


Figure 2 – Technical architecture for a simple insurance claims workflow.

Once the data is ingested and delivered to the LFS, we can use [Delta Live Tables](#) (DLT) for the entire engineering workflow. DLT provides a simple, scalable declarative framework for automating complex workflows and enforcing data quality controls. The outputs from our DLT workflow, our curated and aggregated assets, can be interrogated using [Databricks SQL](#) (DB SQL). DB SQL brings data warehousing to the LFS to power business-critical analytical workloads. Results from DB SQL queries can be packaged in easy-to-consume dashboards and served to business users.