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Data Governance in Cloud Computing

- Data Governance in Cloud Computing refers to the framework, policies, processes, and tools used to manage, protect, and ensure the quality, accessibility, and compliance of data stored and processed in cloud environments.
- It establishes guidelines for how data is collected, stored, accessed, shared, and disposed of, ensuring alignment with organizational objectives, security requirements, and regulatory standards.
- องค์ประกอบของ Data Governance บน Cloud
 - Data Quality Management
 - Data Ownership and Stewardship
 - Data Classification
 - Data Lineage
 - Metadata Management
 - Data Security and Privacy

Core Components in Cloud Computing

- Data Quality Management
- Data Ownership and Stewardship
- Data Classification
- Data Lineage
- Metadata Management
- Data Security and Privacy

Data Quality Management

- Data Quality Management (DQM) is the process of ensuring that data is accurate, complete, reliable, and consistent across its entire lifecycle. It involves setting standards, monitoring data quality, and implementing processes to clean, validate, and maintain high-quality data.
 - Accuracy The data reflects the real-world situation correctly
 - Completeness No missing values or critical data fields
 - Consistency Data is the same across different sources or systems
 - Timeliness Data is up to date and available when needed
 - Validity Data conforms to the expected format or standard
 - Uniqueness No duplicate records in the dataset

Data Ownership and Stewardship

- Data Ownership refers to the individual, team, or role within an organization that has legal and operational authority over a specific dataset.
 - Defining who can access or modify the data
 - Ensuring data quality, security, and compliance
 - Approving how the data is used or shared
- Data Stewardship is the practice of managing and overseeing an organization's data to ensure its quality, consistency, usability, and trustworthiness.
 - Clean and validate data (Fix duplicates, correct errors)
 - Maintain metadata (e.g., data definitions, formats)
 - Monitor data quality over time
 - Coordinate with IT and business teams to resolve data issues.

Data Owner (Strategic) - Policy, Access, and Accountability

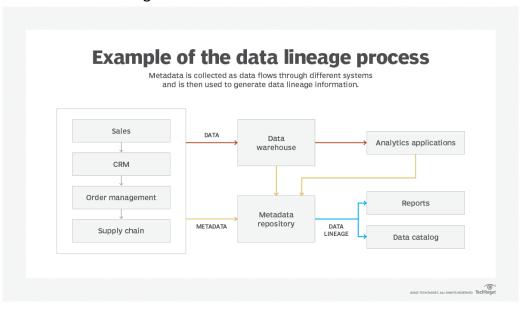
Data Steward (Operational) – Data quality, usage, and implementation

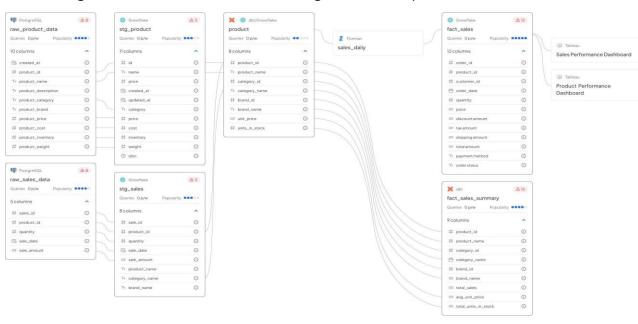
Core Components in Cloud Computing

- Data Classification
 - Data Classification is the process of organizing data into categories based on its sensitivity, value, and risk level so it can be protected, managed, and used appropriately.
- Data Lineage

Data Lineage is the process of tracking and visualizing the flow of data through its lifecycle — from the

original source to its final destination.





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Metadata Management

- Metadata Management is essential for helping organizations find, understand, and govern their data effectively.
- It's like a map + dictionary + audit trail for data environment.
- Technical metadata
 - Data Type, File size, Schema
- Business metadata
 - Business context, Definition of "Customer ID"
- Operational metadata
 - Data source, refresh frequency
- Lineage metadata
 - Source system -> Transformation -> Report





- Protects data from unauthorized access, corruption, or loss
- Encryption
- Access Control
- Authentication & Authorization
- Firewall & Network Security
- Data Backup & Recovery

- IAM stands for Identity and Access Management it's a framework of policies, processes, and technologies that ensures the right people (or systems) have the right access to the right resources at the right time.
- อัตลักษณ์ (Identity) คือ ลักษณะเฉพาะของบุคคลซึ่งสามารถบ่งบอกหรือจำแนกได้โดยคุณลักษณะ หรือชุด ของคุณลักษณะที่เกี่ยวข้องกับตัวบุคคลนั้น ตัวอย่างคุณลักษณะ (Attribute) ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบุคคลธรรมดา เช่น เลขประจำตัว ชื่อ ที่อยู่ วันเดือนปีเกิด เบอร์โทรศัพท์ ภาพใบหน้า อีเมล หรือข้อมูลระบุอุปกรณ์ที่บุคคลใช้งาน เป็นต้น
- การยืนยันตัวตน (Authentication) เป็นกระบวนการตรวจสอบสิ่งที่ใช้ยืนยันตัวตน โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อให้ มั่นใจว่าบุคคลที่กำลังเข้าใช้บริการครอบครองและควบคุมสิ่งที่ใช้ยืนยันตัวตนนั้นจริง
- nารอนุญาตให้เข้าถึงข้อมูล (Authorization) เป็นกระบวนการที่ระบบใช้ในการกำหนดว่า ใครสามารถเข้าถึง อะไรได้บ้าง หรือการอนุญาตให้เข้าถึงข้อมูลหรือทรัพยากรตามสิทธิ์ที่กำหนดไว้

Authentication

- Authentication Factor
 - Something You Know
 - Password, PIN
 - Something You Have
 - Cryptographic Key, OTP, Out-of-Band Device
 - Something You Are
 - Biometric Data เช่น ใบหน้า, ม่านตา, ลายนิ้วมือ
- Multi Factor Authentication
 - Two Factor เช่น Password, OTP

TWO-FACTOR vs MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION

TWO-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION (2FA)



Uses 2 types from different categories

MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION (MFA)



Uses 2 or more types from any category

CATEGORIES OF AUTHENTICATION FACTORS



SOMETHING YOU KNOW



SOMETHING YOU HAVE



SOMETHING YOU ARE

Data Privacy

- Data Privacy refers to the right and practice of individuals or organizations to control how their personal or sensitive information is collected, used, shared, and stored.
- It focuses on who has access to data, how it's handled, and whether users have given consent.

ลักษณะ	Data Security	Data Privacy
Focus	How data is protected	Who can use data and why
Goal	Prevent unauthorized access or breaches	Ensure ethical and legal use of data
Tools	Encryption, Masking, Firewall, Access Control	Policies, Consent Forms

Tools for Data Governance and Security in Cloud

Cloud Native

- Azure Purview Data Catalog, Lineage, Classification
- Azure AD (Entra ID) Identity Management and SSO
- Google Cloud Data Catalog Metadata and Governance
- Google Cloud IAM Identity and Access Control
- AWS IAM Identity and Access Management
- AWS Lake Formation Data Catalog, Governance
- Third-Pary Data Governance
 - Collibra (Data Ownership and Stewardship), Alation (Data Catalog), Informatica,
 Apache Atlas, Talend

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