Question 9

Explain the process of de-identification and its importance when preparing open data sets, in relation to protecting individual privacy.

Question 10

Explain how data integrity is crucial for data security and briefly describe how database normalisation contributes to maintaining data integrity.

Marking Guide

#	Sample Response	Response	Mark
9	De-identification is the process of removing or altering personal information from a dataset so that individuals cannot be readily identified. It's crucial when preparing open data sets to protect individual privacy by allowing data to be used for analysis or public release without exposing sensitive personal details. This involves removing direct identifiers (like names or addresses) and modifying or generalizing indirect identifiers (like date of birth or postcode) that could, when combined, lead to re-identification. Its importance lies in helping organisations comply with privacy laws like the Australian Privacy Principles, reducing the risk of re-identification, and enabling valuable data sharing while safeguarding privacy.	Explains process	2
		Explains importance for privacy	2
10	Data integrity is crucial for data security because it ensures that data remains correct, complete, and unaltered unless changed in an authorised way. Without data integrity, data can be unreliable, misleading, or unusable, leading to incorrect decisions or compromised systems. Database normalisation contributes to maintaining data integrity by designing database structures to reduce data redundancy and improve data consistency and accuracy. For example, normalisation involves using primary keys to uniquely identify records and defining validation rules in a data dictionary, such as UNIQUE or NOT NULL constraints, which directly enforce data accuracy and consistency within the database.	Explains data integrity	2
		Describes normalisation	2