



Hands-on Lab: Generative AI for Architecture Design

Learner effort: 30 mins

Introduction

Data architecture design is a crucial yet intricate step in building robust data pipelines. It involves meticulously planning the flow and organization of data, managing data sources, planning for efficient data storage, defining data modeling strategies, and integrating data into organizational process workflow. In this lab, you will learn how to leverage the generative AI tools to create an efficient data architecture plan for different scenarios.

Objectives

By the end of this lab, you will be able to:

Use generative AI to create an efficient data architecture design for the following scenarios:

- Healthcare industry (EHR System):

Centralize patient information from various sources, strict data security, and robust analytics for clinical decision-making.

- Retail industry (CRM System):

Consolidate customer data for personalized marketing, prioritize data security, and implement analytics for segmentation and recommendations.

Scenario One: Healthcare industry

Scenario

A hospital network is implementing an electronic health records (EHR) system to centralize patient information, streamline medical records management, and improve patient care delivery. The data engineering team has developed the following considerations for the data architecture design.

1. Integration of data from various sources such as patient registration systems, laboratory systems, imaging systems, and medical devices.
2. Utilization of a secure and scalable data storage solution to store sensitive patient information.
3. Designing a comprehensive data model to represent patient demographics, medical history, diagnoses, treatments, and prescriptions.
4. Implementing strict data governance policies to ensure patient privacy, data security, regulatory compliance, and data quality standards.
5. Implementing robust access controls, encryption, and auditing mechanisms to protect patient data from unauthorized access or breaches.

Solution

You may use the generative AI lab to incorporate these considerations to propose a detailed data architecture design plan. However, giving too much information to the model simultaneously might result in a biased response. So first, run the following prompt and check the response.

Create a detailed data architecture design for a hospital network.

▼ Click here for a sample response

A hospital data architecture design typically includes various components such as:

1. Electronic health record (EHR) system: This system stores patient data, medical history, treatment plans, and other relevant information in a secure and organized manner. It should ensure data integrity, security, and accessibility.

2. Picture archiving and communication system (PACS): This system manages medical imaging data such as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. It should integrate with the EHR system for easy access and sharing of images among healthcare providers.
3. Laboratory information management system (LIMS): This system manages laboratory test results and ensures accurate and timely test data reporting. It should integrate with the EHR system to comprehensively view patient health information.
4. Pharmacy information system: This system manages medication orders, dispensing, and administration. It should include features for drug interaction checking, dosage calculations, and inventory management.
5. Billing and revenue cycle management system: This system handles patient billing, insurance claims processing, and financial reporting. It should be integrated with the EHR system to streamline the billing process and ensure accurate reimbursement.
6. Data warehouse: A centralized repository for storing and analyzing large volumes of healthcare data. It can be used for generating reports, conducting research, and improving clinical outcomes through data-driven insights.
7. Network infrastructure: A secure and reliable network infrastructure is essential for connecting all systems within the hospital network. This infrastructure includes servers, routers, firewalls, and other networking equipment to ensure data transmission and communication.

Overall, a well-designed hospital network data architecture should prioritize data security, interoperability, and scalability to support the complex and dynamic healthcare environment. It should also comply with regulatory requirements such as HIPAA to protect patient privacy and confidentiality.

Data modeling components for patient demographics, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and quality standards are missing in the response generated. To include that, use the following prompt in the same chat.

Add data modeling components for patient demographics, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and quality standards.

▼ Click here for a sample response

In addition to the components mentioned earlier for a hospital data architecture design, data modeling for patient demographics, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and quality standards should also be considered. Here are some key components for data modeling in these specific areas:

1. Patient demographics: Data modeling for patient demographics involves capturing name, age, gender, address, contact details, insurance information, and other relevant demographic data. This data should be structured to allow easy retrieval and analysis for patient care and administrative purposes.
2. Medical history: Data modeling for medical history includes capturing details of past illnesses, surgeries, medications, allergies, family medical history, and other relevant health information. This data should be linked to the patient's electronic health record (EHR) for a comprehensive view of the patient's health status over time.
3. Diagnosis and treatment: Data modeling for diagnosis and treatment involves capturing information on the patient's current medical condition, diagnostic tests, treatment plans, medications prescribed, procedures performed, and outcomes. This data should be structured to support clinical decision-making, care coordination, and monitoring of treatment effectiveness.
4. Quality standards: Data modeling for quality standards involves capturing data related to healthcare quality measures, performance indicators, patient outcomes, and compliance with quality standards and regulations. This data should be used to assess and improve the quality of care provided by the hospital network.

By incorporating data modeling for patient demographics, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and quality standards into the hospital data architecture design, healthcare providers can effectively manage patient care, improve clinical outcomes, and ensure compliance with quality standards and regulations.

You can also see that the consideration of implementing robust access controls, encryption, and auditing mechanisms to protect patient data from unauthorized access or breaches is yet to be included. The same can be included using the following prompt.

The design includes implementing robust access controls, encryption, and auditing mechanisms to protect patient data from unauthorized access or breaches.

▼ Click here for a sample response

In addition to the components mentioned earlier for a hospital data architecture design and data modeling for patient demographics, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and quality standards, implementing robust access controls, encryption, and auditing mechanisms is crucial to protect patient data from unauthorized access or breaches. Here are some key considerations for enhancing data security in a hospital network:

1. Access controls: Implement role-based access controls to restrict user access to patient data based on their roles and responsibilities. This ensures that only authorized healthcare providers can view and modify patient information. Regularly review and update access permissions to prevent unauthorized access.
2. Encryption: Use encryption techniques such as data encryption at rest and in transit to protect patient data from unauthorized interception or theft. Encrypt sensitive data stored in databases, servers, and communication channels to ensure confidentiality and integrity of patient information.
3. Auditing mechanisms: Implement auditing mechanisms to track and monitor access to patient data, including who accessed the data, when, and for what purpose. Audit logs should capture details of all data transactions, modifications, and access attempts to detect and investigate unauthorized activities.

By incorporating robust access controls, encryption, and auditing mechanisms into the hospital network data architecture design, healthcare providers can enhance data security, protect patient privacy, and comply with regulatory requirements such as HIPAA. Regular security assessments and updates should be conducted to ensure the effectiveness of these security measures and mitigate potential security risks.

With this, you have a detailed data architecture design with all considerations accounted for.

Scenario Two: Retail industry

Scenario

A retail company is developing a customer relationship management (CRM) system to enhance customer engagement, personalize marketing efforts, and improve sales performance. The following data architecture design considerations have to be planned for.

1. Integration of customer data from multiple touchpoints such as online transactions, in-store purchases, website interactions, and social media platforms.
2. Implement a centralized data warehouse or customer data platform (CDP) to consolidate customer information and facilitate real-time access.
3. Creation of a unified customer profile with attributes such as demographics, purchase history, browsing behavior, preferences, and interactions.
4. Implement measures to protect customer data integrity and confidentiality, including encryption, role-based access controls, and data masking techniques.
5. Integration of analytics tools for customer segmentation, predictive modeling, campaign performance analysis, and personalized recommendations.

Solution

Start with a basic prompt, as before, and ask the Generative AI model to create a proposed data architecture design for a retail company's CRM.

Create a detailed data architecture design for a retail company's customer relationship management system.

You will get a response like this.

▼ Click here for a sample response

Creating a detailed data architecture design for a customer relationship management (CRM) system for a retail company involves mapping out the specific structure and components of the system. Here is a breakdown of a detailed data architecture design for a retail company's CRM system:

1. Data sources:
 - Transactional data from sales systems
 - Customer interactions from various touchpoints such as website, mobile app, social media, and customer service
 - Customer feedback and surveys
 - Demographic and behavioral data
2. Data storage:
 - Utilize a combination of relational databases and data warehouses to store structured customer data
 - Implement a cloud-based storage solution for scalability and accessibility
 - Consider data partitioning and indexing for efficient data retrieval
3. Data integration:
 - Implement extract, transform, load (ETL) processes to bring in data from different sources
 - Use data integration tools to automate data processing and ensure data quality
 - Establish data governance practices to maintain data consistency and integrity
4. Data modeling:
 - Develop a comprehensive data model that defines the entities, attributes, and relationships in the CRM system
 - Use entity-relationship diagrams to visualize the data structure and connections

- Consider implementing both logical and physical data models for efficient data management

5. Data security:

- Implement role-based access controls to restrict data access based on user roles
- Encrypt sensitive customer data at rest and in transit
- Regularly conduct security audits and penetration testing to identify and address vulnerabilities

6. Data analytics:

- Integrate data analytics tools such as business intelligence platforms and machine learning algorithms for customer insights
- Implement dashboards and reports to visualize key performance indicators and customer metrics
- Utilize predictive analytics to forecast customer behavior and personalize marketing campaigns

By incorporating these detailed components into the data architecture design of the CRM system, the retail company can effectively manage customer relationships, drive sales, and improve overall customer satisfaction.

This response is missing the consideration of creating a unified customer profile with attributes such as demographics, purchase history, browsing behavior, preferences, and interactions. You can include that using the following prompt.

In addition to the response, include steps for creating a unified customer profile with attributes such as demographics, purchase history, browsing behavior, preferences, and interactions.

▼ Click here for a sample response

In addition to the previous steps, here are the specific steps for creating a unified customer profile with attributes such as demographics, purchase history, browsing behavior, preferences, and interactions within the customer relationship management (CRM) system of a retail company:

1. Data mapping: Identify the data sources for each attribute, such as customer databases, transaction records, website analytics, and customer surveys, and map them to the corresponding fields in the customer profile.
2. Data transformation: Standardize and normalize the data from different sources to ensure consistency and accuracy in the customer profile. This may involve data cleansing, deduplication, and data enrichment processes.
3. Data enrichment: Enhance the customer profile with additional attributes by combining and analyzing data points to gain deeper insights into customer behavior and preferences. This could include segmentation data, predictive scores, and sentiment analysis.
4. Real-time data integration: Implement real-time data integration processes to update the customer profile with the latest information from all touchpoints, enabling personalized interactions and targeted marketing campaigns.
5. Data privacy and security: Implement robust data privacy and security measures to protect sensitive customer information within the unified customer profile, ensuring compliance with data protection regulations like GDPR.
6. Data visualization: Utilize data visualization tools to create visual representations of the unified customer profile, making it easier for users to interpret and analyze customer data for strategic decision-making.

By following these steps and incorporating a unified customer profile with attributes such as demographics, purchase history, browsing behavior, preferences, and interactions into the CRM data architecture, the retail company can gain a holistic view of their customers and deliver personalized experiences that drive customer loyalty and satisfaction.

With this, the intended data architecture design is ready for further processing.

Practice exercise: Finance industry

Scenario

A financial institution is developing a trading and risk management system to optimize investment strategies, monitor market risks, and ensure regulatory compliance. The following considerations for the data architecture design have been decided.

1. Integration of market data feeds, trading platforms, transaction systems, and risk databases to capture real-time market events and trading activities.
2. Deployment of a high-performance data storage infrastructure (for example, in-memory databases and distributed file systems) to handle large volumes of transactional and historical data.

3. Designing complex data models to represent financial instruments, trading positions, market data, risk factors, and regulatory metrics (for example, VaR and stress testing).
4. Implement stringent data governance policies to maintain data quality, accuracy, and consistency across trading systems and risk models.
5. Integration of advanced analytics tools for portfolio optimization, risk analysis, scenario modeling, and regulatory reporting (for example, Basel III, Dodd-Frank).

Use the Generative AI system with appropriate prompts to design a data architecture for the specifications provided.

Conclusion

In this lab, you have used the Generative AI model to create data architecture designs for healthcare, retail, and finance industries. You also learned the merits of developing the prompts iteratively to get the best response from the model.

Author(s)

[Abhishek Gagneja](#)

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