Professional Certificate in Data Governance

Data Governance Roles and Responsibilities

Accountability refers to the responsibility of individuals or organizations to answer for their actions and decisions, ensuring that they are transparent and justifiable, in the context of data governance. This term is related to Data Stewardship, Data Ownership, and Compliance. In Data Governance, accountability is crucial as it ensures that individuals and organizations are answerable for their actions and decisions related to data management, which helps to prevent data breaches and ensure data quality.

Active Data Governance refers to the proactive approach to managing data, which involves continuously monitoring and improving data management practices, rather than simply reacting to data issues. This term is related to Data Quality, Data Security, and Compliance. Active Data Governance involves identifying and addressing data risks and data opportunities in a timely and effective manner, which helps to ensure that data is accurate, complete, and reliable.

Data Architect is a key role in Data Governance, responsible for designing and implementing the overall data architecture of an organization. This term is related to Data Modeling, Data Warehousing, and Business Intelligence. The Data Architect works closely with other stakeholders to ensure that the data architecture aligns with the organization's business strategy and data governance framework.

Data Asset refers to any valuable data that is collected, stored, and used by an organization, which can include customer data, financial data, and operational data. This term is related to Data Classification, Data Protection, and Data Retention. Data Assets are critical to an organization's business operations and decision-making processes, and must be managed and protected accordingly.

Data Audit refers to the systematic examination and evaluation of an organization's data management practices, including data collection, data storage, and data use. This term is related to Compliance, Risk Management, and Data Governance. A Data Audit helps to identify data risks and data opportunities, and provides recommendations for improving data management practices.

Data Classification refers to the process of categorizing data into different levels of sensitivity and importance, which helps to determine the level of protection and access control required. This term is related to Data Protection, Data Security, and Access Control. Data Classification is critical in ensuring that sensitive data is handled and protected accordingly, and that access is granted only to authorized personnel.

Data Compliance refers to the act of adhering to regulatory requirements and industry standards related to data management and data protection. This term is related to Risk Management, Audit, and Data Governance. Data Compliance is essential in ensuring that an organization avoids legal and financial risks

associated with non-compliance, and maintains trust with its customers and stakeholders.

Data Custodian refers to the individual or team responsible for the day-to-day management and maintenance of an organization's data assets. This term is related to Data Stewardship, Data Ownership, and Data Governance. The Data Custodian plays a critical role in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data management practices are aligned with the organization's data governance framework.

Data Dictionary refers to a centralized repository that contains metadata about an organization's data assets, including data definitions, data formats, and data relationships. A Data Dictionary helps to ensure that data is consistently defined and used across the organization, which improves data quality and data integration.

Data Governance Framework refers to the overall structure and guiding principles for managing an organization's data assets, which includes policies, procedures, and standards for data management. This term is related to Data Strategy, Data Architecture, and Data Quality. A Data Governance Framework provides a clear and consistent approach to managing data, which helps to ensure that data is accurate, complete, and reliable.

Data Governance Policy refers to a document that outlines the principles and guidelines for managing an organization's data assets, which includes data collection, data storage, and data use. A Data Governance Policy provides a clear and consistent approach to managing data, which helps to ensure that data is handled and protected accordingly.

Data Integration refers to the process of combining data from multiple sources into a single and unified view, which helps to improve data quality and data analysis. This term is related to Data Warehousing, Business Intelligence, and Data Governance. Data Integration is critical in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that business decisions are made based on timely and relevant information.

Data Lineage refers to the record of data as it flows through an organization's systems and processes, which helps to track data origin, data movement, and data transformation. Data Lineage is essential in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data risks are identified and mitigated.

Data Mart refers to a smaller version of a data warehouse that contains a subset of data that is relevant to a specific business area or department. A Data Mart helps to improve data analysis and decision-making by providing timely and relevant information to business users.

Data Modeling refers to the process of creating a conceptual representation of an organization's data assets, which helps to identify data entities, data relationships, and data rules. This term is related to Data Architecture, Data Warehousing, and Business Intelligence. Data Modeling is critical in ensuring that data is consistently defined and used across the organization, which improves data quality and data integration.

Data Owner refers to the individual or team responsible for the overall management and oversight of an organization's data assets. This term is related to Data Stewardship, Data Custodian, and Data Governance. The Data Owner plays a critical role in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data management practices are aligned with the organization's data governance framework.

Data Protection refers to the process of safeguarding an organization's data assets from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure, which helps to prevent data breaches and ensure data security. This term is related to Data Security, Compliance, and Risk Management. Data Protection is essential in ensuring that sensitive data is handled and protected accordingly, and that access is granted only to authorized personnel.

Data Quality refers to the degree to which an organization's data assets are accurate, complete, and reliable, which helps to improve business decisions and operational efficiency. This term is related to Data Governance, Data Management, and Business Intelligence. Data Quality is critical in ensuring that data is trustworthy and usable, and that business decisions are made based on timely and relevant information.

Data Security refers to the process of protecting an organization's data assets from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure, which helps to prevent data breaches and ensure data confidentiality. This term is related to Data Protection, Compliance, and Risk Management. Data Security is essential in ensuring that sensitive data is handled and protected accordingly, and that access is granted only to authorized personnel.

Data Steward refers to the individual or team responsible for the day-to-day management and maintenance of an organization's data assets, which includes data quality, data security, and data compliance. This term is related to Data Custodian, Data Owner, and Data Governance. The Data Steward plays a critical role in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data management practices are aligned with the organization's data governance framework.

Data Strategy refers to the overall plan and direction for managing an organization's data assets, which includes data governance, data architecture, and data management. This term is related to Data Governance, Data Architecture, and Business Intelligence. A Data Strategy provides a clear and consistent approach to managing data, which helps to ensure that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that business decisions are made based on timely and relevant information.

Data Warehouse refers to a centralized repository that contains a large amount of data from various sources, which helps to improve data analysis and decision-making. This term is related to Data Mart, Business Intelligence, and Data Governance. A Data Warehouse provides a single and unified view of an organization's data assets, which helps to improve data quality and data integration.

Data Warehousing refers to the process of designing, implementing, and maintaining a data warehouse, which includes data modeling, data integration, and data management. Data Warehousing is critical in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that business decisions are made based on timely

and relevant information.

Governance refers to the overall framework and guiding principles for managing an organization's data assets, which includes policies, procedures, and standards for data management. This term is related to Data Governance, Data Strategy, and Data Architecture. Governance provides a clear and consistent approach to managing data, which helps to ensure that data is accurate, complete, and reliable.

Information Lifecycle Management refers to the process of managing an organization's data assets throughout their lifecycle, from creation to deletion, which helps to ensure that data is handled and protected accordingly. This term is related to Data Governance, Data Management, and Compliance. Information Lifecycle Management is essential in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data risks are identified and mitigated.

Master Data Management refers to the process of creating and maintaining a single and unified view of an organization's master data, which includes customer data, product data, and supplier data. This term is related to Data Governance, Data Quality, and Data Integration. Master Data Management is critical in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that business decisions are made based on timely and relevant information.

Metadata refers to the information that describes an organization's data assets, including data definitions, data formats, and data relationships. Metadata is essential in ensuring that data is consistently defined and used across the organization, which improves data quality and data integration.

Operational Data Store refers to a database that contains a copy of an organization's operational data, which helps to improve data analysis and decision-making. An Operational Data Store provides a single and unified view of an organization's operational data, which helps to improve data quality and data integration.

Reference Data refers to the data that is used to classify or categorize other data, such as codes, lists, and tables. Reference Data is essential in ensuring that data is consistently defined and used across the organization, which improves data quality and data integration.

Risk Management refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks associated with an organization's data assets, which helps to prevent data breaches and ensure data security. This term is related to Compliance, Audit, and Data Governance. Risk Management is essential in ensuring that data risks are identified and mitigated, and that business decisions are made based on timely and relevant information.

Stewardship refers to the responsibility of managing and maintaining an organization's data assets, which includes data quality, data security, and data compliance. Stewardship is critical in ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and reliable, and that data management practices are aligned with the organization's data governance framework.