# TASK REPORT
# DATA SCIENCE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN LEGAL

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# Chapter 1
## Introduction

Online transaction is one of the easiest method to get items/services that we want without having to go to the store. This is so practice because we just need to open a web browser, select the site, order items/services, pay the bills, wait until our transaction is done, and we will get it. In this report I am not going to talk about this easy transaction, but our personal data that has been filled in that website. Whether the data we provide is safe from misuse or not, and are there any regulations which handling this issue.

European using GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) which is to protect individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly their right to protection of their personal data. Our country also has the protection data regulation regulations, it is *Peraturan Mentri Komunikasi dan Informatika Nomor 20 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam Sistem Elektronik*. Based on this regulations, we know that our personal data is so important and needs to be protected from people who are not responsible for using our data.

# Chapter 2
# Progress Report

In this chapter you will have to fill in the table below according to the progress of the project that you have made along the way. We need to know how long it takes for you and how big the effort that you have done in order to complete this task. We appreciate detailed information.

| Day/Date | Task | Level (easy/medium/hard) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 02/09/2020 | Doing Legal quizzes and read the material about legal in iykra's website | Easy | Not really know the rule, need time to understand all the rule. |
| 03-04/09/2020 | Make a legal report and legal case | Hard | Need to explore and read other articles. |

# Chapter 3
# Task Report

In this report, I am a Chief Data Officer in a company which owns Big Data of the customers. I am going to create a policy inside the company that complies with the GDPR and RUU Perlindungan Data. To do that, I need to learn a case regarding data protection of customers that you can read in this article [https://www.securityweek.com/lion-air-data-leak-came-contractors-ex-staff-airline-says](https://www.securityweek.com/lion-air-data-leak-came-contractors-ex-staff-airline-says). I need to answer some questions like:

- How to make sure that the news above is TRUE (not hoax)?
- Who was suspected to steal the customer's data?
- What data columns were stolen? Were they violating the laws?
- As a Chief Data Officer, what will be your strategies to prevent this situation? Gather your strategy in a 5 - 10 slides deck!

Below is my analysis result from the case above.

**How to make sure that the news above is TRUE (not hoax)?**
1. Take a look at the url source and make sure it comes from a sites that have been validated with a good ratting. If you not really sure about the sites, just do quick google search about the website, does it have a reputation of publishing fake news or misleading information? If it have, do not immediately believe the news. But if it have not you need to make sure with the next steps.
2. Check the sites about and contact, if it has clear information do the next steps.
3. Observe the grammar, is it good and does not have typos in it news? Trusted publishers usually have editors who check all grammar and punctuation before they publish the story. So the news will be formal and typos are rarely found.
4. Actual news usually contains quotations, which are the result of what the source said (interview). News without quotations can be ascertained that the writer composed his own content.
5. Be critical as being a reader, after you read all the news and get the point. Try to find other sources that reporting the same news with similar content (not contradiction). Select some source with good ratting and already recognized, actual news with interesting content usually also published in other source.

Based on that characteristic, let's take a look in our news:
- Our news come from [www.securityweek.com](www.securityweek.com) and this is one of the trusted website. If you check the page rank, it is already indexed in google. In other hand this site often

make an international event about data security, followed by expert people and also international community. The news also published by AFP (*Agence France-Presse*) is an international news agency headquartered in Paris, *France*. Founded in 1835 as Havas, it is the world's oldest news agency (validated).

- There is a clear information about this site and has many social media like twitter with more than 171.000 follower. It means people trusted with this website.
- I think the grammar if this news is good and we can found some of quotations.
- The last, if you try to search this news. You will find the similar news in [www.business-standard.com](www.business-standard.com), [www.outlookindia.com](www.outlookindia.com), [www.money.kompas.com](www.money.kompas.com), [www.merdeka.com](www.merdeka.com), etc.

So the conclusion is that the news was reported was **true.**

**Who was suspected to steal the customer's data?**

Based on the [www.securityweek.com](www.securityweek.com), they are **two former employees of GoQuo** who accessed and stole the data at the e-commerce company's Indian office (Malindo Air representative). It means that the stealing are not from Lion Air's team or because of the weakness security of the server (Amazone), but the ex-staff of GoQuo (a contractor that maybe have worked with Lion Air).

**What data columns were stolen? Were they violating the laws?**

Most of the data come from the *customer table* (35 million data) where there is names, birthdays, addresses and other data like number of reservation, email, phone number, and passport number ([www.money.kompas.com](www.money.kompas.com)).

*Yes of course, they violating the low*

Based on "Peraturan Mentreri Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perlindungan Data Probadi Dalam Sistem Elektronik". They violating the low:

Chapter II (Perlindungan) verse 6 and 8

- Where users of personal data must ask permission in the use of personal data to the data subject directly.
- Electronic data providers must respect the owners of personal data for their personal data which is privacy.

Based on these rules: first the **person who steals** the data does not have permission to use the data. Second the data is privacy, so other people cannot use that data for personal profit even sell or publish the data. Third, the **electronic data provider** (Lion Air Team) is

guilty of not being able keep the customer data from unauthorized user (chapter VII verse 27), so they need to resolve this case with rule on chapter VI.

## Conclusion

Personal data is information that relates to an identified or identifiable individual. Personal data is confidential where not everyone can use the data for their needs without an approval from data subject. In other hand, electronic system user who collect the data with some of agreements with the data subject also need to keep the privacy of data from unauthorized user. They can use the data but still with limits according to the rules that have passed. In Indonesia there is minister rule number 20 tahun 2016 about Personal Data Protection in Electronic Systems. In European (EU) there is a GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) that applicable at the Organizations outside the EU that offer goods / services with or without individuals in the EU