





Cloud Research – Implementing Scientific Research Information Systems for Health
Data in Open Source Cloud Platforms



Presented by:

Smit Patil 16010139

Toyash Patil 16010122140

Khushi Poojary 16010122147

Institution: KJSSE

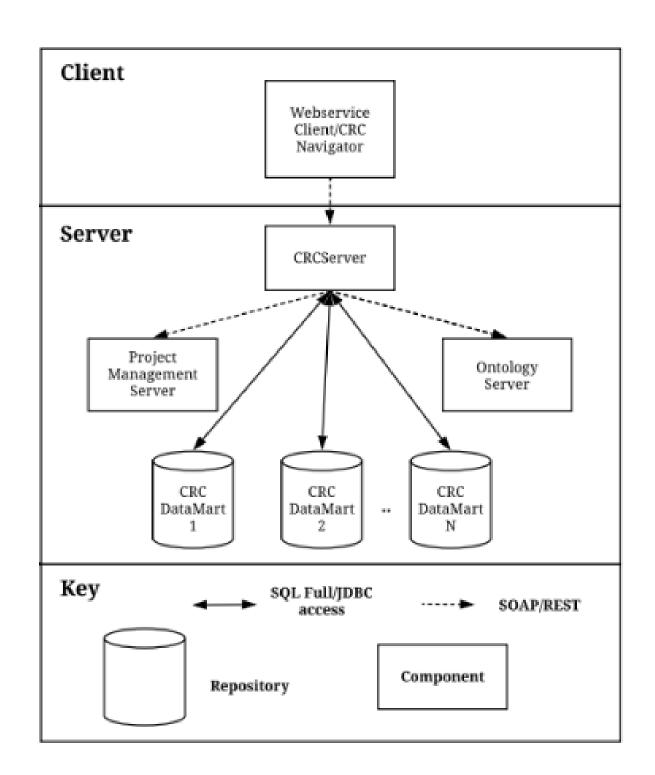
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Introduction

- Health data is growing rapidly due to advancements in digital health records and monitoring.
- There's a significant need for efficient,
 scalable, and privacy-compliant analysis of this data.
- Current systems often fall short in supporting reproducible research across institutions.
- Aim of the paper: Design a collaborative, open-source platform using cloud-native technologies for secure and scalable analytics.







Methodology

1) Infrastructure Layer:

- Cloud VM clusters with large memory and fast storage.
- Uses Kubernetes for orchestrating services.

2) Storage Layer:

- Apache Hadoop's HDFS for structured data.
- Ceph object store for waveform data (e.g., ECG).

3) Compute Layer:

- Spark for distributed query execution.
- HIPI and Hadoop for waveform processing.

4) Service Layer:

- JupyterHub for user interaction.
- Docker containers ensure reproducibility.
- ClLogon & Rook manage identity and storage integration.





Abstract

- The paper presents an architecture combining Apache Hadoop,
 Kubernetes, and JupyterHub.
- Built to support scalable, reproducible and flexible analysis of large healthcare datasets.
- Tested with datasets exceeding 69 million patient records.
- Prioritizes HIPAA compliance and end-user usability
- Demonstrates how cloud-native design principles enhance performance and data security.





Literature Survey

- Several tools have emerged for clinical data research:
- 1. PIC-SURE: Emphasizes querying across multiple data sources but lacks flexibility.
- 2. i2b2 & SHRINE: Focus on patient cohort exploration but do not scale well.
- 3. OHDSI: Standardizes clinical vocabularies, limited in handling unstructured data.
- 4. **UlTraMan & WaveformECG**: Target unstructured waveform analysis but lack scalability.
- Most systems struggle with:Integrating structured and unstructured data.
- 1. Supporting reproducible and flexible analysis.
- 2. Scaling to very large datasets.





Motivation

- The increasing volume and complexity of healthcare data such as EHRs, imaging and waveform data — demands advanced infrastructure for meaningful analysis
- Current tools are fragmented and don't scale well for real-time, privacy-sensitive, multimodal clinical research.
- A reproducible, secure and collaborative analytics framework is necessary to accelerate clinical insights and support data-driven decisions.





Scope of the Study

Develop a cloud-native clinical analytics platform that can:

- Handle large-scale, heterogeneous datasets.
- Ensure privacy compliance and data governance.
- Support parallel processing and real-time queries.
- Provide collaborative environments via JupyterHub.
- Integrate open-source components like Apache Spark, Ceph, and Kubernetes for cost-effective deployment.

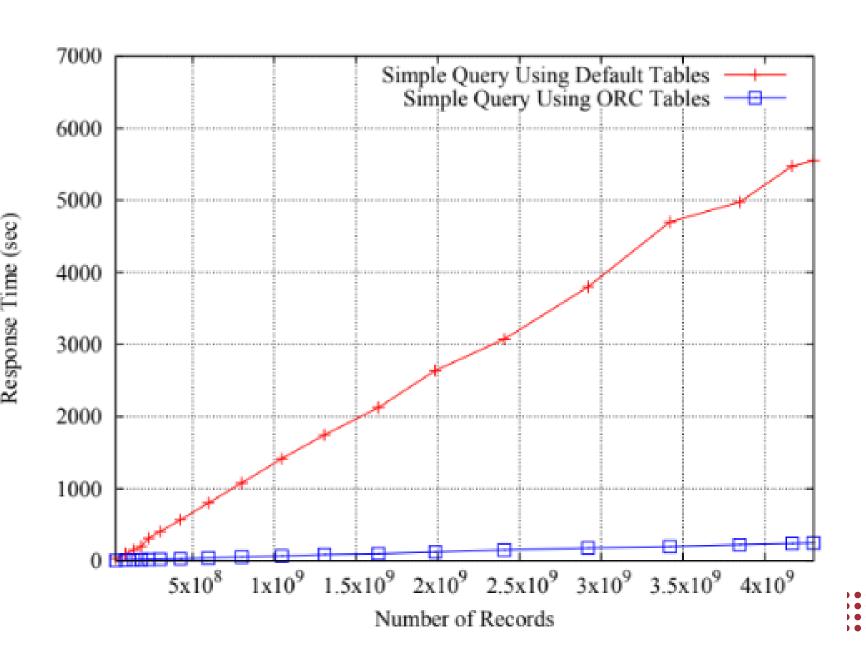




Observations

- 1) Evaluated on two main types of queries:
 - Simple Query: Counting lab test types across a dataset.
- Complex Query: Joining lab results with diagnosis data to study disease patterns.

 Spark executor count affected performance.
- 3) Response time was improved when:
 - Using ORC file format over default Hive tables.
 - Using higher numbers of Spark executors (to a limit).







Results & Conclusion

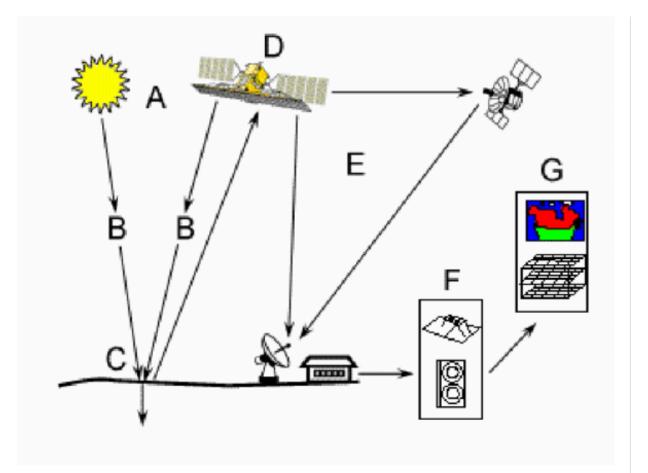
- Performance improved significantly with optimized Spark configuration.
- ORC format reduced query time by ~45% compared to default.
- For large datasets (>1 million records), Spark performance scaled linearly.
- Platform ensured reproducibility by packaging entire environments in Docker containers.
- Combined waveform and EHR data analysis was achieved.



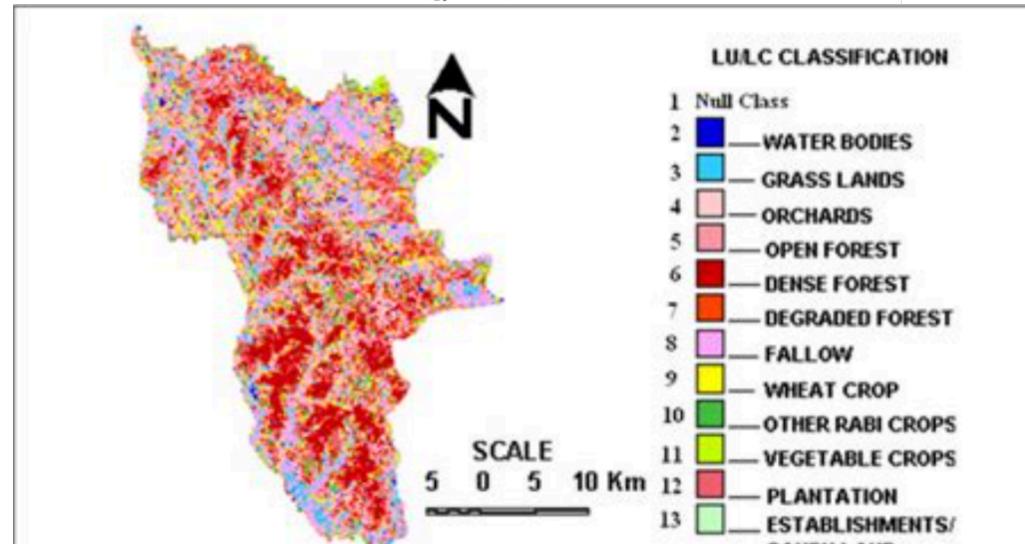


References

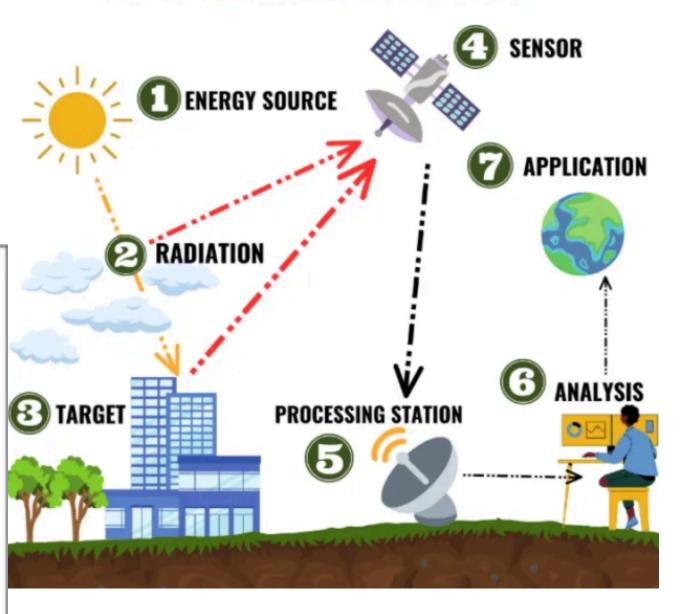
- Singh et al. (2018), Roy et al. (2015)
- NRSC satellite datasets
- Landsat TM, ETM+, OLI imagery
- ERDAS and ArcGIS documentation



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REMOTE SENSING PROCESS







Thank You

