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Lab - Ethics of Data Analytics

Objective

Use the discussion boards to start, or contribute to, a topic based on the ethics of using Big Data. The term "big data" refers to the ever-increasing amount of data that is being collected, processed and stored. Much of this data is obtained through internet activity, social media, and through sensors that are installed in everyday items.

Background / Scenario

Big data is used by governments, companies, and web sites to determine answers to questions based on analytics. Much of this data is personal or private. The results of statistical analysis may also contain personal or private information, even when the analysis was performed on public information.

Required Resources

- Mobile device or PC/laptop with a browser and an internet connection

Step 1: Read articles on data ethics.

a. Navigate to your favorite web browser.
b. Search for **data ethics** and **ethics in data analytics** in the site search bar.
c. Select and read several articles and/or view several videos discussing topics associated with the ethics of data analytics.

Is data privacy the same as data ethics? Explain how, in your informed opinion, they are the same and how they are different.
Answer :

Data privasi mengacu pada informasi yang terkait dengan individu yang harus dilindungi dari penggunaan yang tidak sah atau tidak diinginkan. Ini mencakup informasi pribadi seperti nama, alamat, nomor telepon, informasi keuangan, riwayat medis, dan sejenisnya. Perlindungan privasi data penting untuk menjaga kepercayaan dan keamanan individu dalam mengungkapkan informasi pribadi mereka.

Di sisi lain, data etik berkaitan dengan pertimbangan moral dan prinsip dalam penggunaan, pengumpulan, dan analisis data. Hal ini melibatkan pertanyaan tentang bagaimana data digunakan, apakah penggunaan tersebut adil, apakah melibatkan diskriminasi atau penyalahgunaan, dan apakah memperhatikan hak individu dan nilai-nilai yang dihormati dalam masyarakat. Data etik menyoroti pentingnya transparansi, akuntabilitas, keadilan, dan perlakuan yang benar terhadap data.

Meskipun data privasi berfokus pada perlindungan informasi pribadi, data etik lebih melibatkan pertimbangan luas terkait dengan dampak sosial, moral, dan keadilan dari penggunaan data dalam konteks yang lebih luas.

Dalam praktiknya, menjaga privasi data yang baik sering kali melibatkan keputusan etis tentang bagaimana data dikumpulkan, digunakan, dan dibagikan. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mempertimbangkan kedua aspek ini ketika mengelola dan menggunakan data.

Step 2: Familiarize with privacy and security laws.

Navigate to www.gdpr.eu, the home of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Explore information on the GDPR site. Click **FAQ**, then click **What is the GDPR?** Read the **summary of the GDPR** for an overview of the lab.

Does the GDPR apply to companies that are not located in the EU?

Answer :

Since May 25, 2018.

Does the GDPR apply to companies that are not located in the EU?

Answer :

Ya, berlaku untuk perusahaan yang tidak berlokasi di EU

What are the 8 rights of data subjects recognized by the GDPR?

Answer :

1. The right to be informed
2. The right of access
3. The right to rectification
4. The right to erasure
5. The right to restrict processing
6. The right to data portability
7. The right to object
8. Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling.

Step 3: Create a blog entry on the ethical use of data for your portfolio.

a. View articles on other sites, such as Reddit or Medium, related to the ethical use of data in analytics and artificial intelligence (AI).
b. Using the blog that you created earlier in the course, author your own blog article to express your opinions and experiences with the ethical use of data in analytics.

Link : https://medium.com/@m.alif20tet/menavigasi-ethical-landscape-refleksi-mengenai-penggunaan-data-yang-bertanggung-jawab-dalam-bbbf68db8cdb