

MANAGING BIG DATA

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Managing Big Data











Insufficient Policies The case of Uber



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p JaQDk0B6dY

US Data laws requires to comply with state consumer protection laws in safeguarding personal information and to immediately notify authorities in case of a breach; to establish methods to protect user data stored on third-party platforms; and to create strong password-protection policies.





A transparent, well-organized DG framework with established policies and clear responsibilities may have prevented Uber from this infringement.









No clear responsibilities The case of British Airways

In 2018, Data from millions of customers were stolen. This was only possible due to the insufficient security measures in place to protect the personal data of the customers.

With a well-organized DG framework with people responsible for data security and a centralized, secured data storage this could have been prevented.

British Airways fined £20m over data breach

) 16 October 2020

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British Airways has been fined £20m (\$26m) by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) for a data breach which affected more than 400,000 customers.









Data Governance



https://video.sas.com/detail/video/3161708635001/what-is-data-governance









What is Data Governance?



Data governance is the exercise of authority and control (planning, monitoring, and enforcement) over the management of data assets. The data governance function guides how all other data management functions are performed.

Data governance describes the development of the ownership, stewardship, and operational structure needed to ensure that corporate data is managed as a critical asset and implemented in an effective and sustainable manner.





Data governance is the discipline of administering data and information assets across an organization through formal oversight of the people, processes, technologies, and lines of business that influence data and information outcomes to drive business performance.



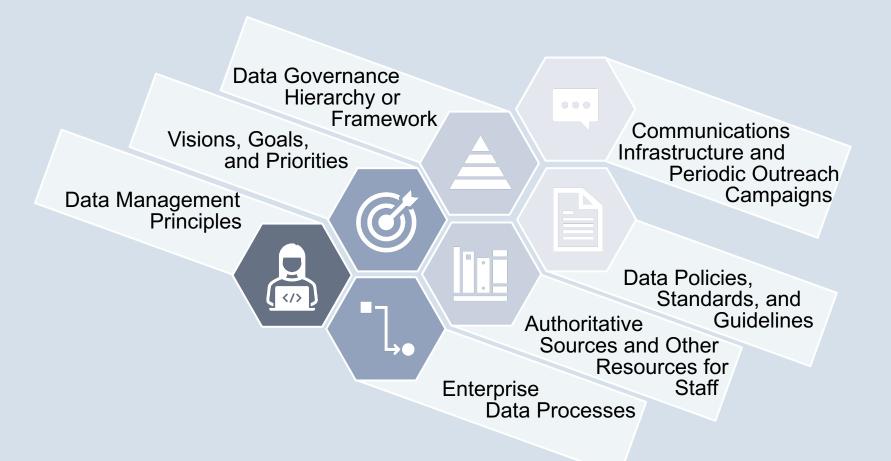








Components of a Data Governance Program



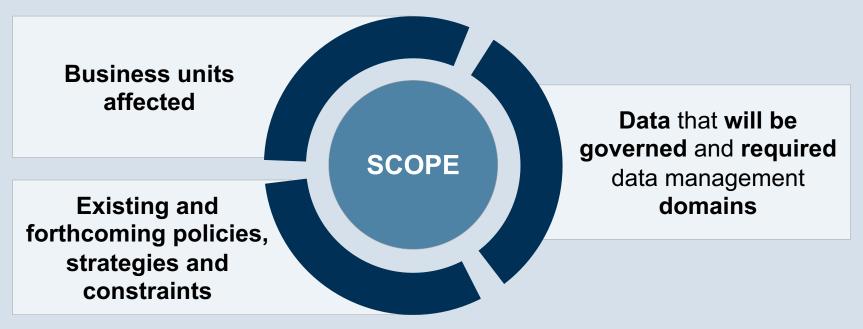








Vision, Goals, and Priorities





A **vision statement, goals**, and **priorities** align a data governance program to the overall organizational mission and help focus both the program and corporate leadership on data management priorities.











Data Management Principles



Data management principles can be described as the foundational statements of organizational values.



Rationale









- Business decisions are based on accurate and timely information
- Data and metadata have real, tangible value and should be carefully managed

- Data is owned by the enterprise
- **Data governance framework**
- Governing data cooperatively
- System of record and other authoritative sources











Data Policies, Standards and Guidelines

DM PRINCIPLE

Data must be managed as an asset with real value to the organization.

DM POLICY

Data Stewards are primarily responsible for data quality and integrity for a given data domain throughout its life cycle.

DM STANDARD

Projects introducing new data to the organization must collaborate with Data Governance to identify Data Stewards.

Projects using data must include Data Stewards as stakeholders and collaborate with them on requirements.

When data is integrated for users, Data Stewards must be involved in defining integration requirements.











Data Governance and Assurance Spectrum

DATA GOVERNANCE

Bodies deal with decisioning, policy, standards, & guidelines

Principles and roles are formalized, e.g. in policy

Mandatory data standards as well as guidelines

Less formal

Consulting—based project reviews where project is advised

Sample-based or criteria-based project reviews and data governance is informed

More formal

Mandatory project reviews with escalation to data governance who can stop a project

ASSURANCE









Authoritative Sources and Other Resources for Staff

Data governance members (data stewards etc.)

Other information and resources



List of authoritative data sources

Data governance **email or phone line**

Existing assurance and **compliance processes**

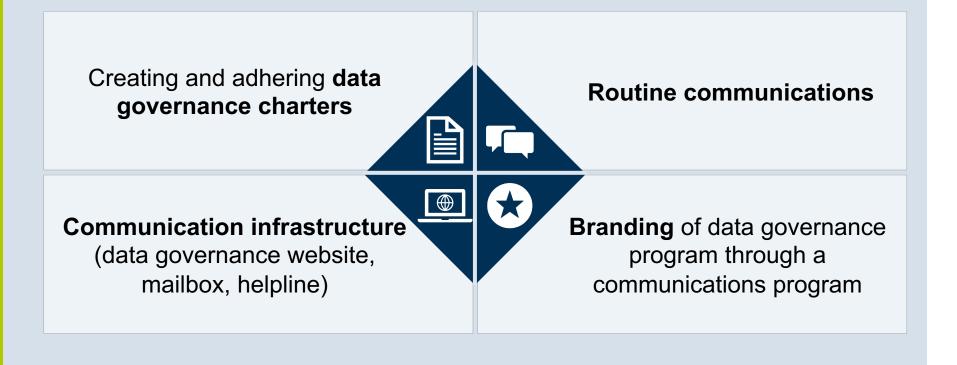








Communications Infrastructure and Periodic Outreach Campaigns















Who is Data Governance?

INFORMAL DATA STEWARDS

FORMAL DATA STEWARDS

Lack of formal network to coordinate their efforts with others in working on data management





Engages people from all parts of the organization with clearly stated roles and responsibilities

Difficulties to **determine priorities**

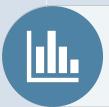




Aligns data management priorities with business needs and existing policies and procedures

Data management only as a part-time effort of overall responsibilities





Provides **metrics** and **maturity scale**



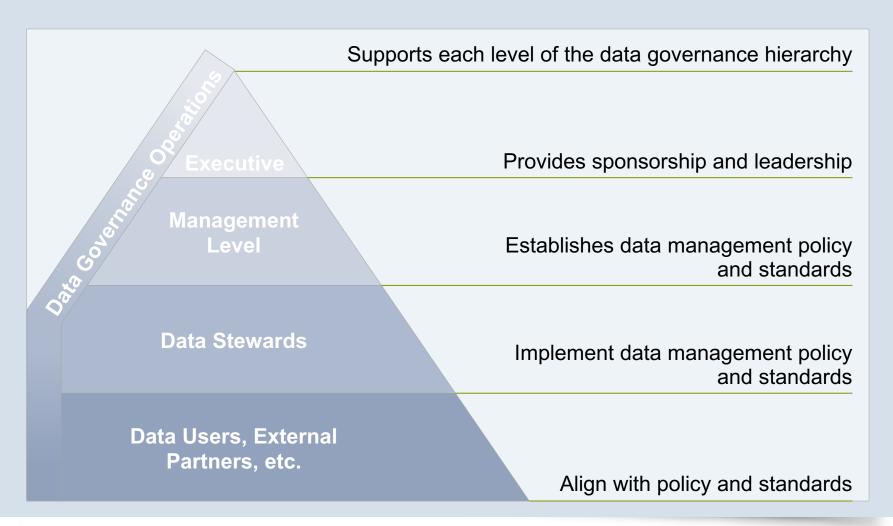








Data Governance Framework





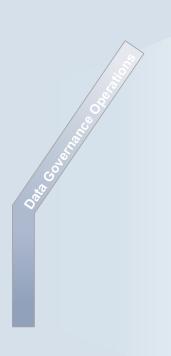








Data Governance Operations (DGO)



- Small number of individuals fully dedicated to the overall data governance initiative
- ➤ Ensures coordination across the levels of the data governance framework and the force that drives data governance forward
- Drafting material for the data governance discussion
- Providing meeting support for the executive- and management level
- Research issues and escalation of issues if necessary
- Assessment of existing capabilities







Executive Level



- ➤ **Decision makers** who set the enterprise vision and tone for governing data as an asset in line with business concerns
- Identifies members of the management level to represent their organizations
- Approves data management principles, policies, and standards as well as datarelated strategies and roadmaps
- Decision point for escalated situations
- ➤ Commercial sector: membership includes the executive of each line of business as well as others (heads of legal, privacy, risk management, ...)
- > Creation of Charter











Management Level

Management Level

- > Executes the **enterprise vision**
- > Trusted **advisor** to the executive level: frames options and provides recommendations
- Strategic perspective: defines data management principles, policies, and standards for executive approval
- Collaborates with executive level on data-related strategies and roadmap priorities
- Often identifies data stewards
- Might determine criteria for what constitutes an authoritative data source
- ➤ May decide **issues** or frame options to executive level
- Might be chaired by the director of the DGO group and should include one or more business-side representatives from each major data producer or consumer in the enterprise
- Should meet with executive-level regularly
- Data management charter at this level is also common











Data Stewards Level

Data Stewards

- Maintain quality of data for their respective data domain
- ➤ Help **resolving data issues**, conflicts, and inconsistencies within their authority and coordinate with their management level representatives
- Manage day-to-day business processes that create data and supply it (in)directly to downstream business users
- Maintain and publish associated metadata to provide transparency
- Working with known consumers to define data quality requirements











Data Responsible for the Data Ensures data **Engineers** designing, deploying **Protection** compliance and maintaining and standards Officer architecture Developers Chief Data Responsible for Authorized to decide Data deeply analyzing data to provide new Data Conductor of on the access to and data strategy **Architect** Scientist usage of the data insights Officer DQ expert in charge of ensuring the quality of both the actual business data Analyzes trends and Business Data opportunities from **Analyst Steward** data and the metadata











Chief Data Officer

- Responsible for defining, deploying and tracking the data strategy.
- Make sure that data is considered a valuable business asset at the executive level.
- Push investments in data compliance to minimize risks.











Data Protection Officer

- Ensures compliance standards as defined by authorities.
- Need to consider country-and industry-specific regulations
- Especially concerned about privacy of personal data from employees, customers, ...











Data Architect

- Make sure that the "data house remains solid".
- Ensure flexibility to help users to own and manage their own datasets while annotating, enriching and certifying data.
- May prioritize information based on measurable outcomes.











Data Steward

- DQ expert in charge of ensuring the quality of both the actual business data and the corresponding metadata
- Performs extensive and regular data quality checks
- In charge of taking DQ initiatives such as corrective and preventive measures











Business Analyst

- Analyze trends and opportunities
- Identify and calculate risks to determine the pulse of the business.
- Users of BI-tools such as Tableau, Power BI and Looker.
- Mission: get insights from data pipelines and present them through comprehensive dashboards.











Data Scientist

- Analyzes data using state-of-the-art analytical techniques to provide new insights
- Has a multidisciplinary profile combining ICT skills with quantitative modeling, business understanding, communication, and creativity











Data Engineers and Developers

- Responsible for designing, deploying, and maintaining the architecture to process complex flows in the organization
- Give autonomy to the whole data community whilst keeping control of access, authorization and product administrations











Benefits of Data Governance

Common understanding of data and their value





Improved quality of data

A data map





360° view of customers and business entities

Consistent compliance





Improved data management

Easy access





Efficiency increase throughout the company









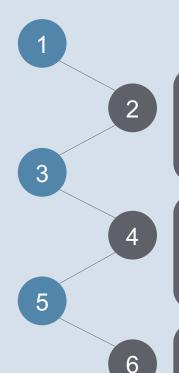
Implementing Data Governance – Questions to Keep in Mind



What is the opportunity cost of not getting data governance right?

Where is governance most important? What domains and parts of domains does the organization most need right now?

How can governance be accelerated by adjusting its focus and injecting iterative working concepts?



Who is leading governance efforts today, and what would it look like to elevate the conversation to the C-suite?

What governance archetype best fits the organization, and are current efforts aligned to that level of need?

Do you have the in-house capabilities to manage such a shift?

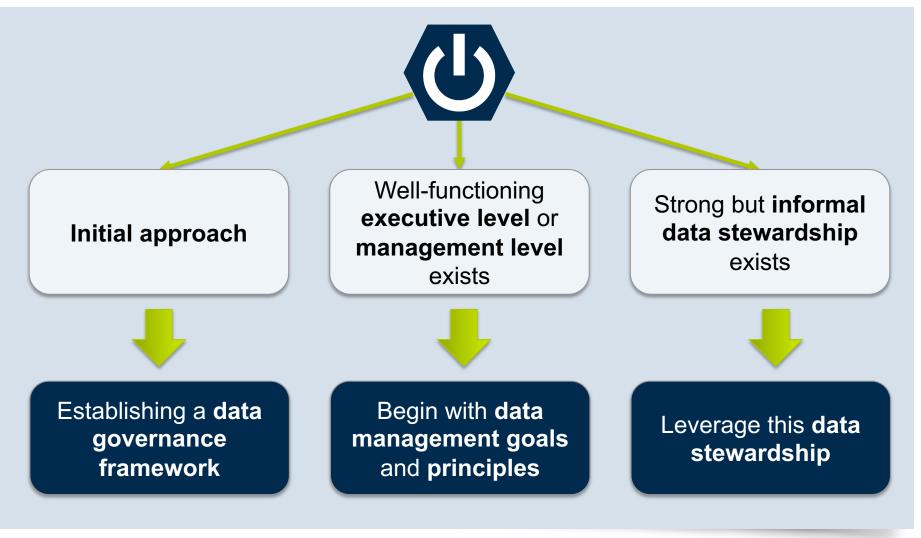








Implementing Data Governance













Current State Assessment

Data-related **pain points** from both business and IT perspectives



Existing data governance bodies

Data management practices







Memberships and **participation**, operational process, and capabilities

Data stewardship





Data-related policies, standards, guidelines

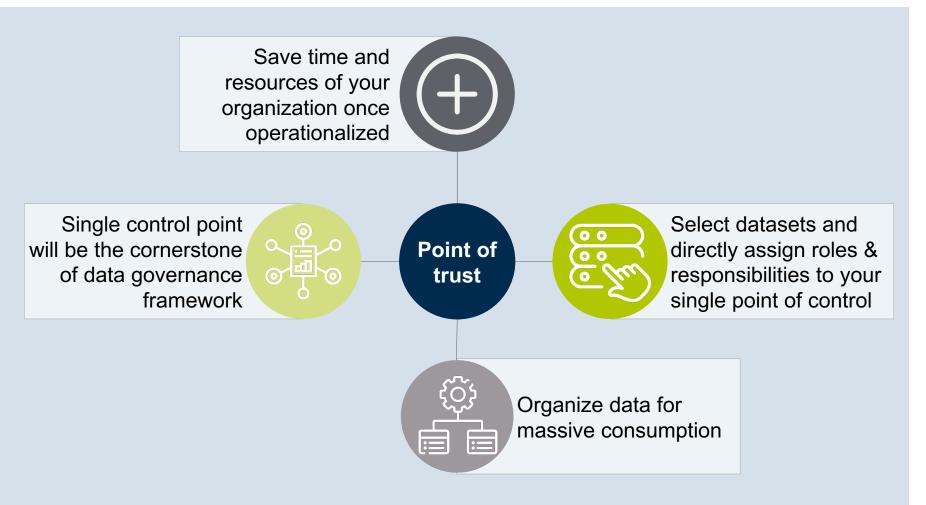








Set up Processes Single Point of Trust







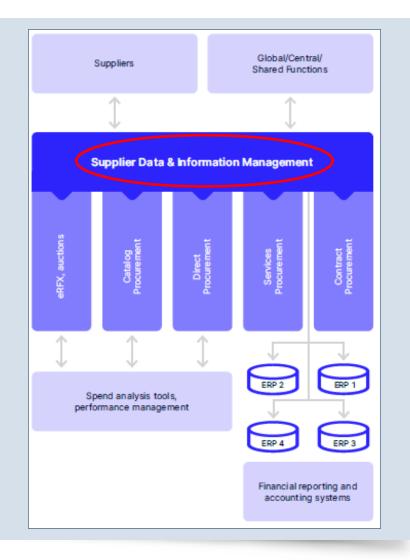




Set up Processes Example: Supplier Data



It is simpler to funnel data through one entry point down into different systems rather than creating multiple different systems and then struggling to bring it all together.











Set up Processes Automate Data Pipelines

Leverage the power of automation to streamline your dataflows. Use machine learning to learn from remediation and scale faster.

Typical use cases for ML:



Improve developer's productivity by suggesting next best actions.



Capture knowledge from business users and data professionals.



Data error resolution and matching.







Set up Processes Data Access



Establish a **platform for all** and leverage **user-friendly apps** for your stakeholder's community. A one-size-fits-all approach is probably not possible.



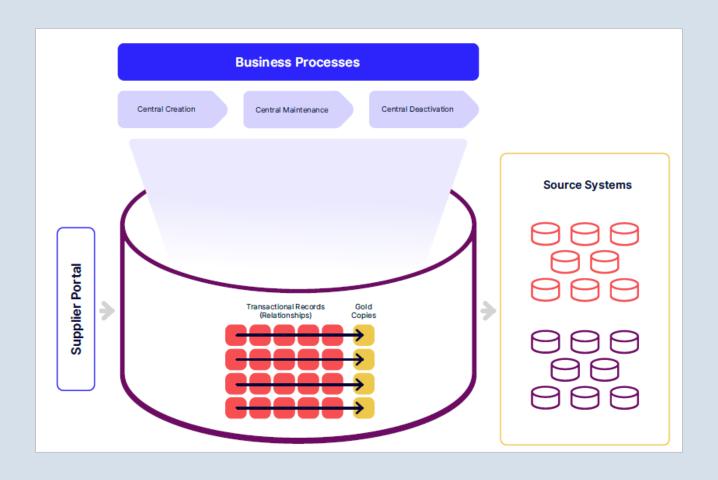








Set up Processes Example: Supplier Data











Set up Processes Business Glossary

Business glossary is used to **define** collections of **terms** and link them to **categories**.



By making it accessible, it can be **edited**, **validated** and **enriched**.



When published, everyone authorized can **access** the glossary.

Data lineage quickly **answers to audit trails** as requested by the competent authorities.



Data lineage gives a big picture to **trace** and **track data flows**.













Data Governance Tools

Developed data governance around a specific data management domain

Help organize and support the work required to design and implement a data governance framework



Tools aimed at various aspects of data governance are emerging in the marketplace

Serve primarily as a repository of data governance components



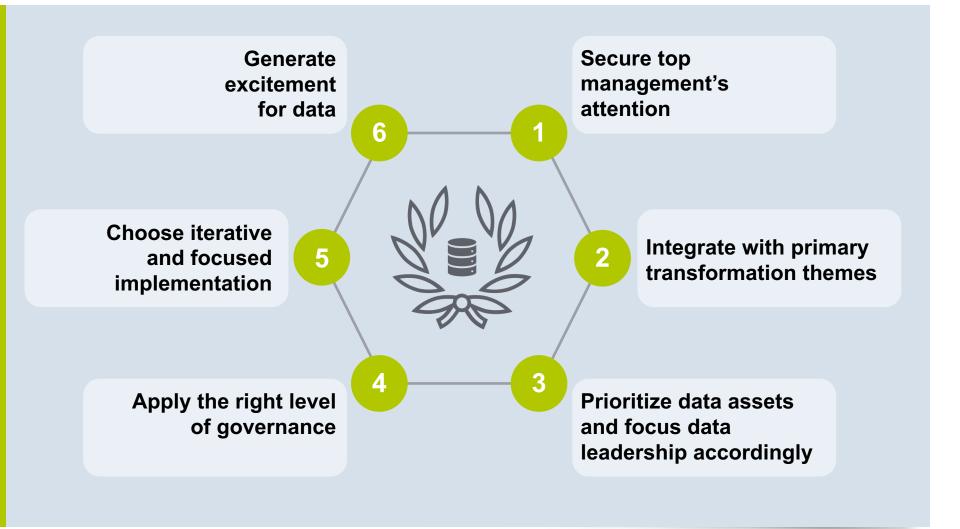






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Six Ways to Drive Data-Governance Excellence





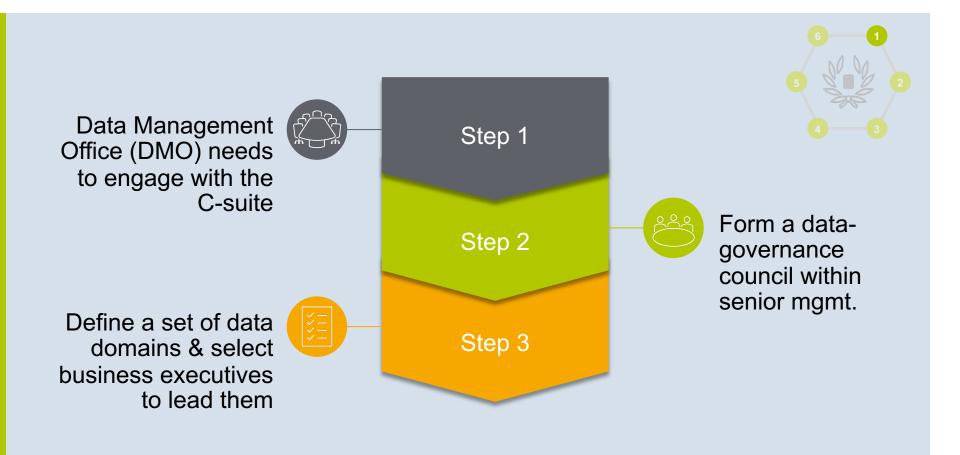








1 Secure top management's attention





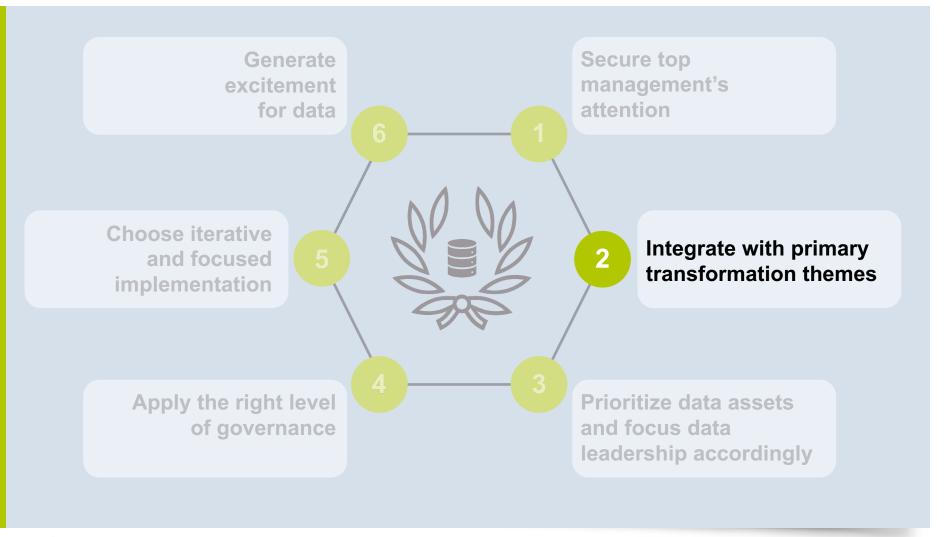








2 Integrate with primary transformation themes





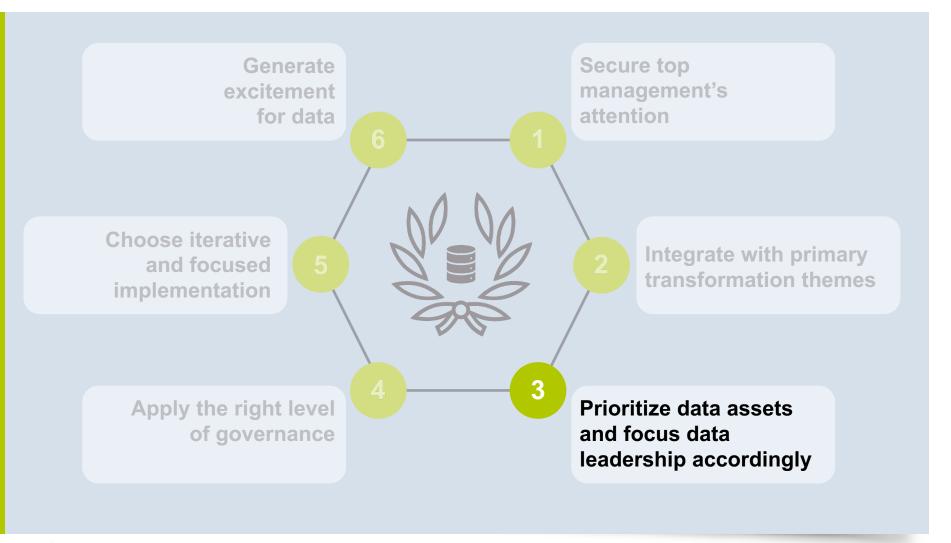






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3 Prioritize data assets and focus data leadership





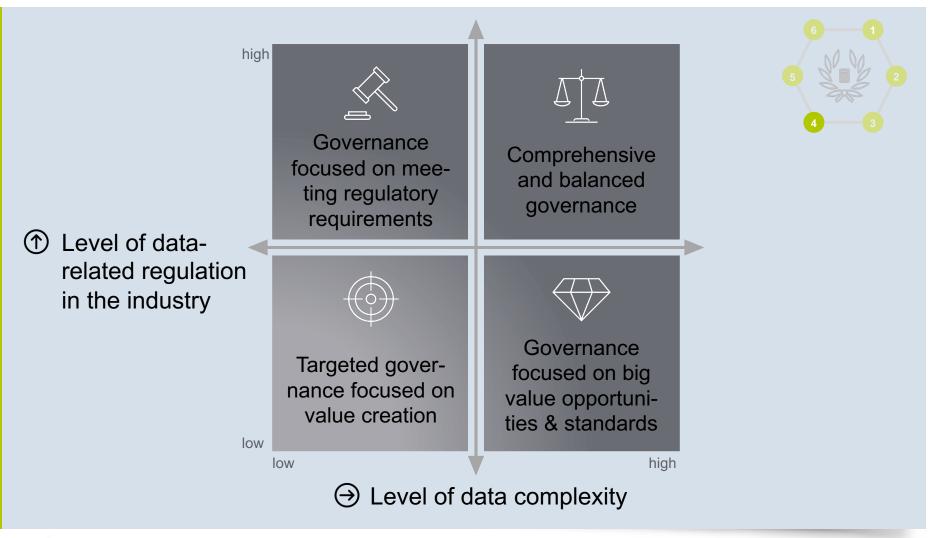








4 Apply the right level of governance





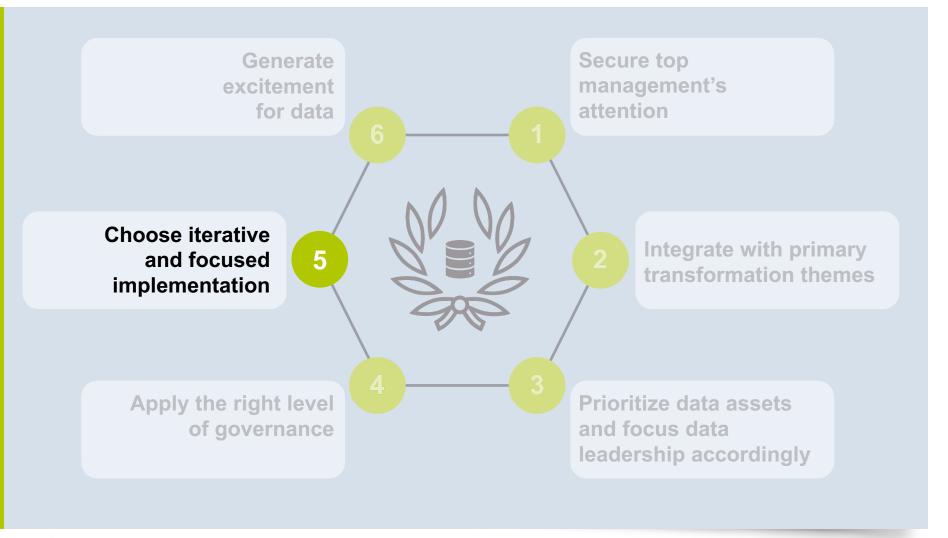








Choose iterative and focused implementation





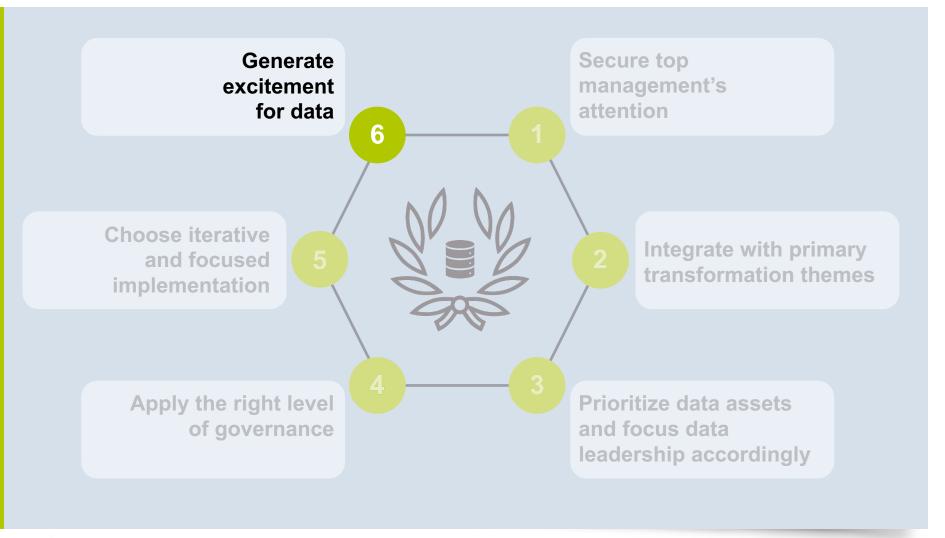








6 Generate excitement for data













Key Take Aways









Definition, components, scope, etc.



Hierarchical framework and key stakeholders



Implementation of data governance



Data governance excellence







