Week 1# Q1:

Q1: Organizations are struggling to reduce and right-size their information foot-print, using data governance techniques like data cleansing and de-duplication. Why is this effort necessary? Briefly explain.

A)Data Governance:

Data Governance (DG) is an overall administration of the availability, integrity, security, and usability of the data available to an organization. A well-organized Data Governance program uses a Governing Council, a clearly defined list of procedures, and plans for executing those procedures. More simply, Data Governance is the about creating and using policies for maximizing an organization’s structured and unstructured information.

Information Governance:

Information Governance, on the other hand, uses policies, procedures, and multi-disciplinary arrangements to manage an organization’s information for its immediate and future needs. These include regulatory, legal, risk, environmental, and operational requirements. Information Governance attempts minimize the risks and costs of storing and using information, while maximizing its value.

References:

http://www.ibm.com/common/ssi/cgibin/ssialias?subtype=AB&infotype=PM&appname=SWGE\_IM\_IP\_USEN&htmlfid=IMC14 762USEN&attachment=IMC14762USEN.PDF

Week#1 Q2:

Q2: Information Governance, IT Governance, Data Governance: What’s the Difference? Briefly explain.

A)Data cleansing is significant because it improves your data quality and in doing as such, builds by and high efficiency. When you clean your data, all obsolete or wrong data is gone – abandoning you with the most astounding quality data.

Data deduplication alludes to a procedure for wiping out excess information in an informational index. Lessening the measure of Data to transmit over the system can spare huge cash as far as capacity expenses and reinforcement speed.

Data Governance incorporates the general population, procedures, innovations expected to oversee and ensure the organization's data resources to ensure commonly justifiable, right, total, reliable, secure and discoverable corporate data.

Most of the organizations have some data governance for individual applications and business divisions, even though it isn't extensively systematized. The deliberate presentation of data governance is in this manner regularly a development from casual standards to precise control.

Building up the right Information Governance program helps organizations in decreasing the expenses and time for recovering pertinent data. It will discover the harmony between what data to store and dispose of is necessary for organizations as they can't save all data perpetually and meantime they can't dispose of all the data.

Reference:

Robert F. Smallwood (2014). Information Governance: Concepts, Strategies and Best Practices. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.