

ADAPTING DATA GOVERNANCE TO BIG DATA

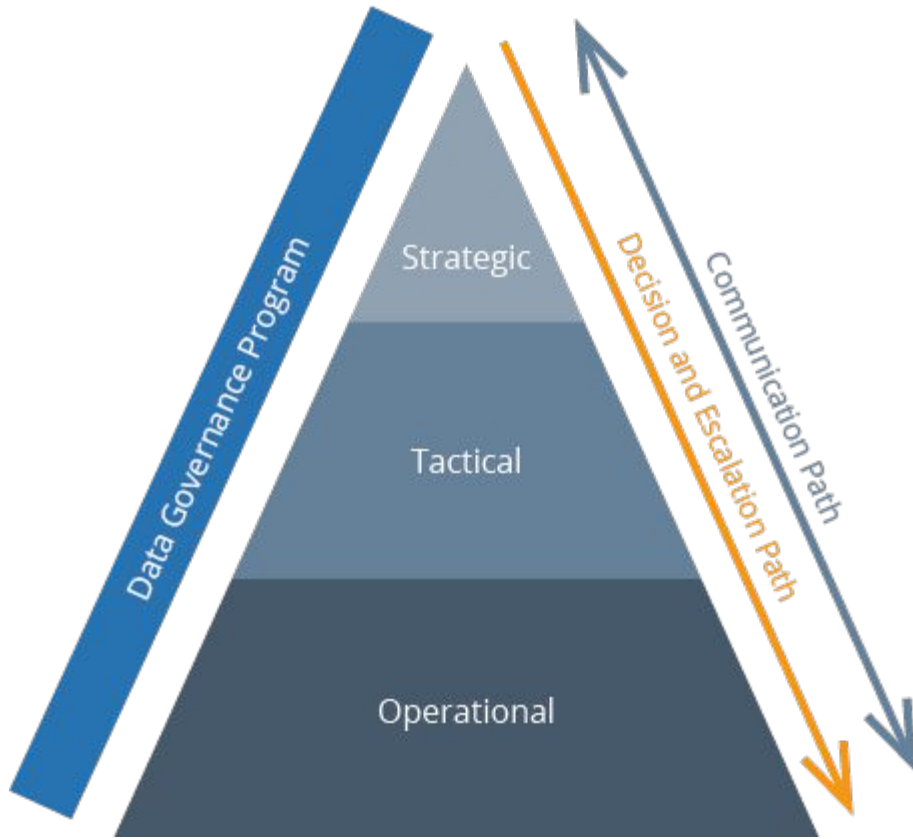
What Is Data Governance ?

Data Governance includes the people, processes and technologies needed to manage and protect the company's data assets in order to guarantee generally understandable, correct, complete, trustworthy, secure and discoverable corporate data.

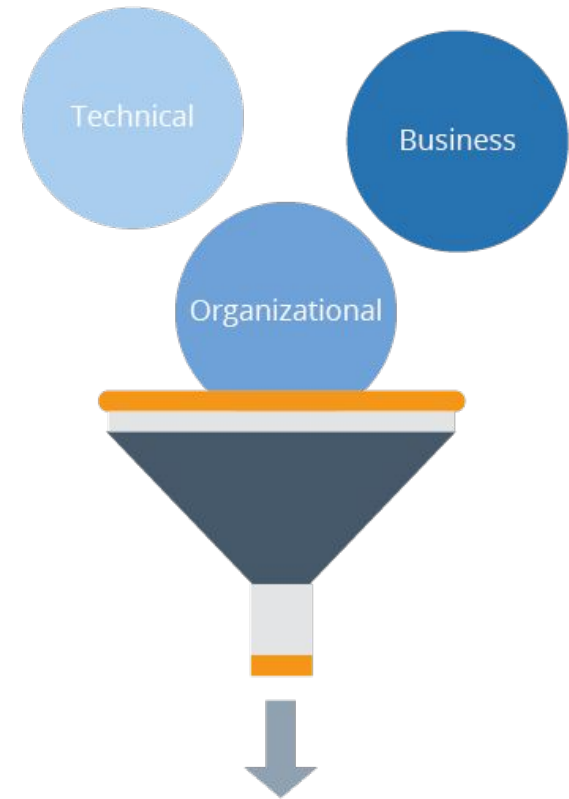


At its core, data governance is about establishing methods, and an organization with clear responsibilities and processes to standardize, integrate, protect and store corporate data. The key goals are to:

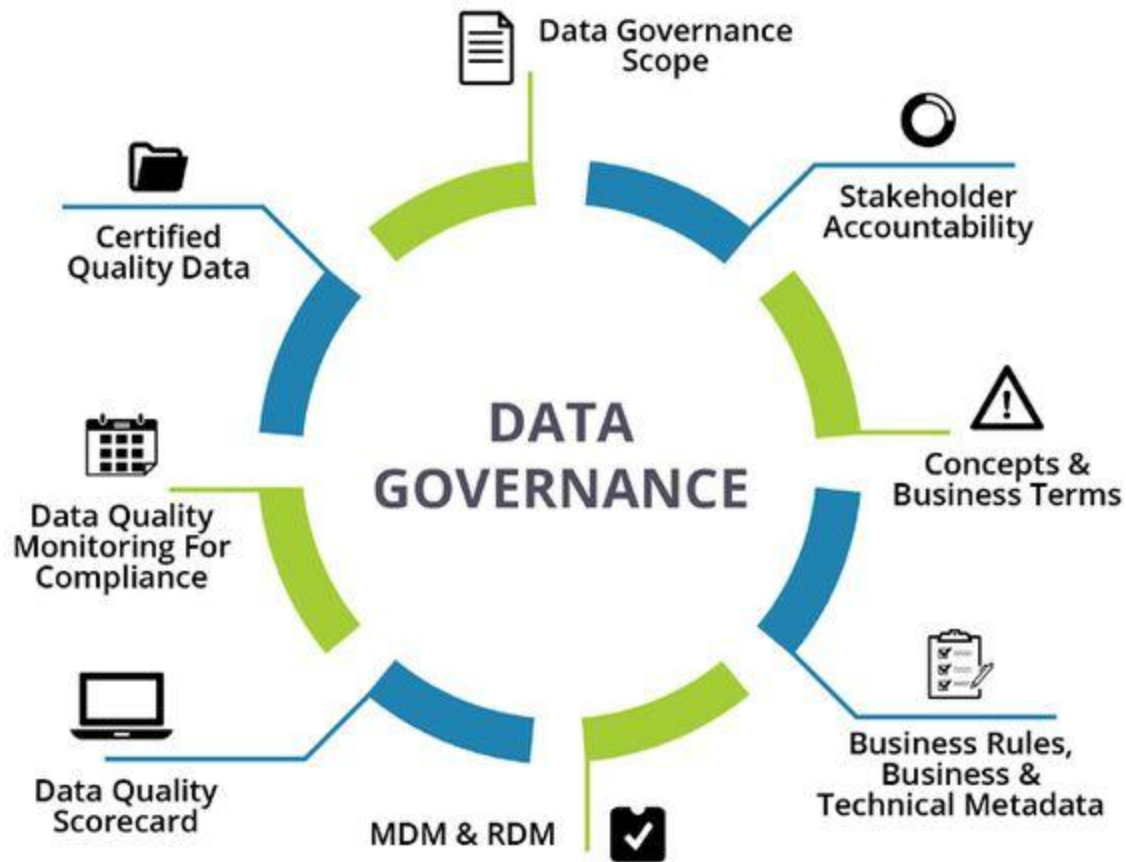
- Minimize risks
- Establish internal rules for data use
- Implement compliance requirements
- Improve internal and external communication
- Increase the value of data
- Facilitate the administration of the above
- Reduce costs
- Help to ensure the continued existence of the company through risk management and optimization

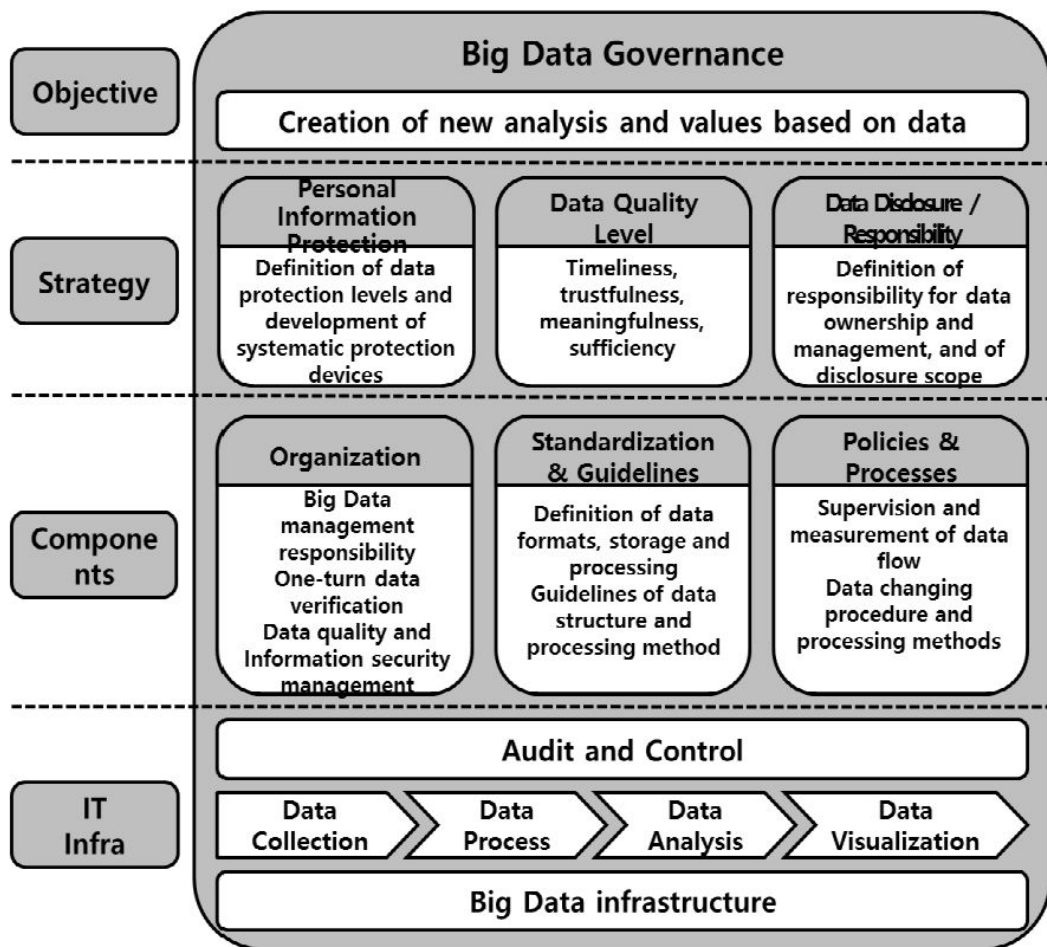


Data governance levels



Data Governance
Aspects of data governance



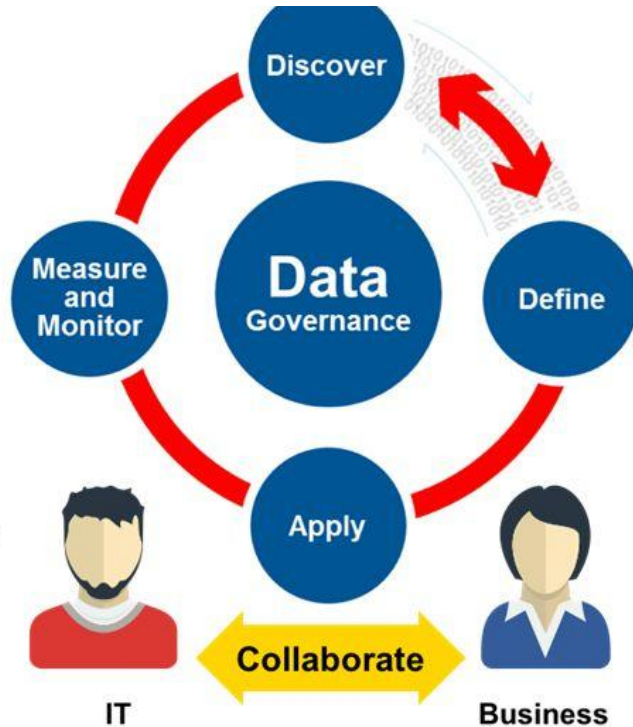


Discover

- Data discovery
- Data profiling
- Data inventories
- Process inventories
- CRUD analysis
- Capabilities assessment

Measure and Monitor

- Proactive monitoring
- Operational dashboards
 - Reactive operational DQ audits
 - Dashboard monitoring/audits
- Data lineage analysis
- Program performance
- Business value/ROI



Define

- Business glossary creation
- Data classifications
- Data relationships
- Reference data
- Business rules
- Data governance policies
- Other dependent policies
- Key Performance Indicators

Apply

- Automated rules
- Manual rules
- End to end workflows
- Business/IT collaboration

Data governance framework

- **Data architecture:** The overall structure of data and data-related resources as an integral part of the enterprise architecture
- **Data modeling and design:** Analysis, design, building, testing, and maintenance
- **Data storage and operations:** Structured physical data assets storage deployment and management
- **Data security:** Ensuring privacy, confidentiality, and appropriate access
- **Data integration and interoperability:** Acquisition, extraction, transformation, movement, delivery, replication, federation, virtualization, and operational support
- **Documents and content:** Storing, protecting, indexing, and enabling access to data found in unstructured sources and making this data available for integration and interoperability with structured data
- **Reference and master data:** Managing shared data to reduce redundancy and ensure better data quality through standardized definition and use of data values
- **Data warehousing and business intelligence (BI):** Managing analytical data processing and enabling access to decision support data for reporting and analysis
- **Metadata:** Collecting, categorizing, maintaining, integrating, controlling, managing, and delivering metadata
- **Data quality:** Defining, monitoring, maintaining data integrity, and improving data quality

Goals of data governance

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