1. **Why Data Privacy is Important?**

   Privacy is a fundamental right, essential to autonomy and the protection of human dignity, serving as the foundation upon which many other human rights are built.

   Privacy enables us to create barriers and manage boundaries to protect ourselves from unwarranted interference in our lives, which allows us to negotiate who we are and how we want to interact with the world around us. Privacy helps us establish boundaries to limit who has access to our bodies, places and things, as well as our communications and our information.

   The rules that protect privacy give us the ability to assert our rights in the face of significant power imbalances.

   As a result, privacy is an essential way we seek to protect ourselves and society against arbitrary and unjustified use of power, by reducing what can be known about us and done to us, while protecting us from others who may wish to exert control.

   Privacy is essential to who we are as human beings, and we make decisions about it every single day. It gives us a space to be ourselves without judgement, allows us to think freely without discrimination, and is an important element of giving us control over who knows what about us.

2. **Give 2 examples of conflict between Data Science and Data Privacy.**

   First is Data Analysis, especially Big Data Analysis, Predictive Analytics and Data Mining. Second is choosing the best personnel/person or employee who can access those data, the one who is knowledgeable enough to know their responsibilities that can protect or with respect to the information security.

3. **What is Algorithmic Fairness?**

   Algorithmic fairness is increasingly important because as more decisions of greater importance are made by computer programs, the potential for harm grows. Today, algorithms are already widely used to determine credit scores, which can mean the difference between owning a home and renting one. And

they are used in predictive policing, which suggests a likelihood that a crime will be committed, and in scoring how likely a criminal will commit another crime in the future, which influences the severity of sentencing.

References:

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https://privacyinternational.org/explainer/56/what-privacy#:~:text=Privacy%20is%20essential%20to%20who,who%20knows%20what%20about%20us.