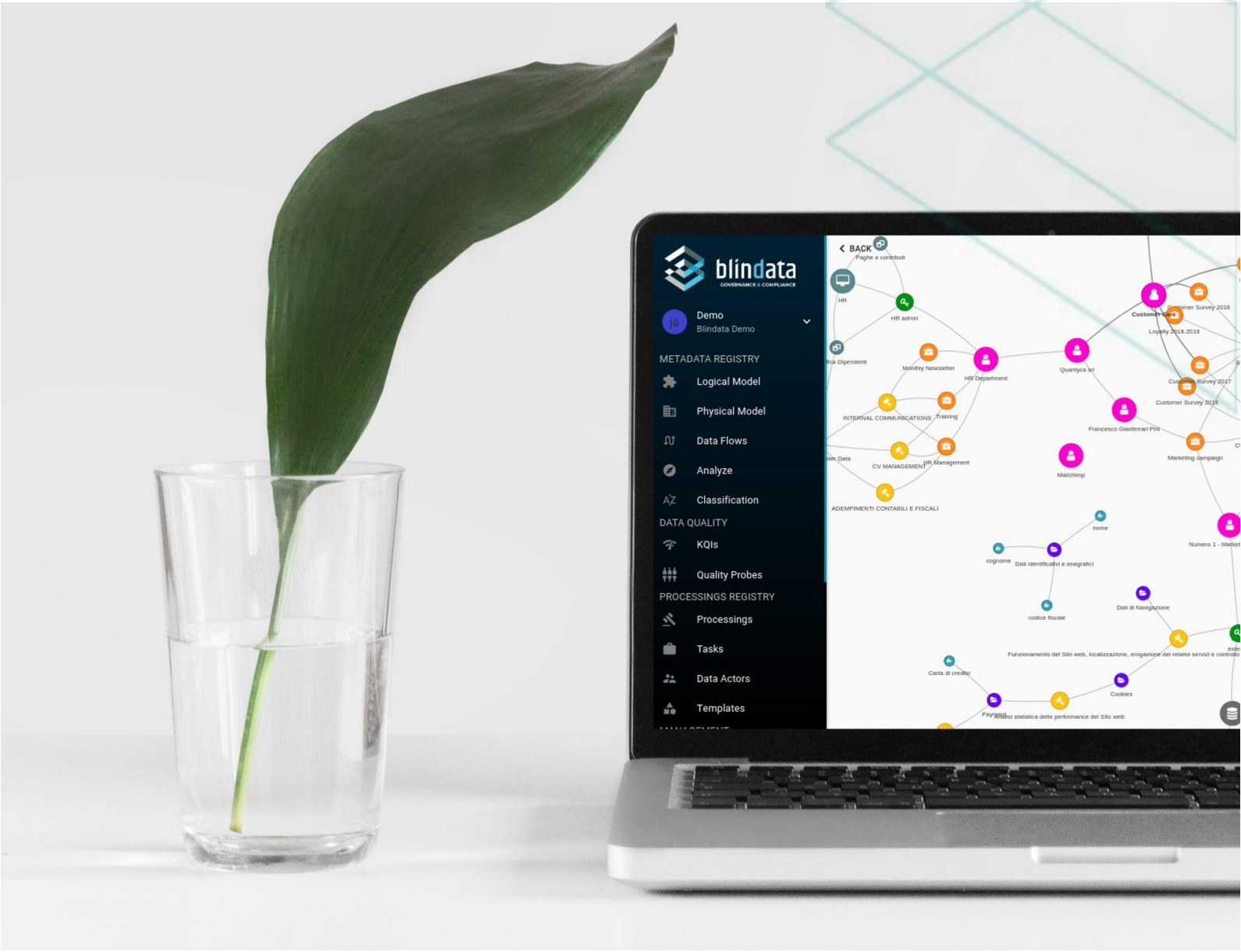
blindata
Governance & Compliance

Blindata

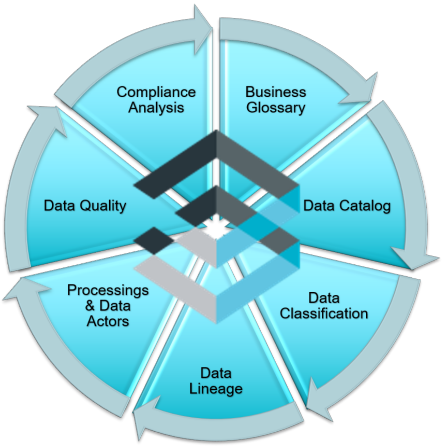
Features Overview



Introduction

Blindata is a platform designed for the management of **Data Governance and Compliance**: an integrated tool to make the use of data efficient and compliant with legal obligations. It allows you to maximize the value of data, supports change management, guarantees compliance with regulations, ensures transparency and fairness to customers. Through the **collaboration** , the goal is to democratize data within organizations and promote the culture of data among all its users. A shared approach to issues such as business glossary, data catalog and data quality is a key factor for user involvement and the success of a data governance program. The **design from scratch** of the platform has made it possible to obtain a solution that is simple to use but at the same time scalable in the most complex cases. It allows you to obtain results in a short time, without requiring training and long customization projects.

Each function, available through specific application areas of the platform, can be used individually, but strictly connected to the others, in **the integrated and multidisciplinary vision** of Data Governance and Compliance that inspired the development of the platform itself.



Blindata is a modular solution usable in Saas and / or on-premise depending on the needs and use cases. It offers a set of **Open APIs** to facilitate integration with external systems and to design governance and compliance processes based on specific needs.

Blindata's approach to data governance and compliance offers a product:

Simple to use: because it was designed from the ground up to allow organizations of any complexity to undertake suitably structured data governance and compliance programs.

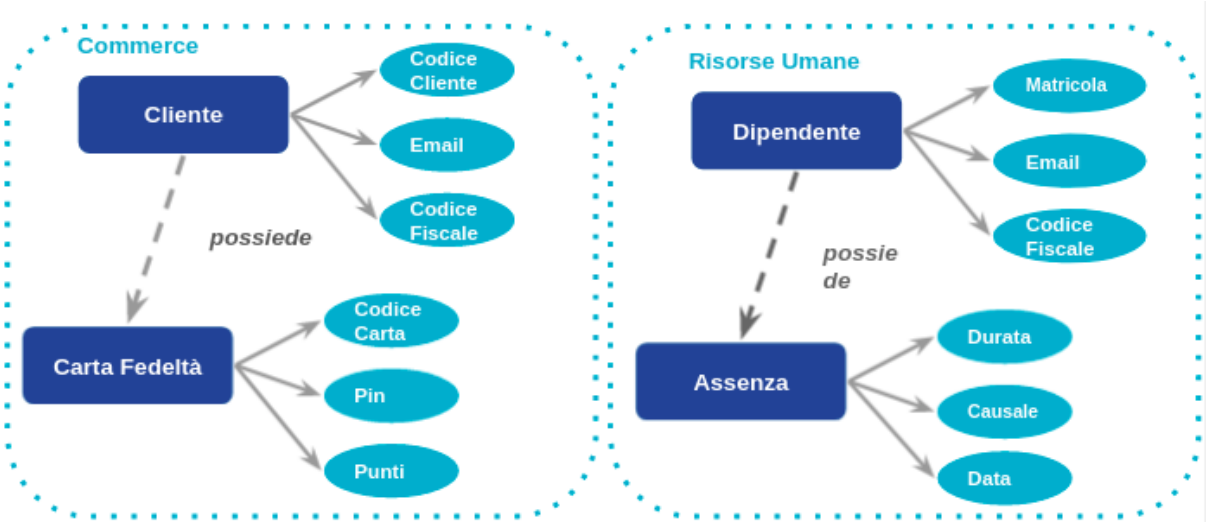
With a lean approach: because it allows you to obtain results in a short time, without requiring exhausting training and complex customization projects.

Incremental: because it is inherent in the design of the product, it is possible to implement all or only some of the proposed modules independently.

Highly customizable: because it is based on an open API and it is possible to support the most diverse integration scenarios without placing constraints on any specific technology.

Business Glossary

In order to spread the culture of data, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the data itself. And therefore having a **shared** and unambiguous definition, which can highlight the links with business processes. We are answering the question "What is data?" and we do it thanks to the element of Data Governance identified as Business Glossary. The Business Glossary contains the semantic definition of the data, defines a common corporate **lexicon**. It is the access point to the world of data, the first element that brings us closer to the goal of a shared **data culture**.



Typical elements are the definitions of Customers, Products, Employees, Users, Performance Indicators (KPIs), Orders, Invoices, ... For each of these you can then define a **multiplicity of attributes** (Description, ID, Tax Code, E-mail, Address, Amount, Quantity, Unit of Measurement, Currency, ...). Of course, the relevant attributes in defining a Business Glossary entry vary from company to company. This makes it important to use a flexible tool.

The Business Glossary, in addition to these elements, can contain a series of other information that better define a data, such as:

> ***Aliases, synonyms or acronyms*:** they are alternative ways to express the same concept, typical of complex realities in which the different functions companies develop specific "dialects", due for example to the use of specific applications or processes linked to relationships with external stakeholders (suppliers, customers, regulatory bodies, ...) whose lexicon is inherited.
>
> ***Calculation method:*** they provide indications and specifications on how the data can be derived from other company domain information.
>
> ***Pattern:*** indicates the presence of validity patterns of a specific information eg product code format, regular expression etc ..

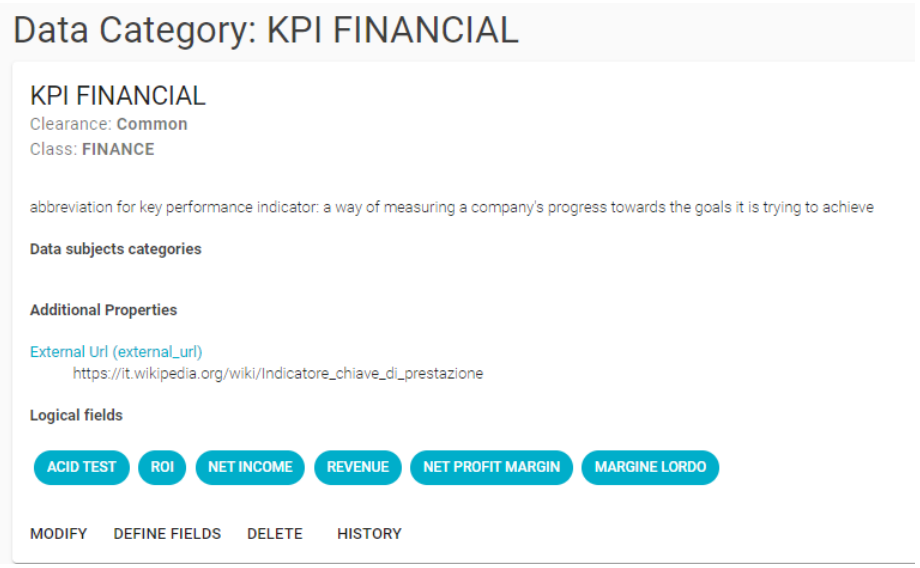
Naming Convention: conventions used within the organization to be used when using the data

Taxonomies: any classification systems or tags used within the organization eg domains, use cases, relevance to certain compliance processes and / or procedures

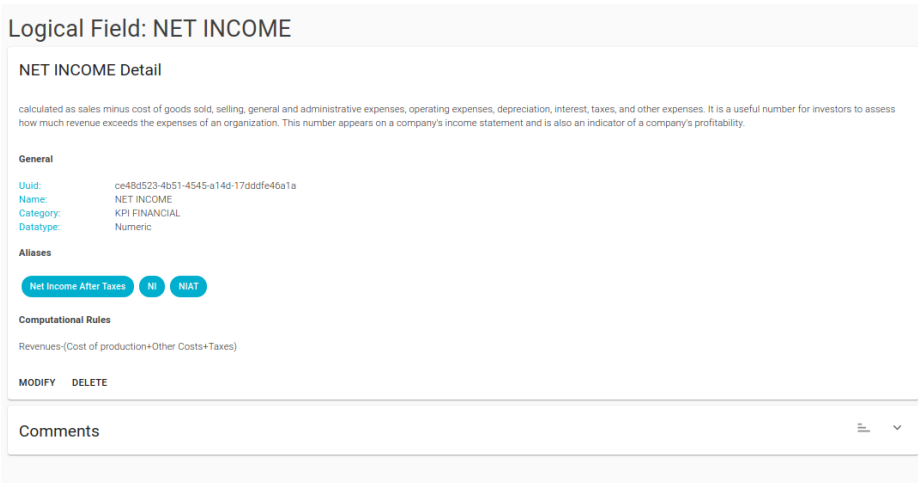
Some of these elements are useful to "technicians", to whom they provide important information on how to implement the logical and physical structures that will have to contain this data, others will be functional to the "data citizens" who will be able to find useful and official information on how to use the data. It should be borne in mind that the definition process of the Business Glossary is by its nature multidisciplinary; it cannot be the sole responsibility of the "data professionals", under penalty of rejection of the glossary itself.

Structure, attributes, customizations

The Business Glossary consolidates and shares the corporate lexicon. It is the contact point of Business and IT: typically structured on 2 levels, semantic entity and attribute and possibly relationships between them.



It contains a definition of each element, its aliases and information for correct data management (datatype, pattern, naming convention, calculation rules,...).



The model can be extended using custom properties, i.e. custom fields whose meaning can be defined according to specific needs and which can automatically be used as advanced search filters.

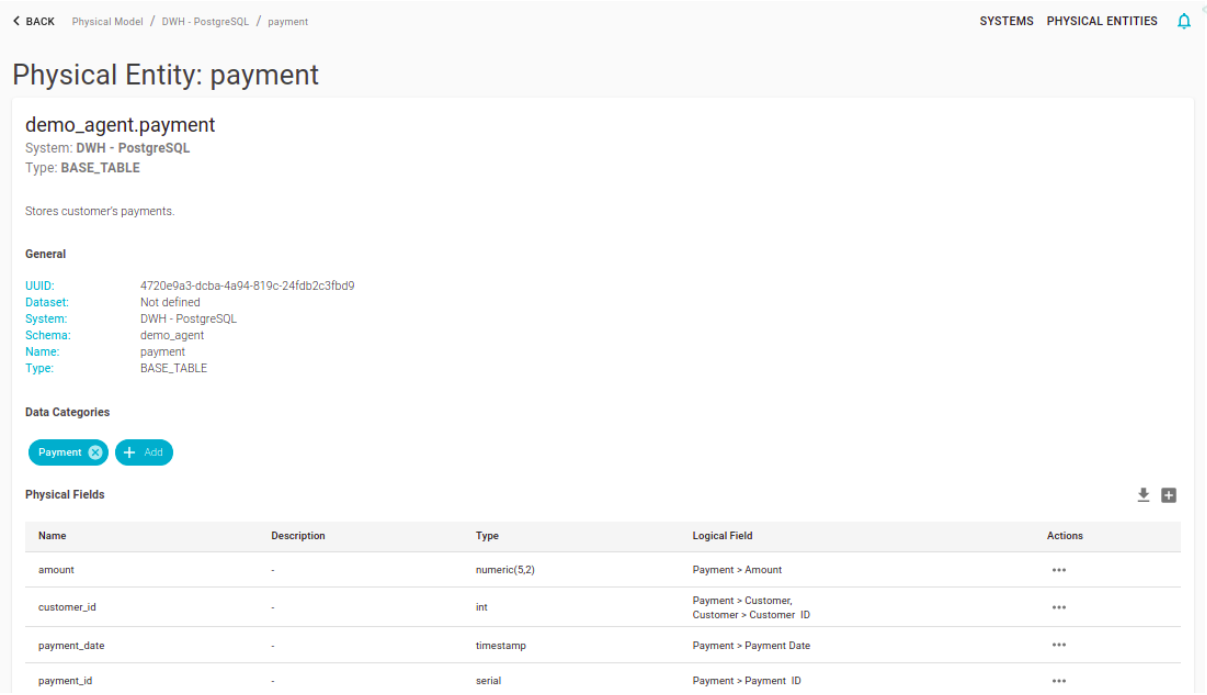
Integration with other modules

The Business Glossary represents the navigation entry point within Blindata modules, Blindata this is natively enriched with all the information regarding the Data Catalog, the data quality and the assignment of roles and responsibilities on the data, as well as the management of issues and requests.

The end user is thus provided with an index to navigate within the platform: easily identify the data assets of interest, monitor the quality of the data in the various structures and identify the reference figures to ask for any support.

Data Catalog

The Data Catalog is the module dedicated to cataloging all data repositories (Data Asset), carried out through the collection of Metadata. Catalog can collect information on structured data (e.g. relational databases), semi-structured or unstructured (xml, JSON, documents), dashboards, reports, machine learning models, ...

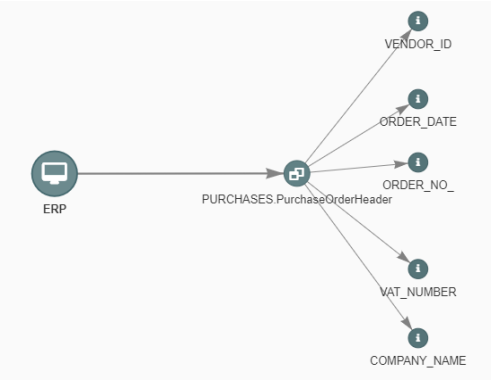


Datait is organized in three hierarchical levels:

System: are the physical repositories responsible for the storage or processing of data;

Physical Entity: physical containers of data in a system;

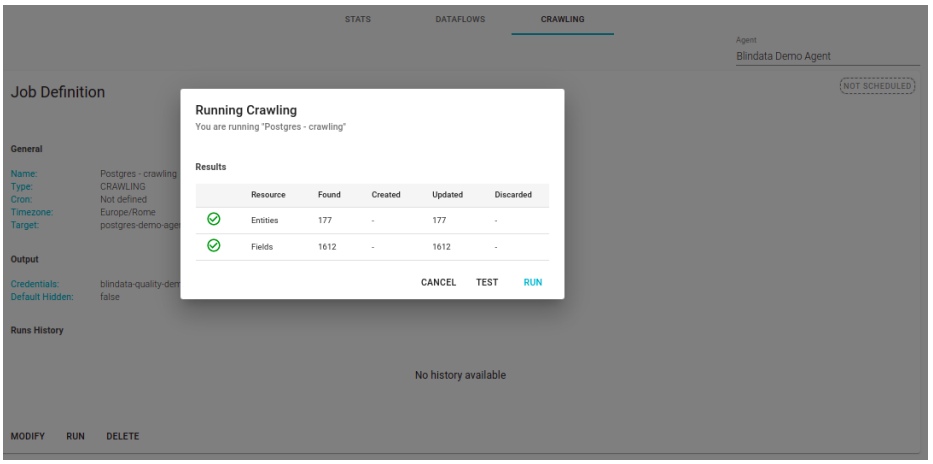
Physical Field: physical attributes linked to an entity that describe its characteristics.



It is not necessary to define all levels: the detail (System, Entity, Field) is an implementation choice, which depends on the needs of the organization.

Crawling

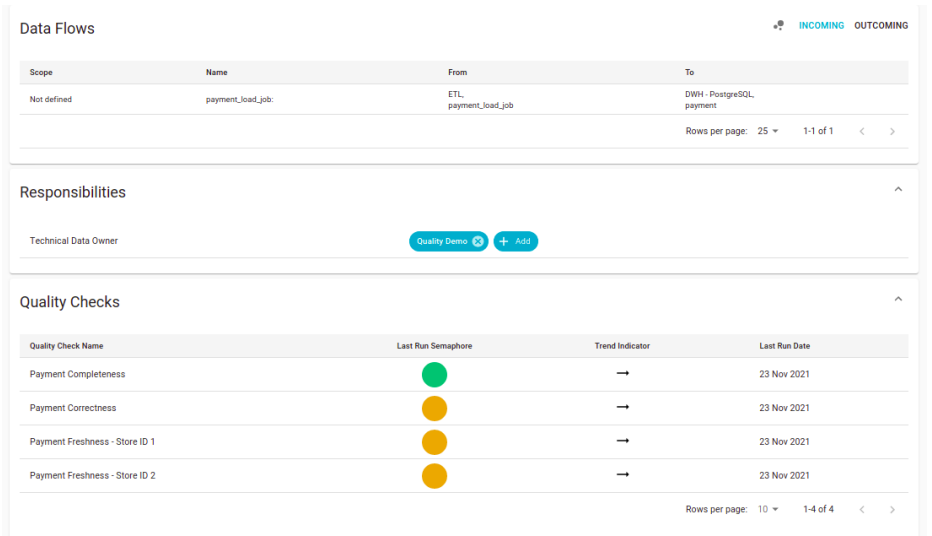
The crawling of metadata on databases is directly accessible through the graphical interface and can be customized on the basis of design choices. The metadata collection process can be configured by the user to select the metadata source and / or leverage any non-standard metadata present on the systems to pilot and guide the import within Blindata.



The crawling process can be called on-demand or scheduled periodically according to the implementation choices. All JDBC-connected databases are supported.

Stewardship, Quality and Business Glossary

The Data Catalog is the integration point of the various modules of Blindata. Depending on the level of implementation of the platform, it provides a 360 ° overview of the various aspects related to data governance.

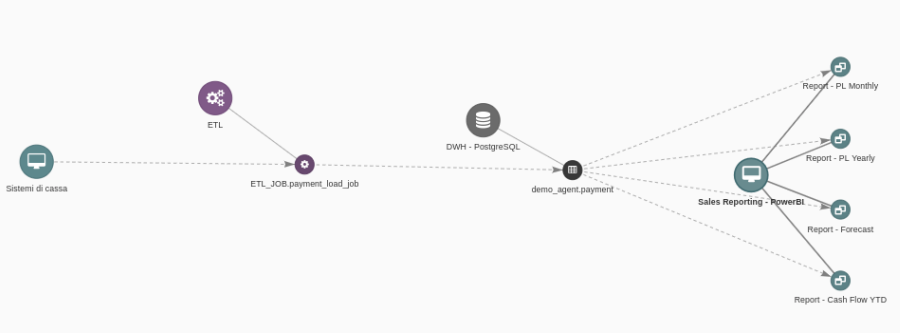


Through the Stewardship module it is possible to register the people responsible for a given data asset. Through the Data Quality module it

is possible to directly monitor the progress of all controls on that specific resource. Finally, thanks to the integration with the Business Glossary, it is possible to classify and give a precise semantics to the data contained in the data asset in question.

Data Flows

The Data Catalog can be enriched with information related to incoming and outgoing data flows (horizontal lineage). This type of documentation, useful for impact analysis and reverse lineage activities, is displayed through a graph representation.



Data Lineage

The Data Lineage is a basic tool for Data Governance. This consists in identifying and representing the **data life cycle**, from the source system to the various destinations, highlighting all the points of the infrastructure and business processes through which the data move as well as all the transformations undergone by the data itself along the path and interdependence relationships between data.

Through the Data Lineage it is possible to answer a series of fundamental questions for Data Governance:

- *Where are the data located?* The Data Lineage allows us to understand the life cycle of data, from source to destination through all its transformations and therefore can support various needs such as the identification of "golden sources", the identification of redundancies in the data , the possibility of carrying out a “what-if analysis” before making changes to systems and processes.

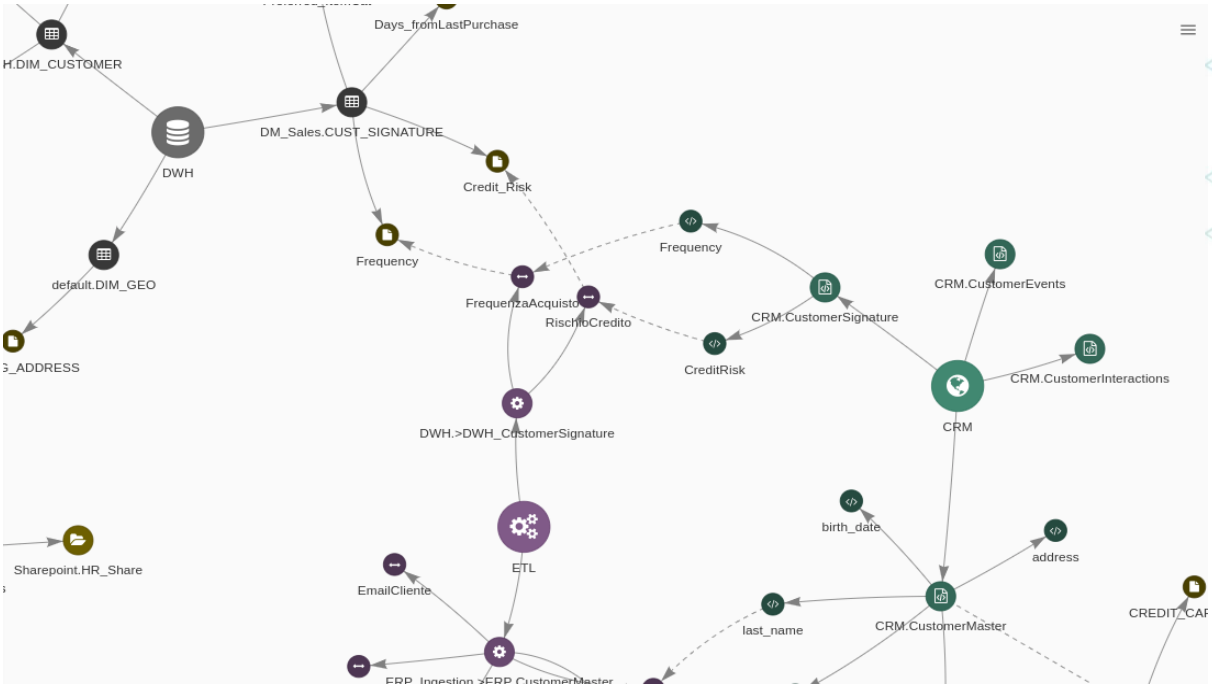
- *How is the data processed?* The Data Lineage provides an explicit representation of all the transformations that data undergoes within business systems and processes. It can therefore be a valid tool for verifying the consistency of business rules and transformations applied to data in the entirety of systems and processes.

- *Who uses the data?* By explaining the life cycle of the data up to their destination, the Data Lineage allows you to identify which applications, services, reports, and users use a specific data (and vice versa, which data are - for example - used in a certain report)

Data Lineage has a strong connection with all the other elements of Data Governance and Process Compliance, and therefore with the different modules of Blindata:

- ➔ **Data Catalog**, because to develop a good Data Lineage it is necessary to know where the data is and how are formed
- ➔ **Business Glossary**, because it is useful to start from the semantic meaning of the data to understand the transformations that the data undergoes
- ➔ **Data Quality**, because the Data Lineage allows first of all to deepen the data life cycle and therefore can make the definition of controls on of them and also helps to analyze the life cycle of a data for which the results of the quality controls bring out this need
- ➔ **Processing Registry & Consent Management**, because knowing in which systems the data are stored, what transformations they undergo and who actually accesses the data helps to meet the obligations prescribed by the GDPR.

In Blindata it is possible to consult the data lineage in graph form.



Data flows

The movements of data within the infrastructure and business processes are mapped in Blindata through the elements called “Data Flows”. In association with what is defined in the Data Catalog (and possibly the Business Glossary), the Data Flows allow you to trace the lineage of the data. Data Flows can be defined on 3 levels:

- *Layer 1 - System*: Map the interaction and dependencies between applications.
- *Layer 2 - Entity:* Maps the interaction between organized data structures (eg: tables, forms, services, ...). It is based on physical (tables, files, ...) and logical (data categories) modeling.
- *Layer 3 - Data:* It is the maximum level of detail, aimed at promptly identifying the definition of information and its use.

Horizontal and vertical lineage

Two different types of Data Lineage can be identified: *horizontal lineage* and *vertical lineage*.

The*horizontal lineage* can be expressed on a business level and highlight the relationships and flows between the business concepts mapped in the Business Glossary; it can also express itself on the physical world level and describe how data flows and is processed by information systems and business applications.

The *vertical lineage* connects the two planes of business and physical, model, for example, how a field of a table participates in the physical representation of a business entity.

Forward and backward lineage

The Data Lineage can also be distinguished in *forward lineage* and *backward lineage*.

The *forward lineage* consists in starting from a point of the corporate infrastructure (for example, a certain system or a certain table) and advancing step by step to the final point that you want to reach (such as a particular application or a report); it can be used to carry out impact analysis.

With the *backward lineage*, on the contrary, all the steps are retraced backwards, starting from a certain reference point up to the data source; it mainly responds to debugging needs, such as the verification of information inconsistency.

Reverse lineage

With *reverse lineage* we mean a Data Lineage compiled starting from the extraction of all the information and metadata necessary to compose it directly from the applications and tools used to process and transform data within the organization. The extraction of metadata can be more or less simple:

- there are applications and tools that expose all the information necessary to reconstruct the data flows and the line, and
- other applications and tools do not directly expose the metadata, but collect them in an internal repository that can however, be interrogated to extract useful information
- finally, there are applications and tools that define the metadata within XML / JSON which must therefore be properly interpreted in order to collect the necessary information.

there are no universal rules that allow you to retrieve the necessary metadata to reconstruct the data flows and the lineage in every situation. For this reason, Blindata exposes all the APIs necessary to upload information on the Data Flows, as well as guides the user - via the interface - to the manual compilation.

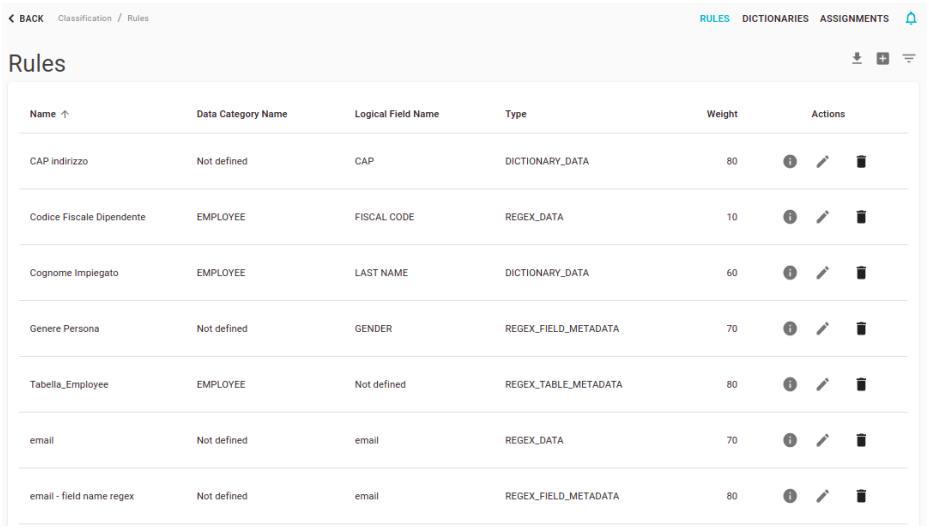
Data Classification

The Blindata *Data Classification* aims to provide the tools to help identify the connections of the ***vertical lineage***, that is the connections between the data catalog and the business glossary. Through a set of rules that can be defined by the user depending on the domain of its data assets and a set of standard rules, the data classification module samples the data assets and tries to attribute a semantic meaning to the individual elements.

The framework that makes up the data classification module allows you to combine the output of **different types of rules** not only to identify the type of content of a single data element (eg email, address, tax code) but also to assign a specific business entity (eg customer, employee, supplier).

Customizable Rules

Rules are responsible for the proper association between physical and logical concepts. They can be defined in different ways, each rule must be related to a specific logical concept defined in the business glossary.



Rules can be divided into two macro-categories: data-based rules and metadata-based rules. The first category contains all the rules defined for matching based on record values; the second refers more to the names of metadata and structures of physical entities and fields.

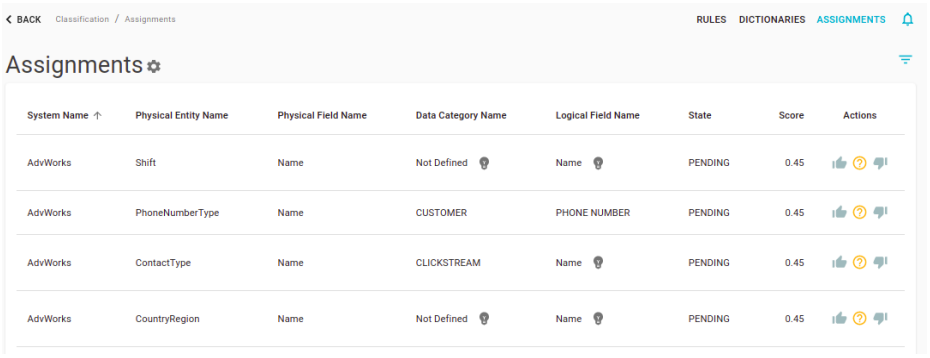
Some examples of rules include:

- Data dictionary
- rules Data domain
- rules Regular expression
- rules Table
- metadata rules Field metadata
- rules Data type rules

Assignments and thresholds

Each rule is weighted for its effectiveness in classifying the data correctly. This allows through the use of configurable acceptance thresholds to enable manual review processes for the most difficult to classify data.

Blindata supports the user in analyzing the output of the data classification process by automatically managing those associations that exceed the configurable acceptance thresholds.



If the acceptance threshold is not high enough or the recognition is partial (an email identified but not its business entity), user intervention is required to confirm a correct interpretation.

Data Quality

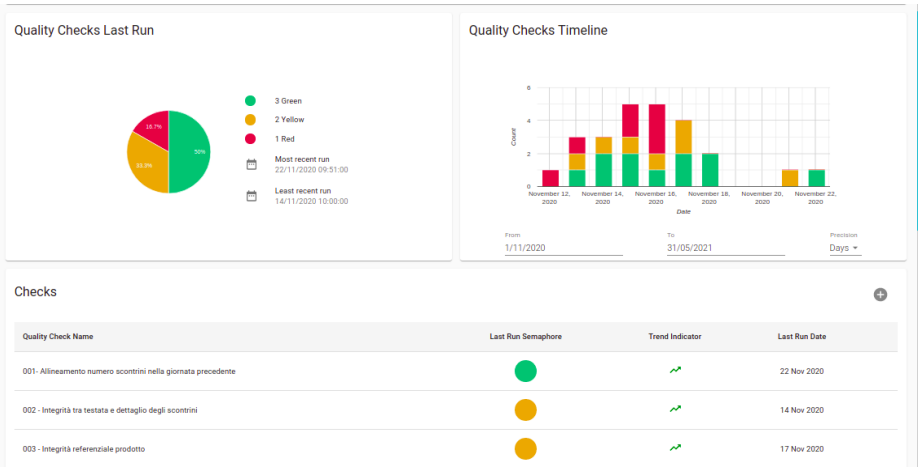
The *Data Quality* module offers a minimal framework for the active monitoring of data quality through the use of KQI. The module enables a data quality management process which is developed in the following points:

1. Definition and implementation of data quality and KQI rules.
2. Measurement of the identified KQIs, thanks to the integration with the most diverse systems. The values of the measures can be retrieved by appropriately querying the systems that collect the data or extracted from quality indicators already calculated or inferred only manually.
3. Measurement analysis using dashboards and aggregated indicators, such as synthetic scores and traffic lights attributed to each KQI based on strategies and thresholds set by the user.
4. Control and review of the results collected as well as their trend over time, so that it is also possible to evaluate the effectiveness or otherwise of any improvements and corrective measures adopted.

Once the KQIs have been defined and the data quality probes have been implemented for the recovery of the metrics, these are published within Blindata and made accessible to users. The integration with the other Blindata modules is native and immediate, making the data quality module an enriching element of the data catalog and business glossary functions. The collaboration features already present throughout the platform make it possible to interact between users and to share aspects related to data quality within the organization.

Definition of Key Quality Indicators

Blindata allows the definition of Key Quality Indicators collected in Quality Suites. A suite constitutes a set of logically related KQIs, such as KQIs that refer to a specific dataset. The grouping of data quality dimensions in the same suite allows a quick glance on the quality levels of a specific data set.



Through the collaboration functions, Stewardship module and Issue Management it is possible to manage at 360 degrees all the activities related to the world of data quality: assignment of responsibilities, issue management and remediation.

The dashboarding features of the data quality module allow you to monitor the progress of quality controls. Top-down analyzes are possible that identify critical situations as well as detailed analyzes on specific KQI or Quality Suites.

Quality Checks Stats

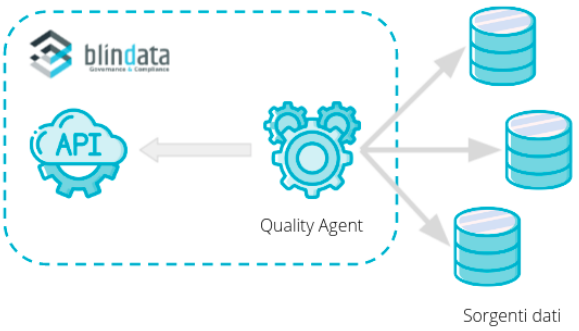
Quality Check	Successes	Warnings	Alerts	Warnings Ratio	Alerts Ratio	Score Avg
001- Allineamento numero scontrini nella giornata precedente (QC-1)	4	3	1	37.50%	12.50%	69.85
002 - Integrità tra testata e dettaglio degli scontrini (QC-2)	0	1	2	33.33%	66.67%	48.10
003 - Integrità referenziale prodotto (QC-3)	0	1	2	33.33%	66.67%	49.89
004 - Freschezza scontrini (QC-4)	1	0	1	0.00%	50.00%	65.00
005 - Formato email cliente (QC-5)	2	2	1	40.00%	20.00%	92.63
006 - Controllo invio report (booleano) (QC-6)	4	0	1	0.00%	20.00%	80.00
Controllo Codice Fiscale (check_pf_fiscal_code)	5	1	1	14.29%	14.29%	85.30
Distressed Default Date (check_distressed_default_date)	3	3	1	42.86%	14.29%	78.12
Quadrature contabili (QC_DWH_001)	1	0	1	0.00%	50.00%	55.60
Secured Loans Without Rank 1						

Within Blindata it is possible to use the subscription functions to receive notifications related to the performance of the KQI. It is possible to subscribe to specific KQI as well as to entire quality suites. All users of the data and all users in some way interested can independently receive reports on the progress of quality controls.

Quality Controls Automation

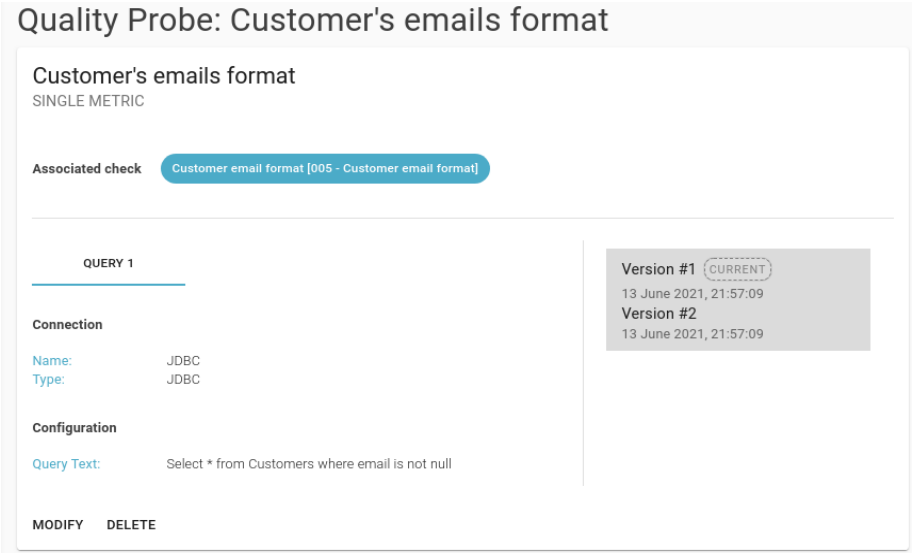
The Blindata Data Quality module provides utility tools for the implementation of controls aimed at extracting KQIs. In particular, it allows the definition of quality probes and their scheduling and execution through a dedicated agent. The component architecture of the module makes it possible to manage the execution agent even in

environments outside the Blindata platform, depending on the infrastructural needs and requirements.



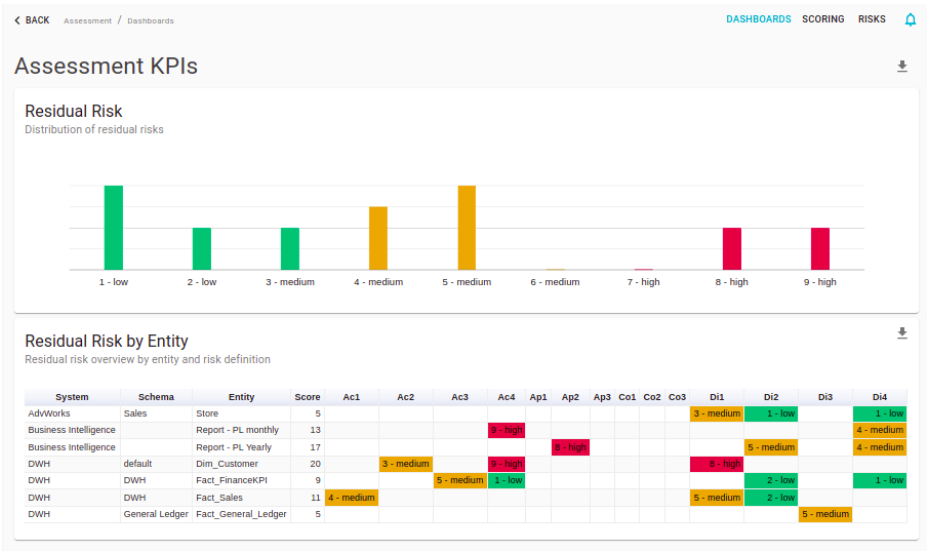
The scheduling and execution of the quality probes is managed by the Blindata Quality Agent. This agent is a component that fits into the module architecture in a completely transparent way to users. On the one hand, its configuration - in terms of what to run and when - is entirely driven by the interface. On the other hand, the results of the executions are reported within the platform - in order to be usable through the dashboards and synthetic indicators - using the APIs that it makes available.

The platform provides all the tools to make the development of rules immediate and scalable, through features such as versioning, project tagging and testing directly within the Blindata interface.

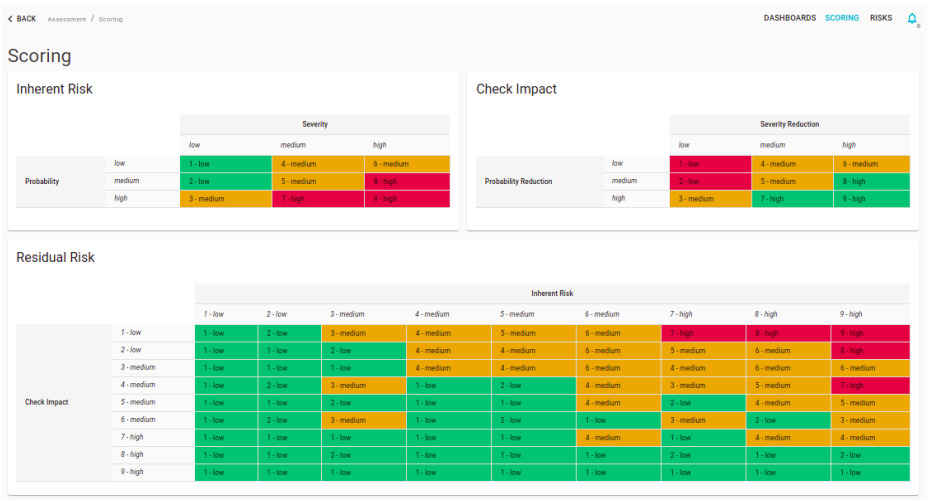


Quality Assessment

The Quality Assessment module offers the tools to define and evaluate the risks to which company data assets are exposed.is then enabled methodology for using the platform which starts from the risk analysis to define the KQIs of interest and over time allows to monitor and maintain adequate the effectiveness of quality controls, prioritizing the areas of intervention with a higher associated risk.



The module allows to evaluate the risks inherent to the data assets present in the Data Catalog and to evaluate the effectiveness of the associated quality controls. The residual risk for each given asset is calculated based on the inherent risks and effectiveness of the controls. The list of risks is configurable according to the needs of the organization.



Stewardship

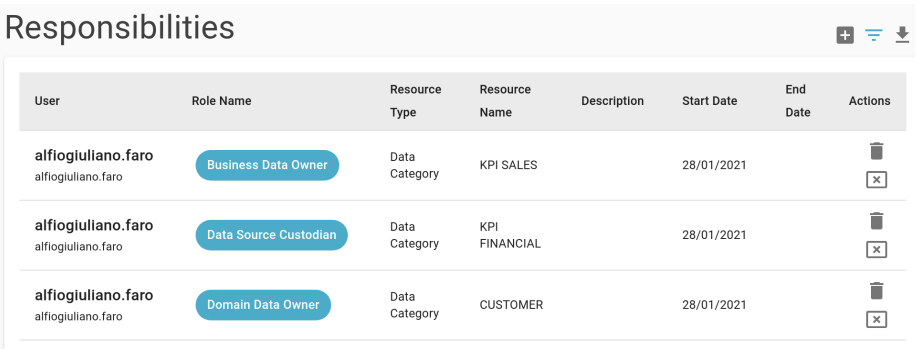
The *Stewardship* module in Blindata allows the definition and management of roles. Through the definition of roles, it is possible to assign responsibilities to users on specific resources. Blindata features allow you to historicize and keep track of the **evolution of roles and responsibilities** over time. The users of the platform are thus able to identify the technical and / or business reference persons for certain data assets under consideration.

Roles

The roles registry allows the definition of roles and to which resources it is possible to apply it. Depending on the governance program setting and the defined roles, these can be recreated on Blindata in a completely customizable way. During creation, in addition to defining the role, it is possible to define on which type of resource it applies and the privileges on the selected resource (read only or even write).

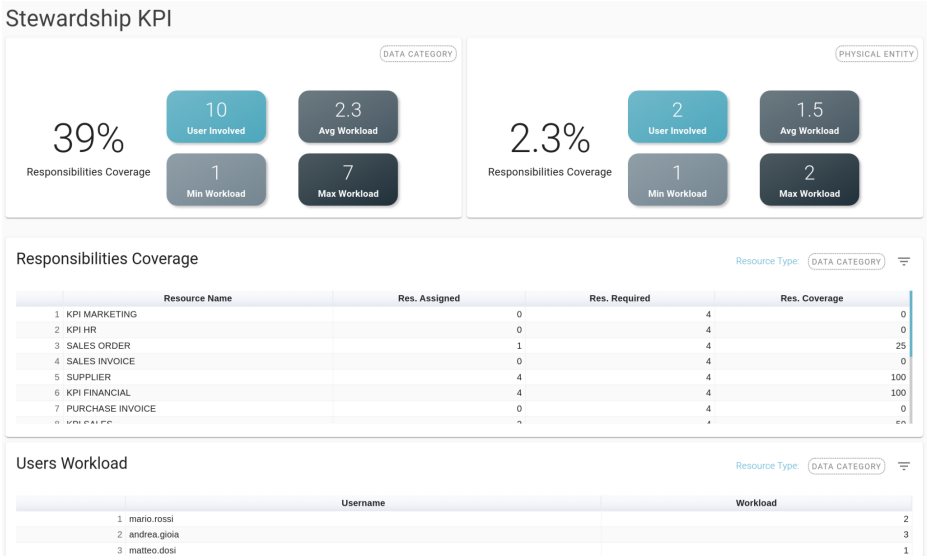
Responsibility on resources

For each resource it is possible to associate a responsibility to a user, in accordance with the defined role. By assigning a resource to a user , the assignment of responsibility will be historicized in the *Stewardship* and will allow users of the platform to identify technical and / or business references.



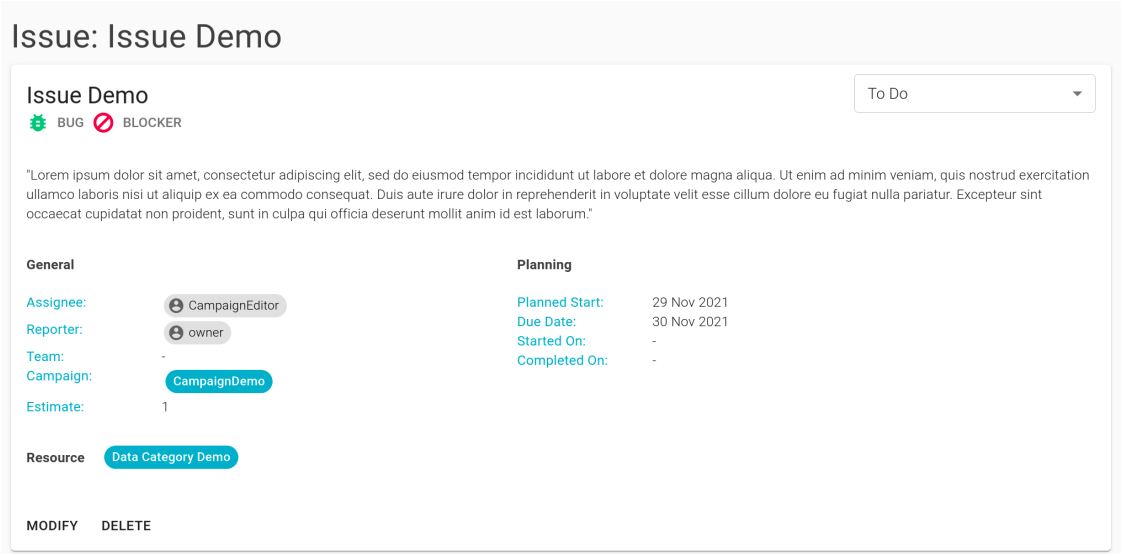
Workload Reports

The dashboards defined on the roles allow the visualization of the KPIs the responsibilities assigned. The report shows indicators such as the number of responsibilities defined and various statistics on the workload of responsibilities assigned to individual users.



Issue Management

Issue Management offers collaborative functions for reporting and archiving issues directly integrated into the platform. Through the functions it is possible to manage maintenance activities, reports, requests, as well as data quality issues and remediation activities.



Periodic tasks and punctual reports

Within each resource of the platform, users can collaboratively report the presence of issues and / or involve the members of the organization in any problems and work in progress.

Through the definition of policies it is possible to automatically generate maintenance tasks that are notified to the users concerned. This is the case with elements of data governance that cannot be fully automated, such as complex quality and compliance controls that require human intervention.

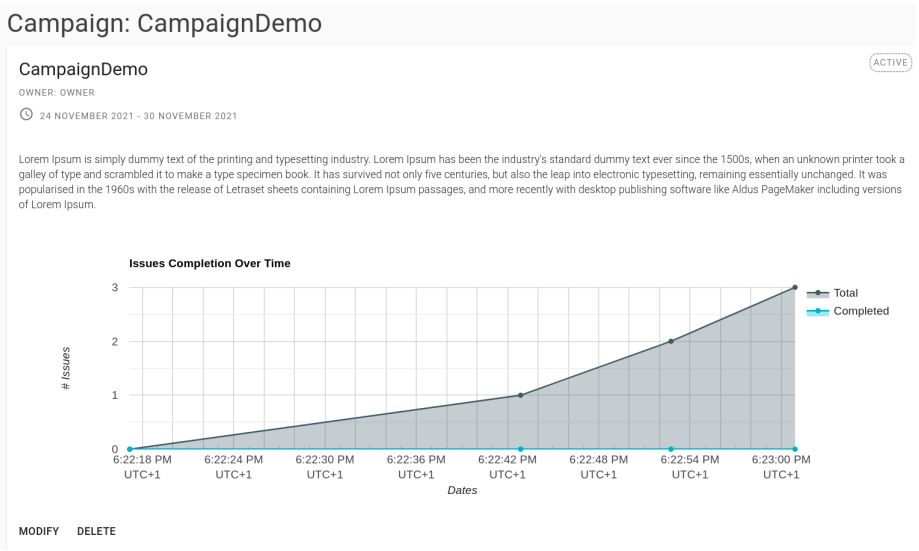
Data Quality Issues & Remediation

Through integration with the data quality module it is possible to orchestrate the opening and assignment of issues in the face of unexpected results of one or more quality controls. Any errors are tracked and assigned to responsible users and their remediation activity is followed.

By defining the policy, it is possible to customize the management of data quality incidents and to automatically close the issue if the problem is resolved. For example: "open an issue after 3 consecutive red lights". In this way, the traceability and historicization of data quality activities is guaranteed.

Definition of campaigns

Issues can be collected in specific campaigns and placed under the supervision of a manager. A campaign is a collection of issues that can be assigned to users. Each campaign can have a period of validity and allows, through a dashboard, to monitor the progress of the completion of the tasks associated with it.



Processing Registry

Processing Registry module allows you to manage the **treatment register** and record the activities that are carried out on the data. The module allows you to map:

- *Processing*: the processing of personal and non-personal data that are carried out within the organization
- *Task*: the operational activities, services or contracts that require the processing of personal data
- *Data Actor*: the legal entities and titled figures for the purposes of personal data

The Blindata processing registry allows you to manage the processing registry for one or more legal entities in a precise, verifiable and integrated way with company information systems. Through the API and massive update functions it is possible to define integration and alignment processes with management systems.

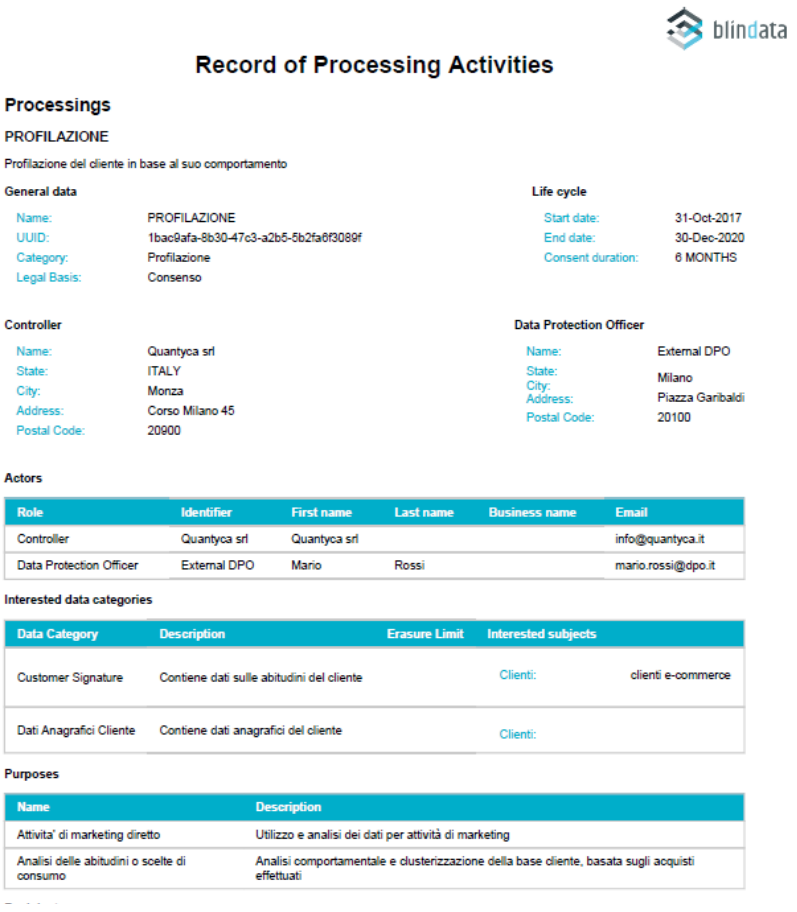
Approval workflows and access control

The access control mechanisms and authorizations for writing to the treatment register allow the tool to be adapted according to the maintenance processes adopted within the organization.

Depending on the organizational model adopted, whether centralized or distributed, it is possible to establish approval workflows, divide the register into different company functions, provide read-only access as well as prevent the display of certain resources in the processing register.

Registry template

The Processing Registry module allows the user to customize the template as desired through which the treatment registry can be exported in pdf format.



blindata

Record of Processing Activities

Processings

PROFILAZIONE

Profilazione del cliente in base al suo comportamento

General data

Name:	PROFILAZIONE
UUID:	1bac9afa-8b30-47c3-a2b5-5b2fa6f3089f
Category:	Profilazione
Legal Basis:	Consenso

Life cycle

Start date:	31-Oct-2017
End date:	30-Dec-2020
Consent duration:	6 MONTHS

Controller

Name:	Quantyca srl
State:	ITALY
City:	Monza
Address:	Corso Milano 45
Postal Code:	20900

Data Protection Officer

Name:	External DPO
State:	
City:	Milano
Address:	Piazza Garibaldi
Postal Code:	20100

Actors

Role	Identifier	First name	Last name	Business name	Email
Controller	Quantyca srl	Quantyca srl			info@quantyca.it
Data Protection Officer	External DPO	Mario	Rossi		mario.rossi@dpo.it

Interested data categories

Data Category	Description	Erasure Limit	Interested subjects	
Customer Signature	Contiene dati sulle abitudini del cliente		Clienti:	clienti e-commerce
Dati Anagrafici Cliente	Contiene dati anagrafici del cliente		Clienti:	

Purposes

Name	Description
Attivita' di marketing diretto	Utilizzo e analisi dei dati per attività di marketing
Analisi delle abitudini o scelte di consumo	Analisi comportamentale e clusterizzazione della base cliente, basata sugli acquisti effettuati

All this takes place through an html editor accessible and testable directly within the Blindata interface, without the need for ad-hoc interventions or developments.

Archiving of the registry

Processing Registry allows you to enable the version of the treatment register by choosing the appropriate template and any filters to be applied during generation. It is possible to create one or more archives depending on the number of documents to be generated, the number of legal entities or the complexity of the organization.

Auditing and versioning

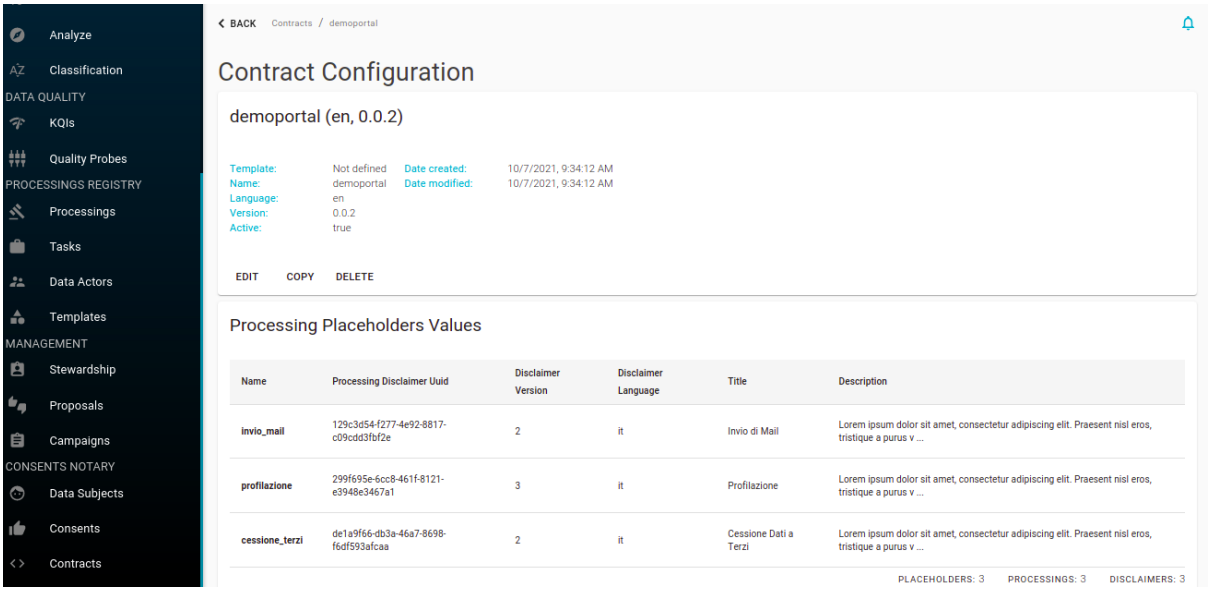
The interventions on the treatment register as well as those on parts of it are recorded and archived. Through this feature it is possible to check which changes and by whom have been made on the register and at the same time demonstrate their periodic updating.

The intervention operations are recorded in a special history section accessible by single resource, by user or by version of the archived registry.

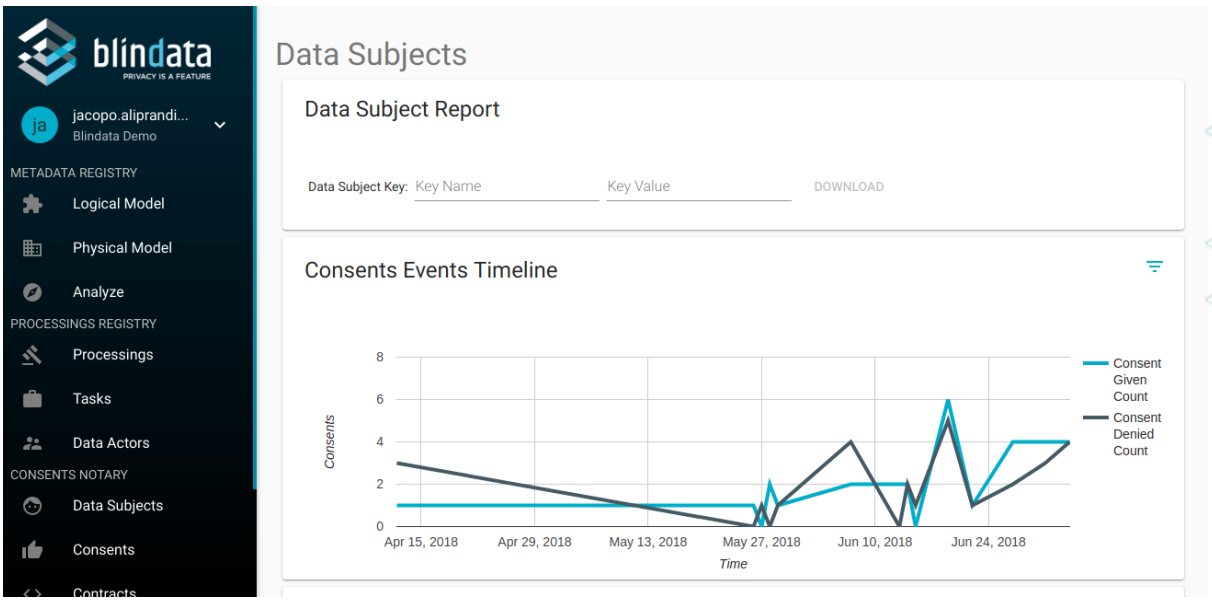
Consent Management

The processing of personal data must rely on a legal basis, which is often identified in **the consent of the interested party**. The GDPR dedicates Article 7 to this issue and places the Data Controller on the task of "proving that the data subject has given his or her consent to the processing".

Contact with data subjects takes place using more and more **different channels**: email, website, telephone, app for mobile devices, social media. Coordinating all touchpoints is complex, but essential. Blindata provides effective tools for the **distribution of information**, the collection and display of the consents given. Through the definition of multilingual and multi-version information, which can be easily integrated into the various touchpoints. Blindata guarantees a controlled but at the same time flexible management.



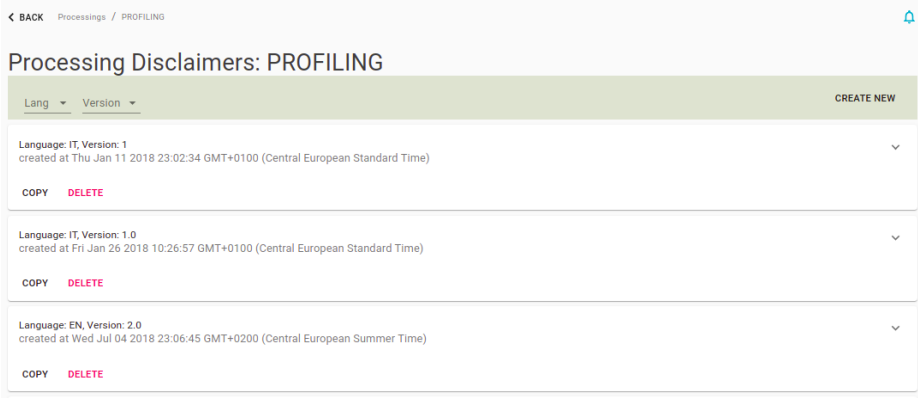
Blindata manages the collection and historicization of consent: any processing that requires consent (but also the simple reading of the information) can be submitted to the interested party and then **notarized on the Blockchain**, protecting the interested party and the Owner against any disputes. Together with the data governance and issue management functions, the module is enriched with reports and functions designed to respond to the rights of the data subjects according to the accountability principle prescribed by the GDPR.



The Consent Management module in coordination with the Processing Registry module enables the collection of consents from the subjects interested in the treatment. Through the module it is possible to create a centralized hub for the distribution of information and the collection of consent in a manner consistent with what is defined in the treatment register. By exploiting the available APIs, it is therefore possible to centralize and distribute the various information texts on the various touchpoints and implement the functions for modifying and reading the consents given by end users.

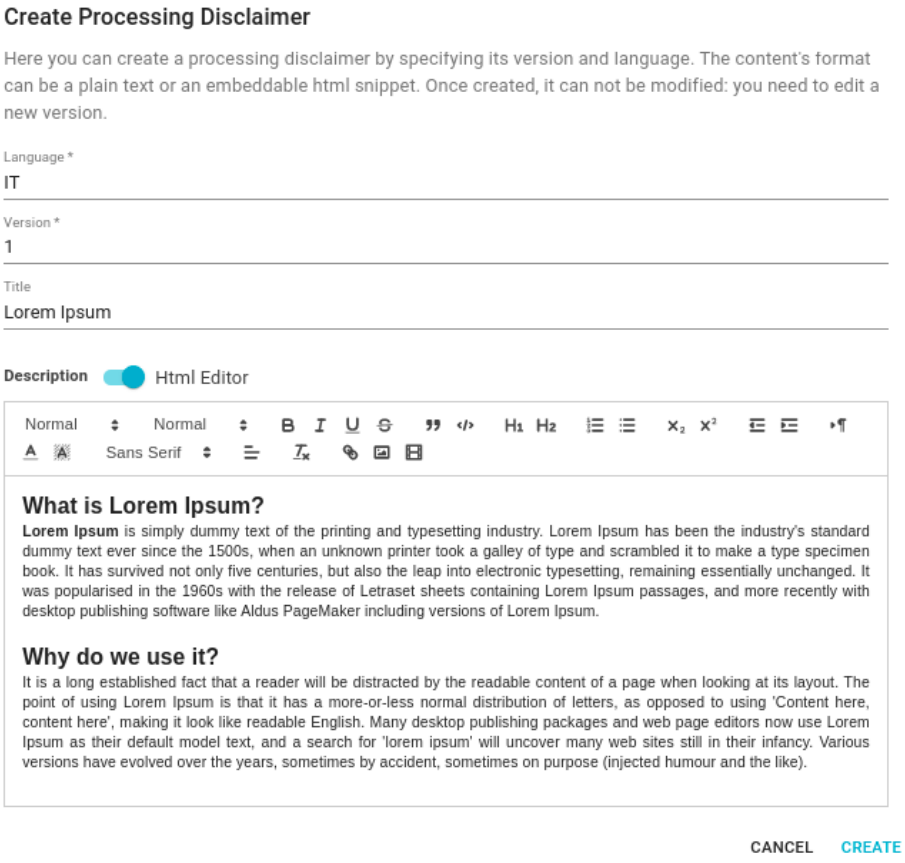
Privacy Policy Repository

In coordination with the Processing Registry Blindata module, it allows you to archive and maintain the repository of versioned and multi-language information texts. The different touch points can thus find a single verified endpoint for the distribution of texts and the collection of consents.



Thanks to the centralized repository it is possible to know which versions of the privacy notices are distributed in the different

touchpoints and to carry out maintenance of the texts without the intervention of technicians or external suppliers.



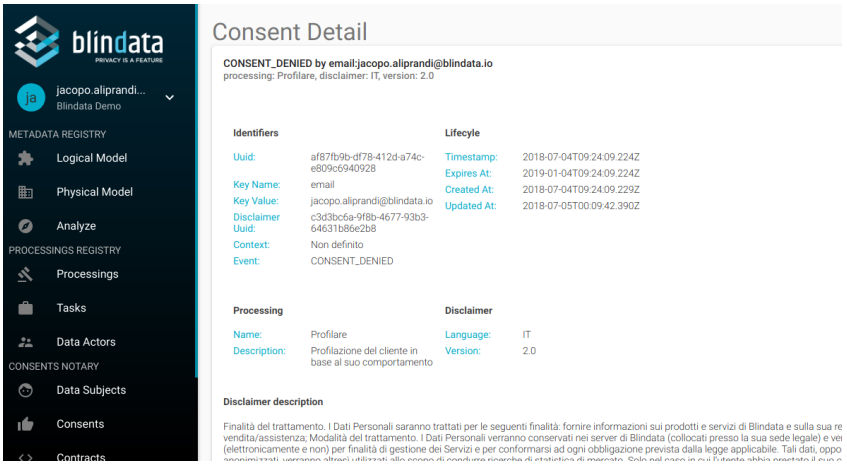
Registro dei consensi

One of the main problems related to the collection of consents is that these are often collected in a fragmented and unstructured way. Often they are represented through a given or denied consent flag but without bringing with them useful information to establish the origin, the modification date, the touchpoints involved, as well as the information shown to the user when collecting consent.

WIth the centralized register of consents of Blindata it is possible to standardize the collection of consents with the advantage of:

- have a unique view of the Data Subject and its choices regarding the use of personal data
- maintain a history of consents over time for each Data Subject and for the purposes for which consent was given
- a single precise structure in which to find information for auditing activities

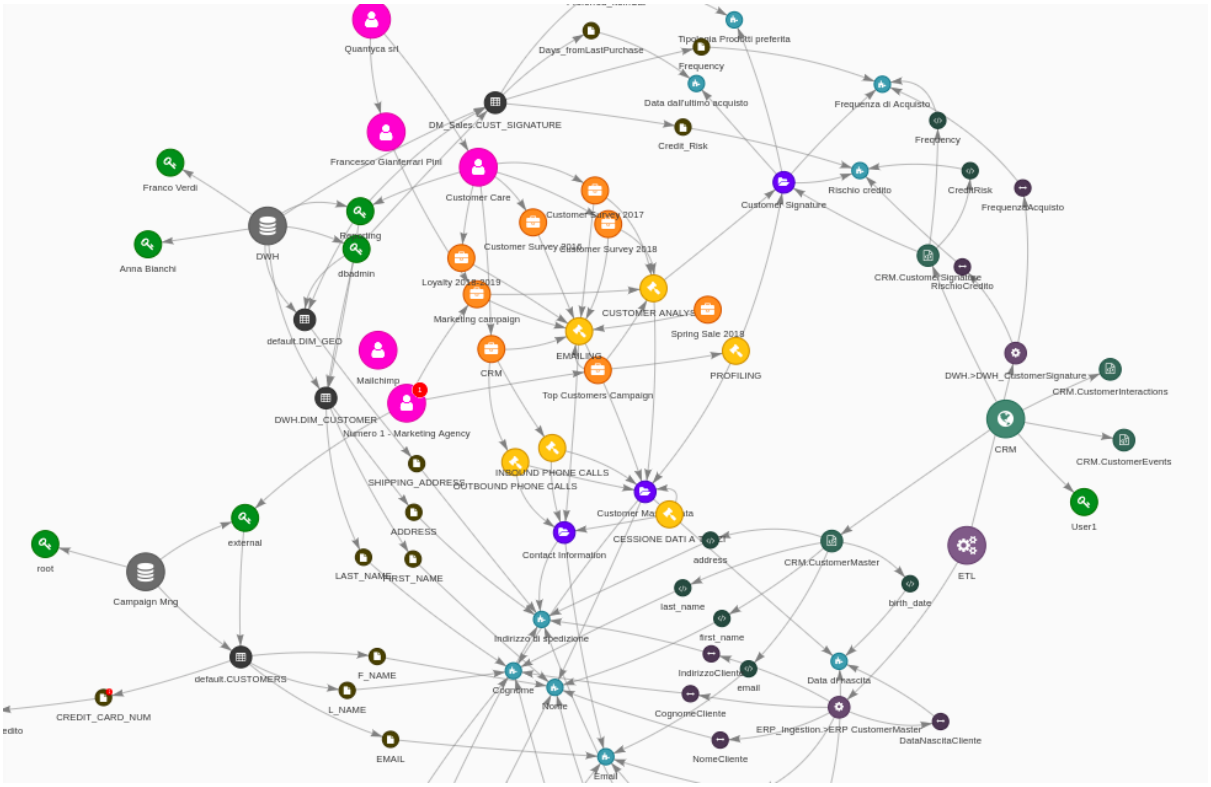
- notarization on blockchain for the certainty of the date and integrity of the information collected



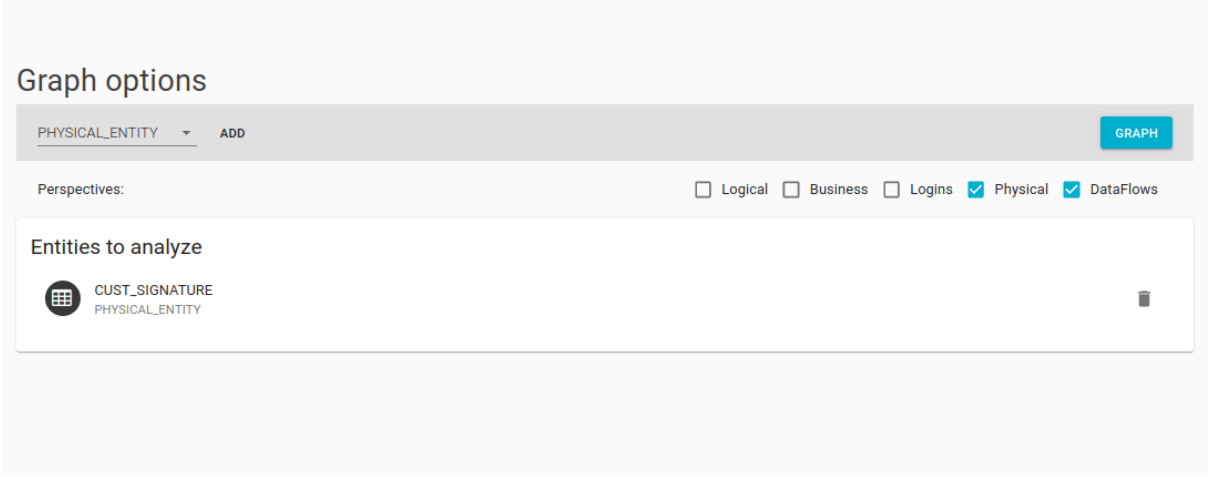
The APIs provided by Blindata allow to implement not only the distribution of information and the collection of consents but also the portals through which the end user can exercise his right to view the consents given and possibly revoke them.

Graph Analysis

Blindata allows the exploration of all metadata collected through a graph view. The graph shows the relationships between the various elements and is of fundamental efficacy for the lineage aspects.

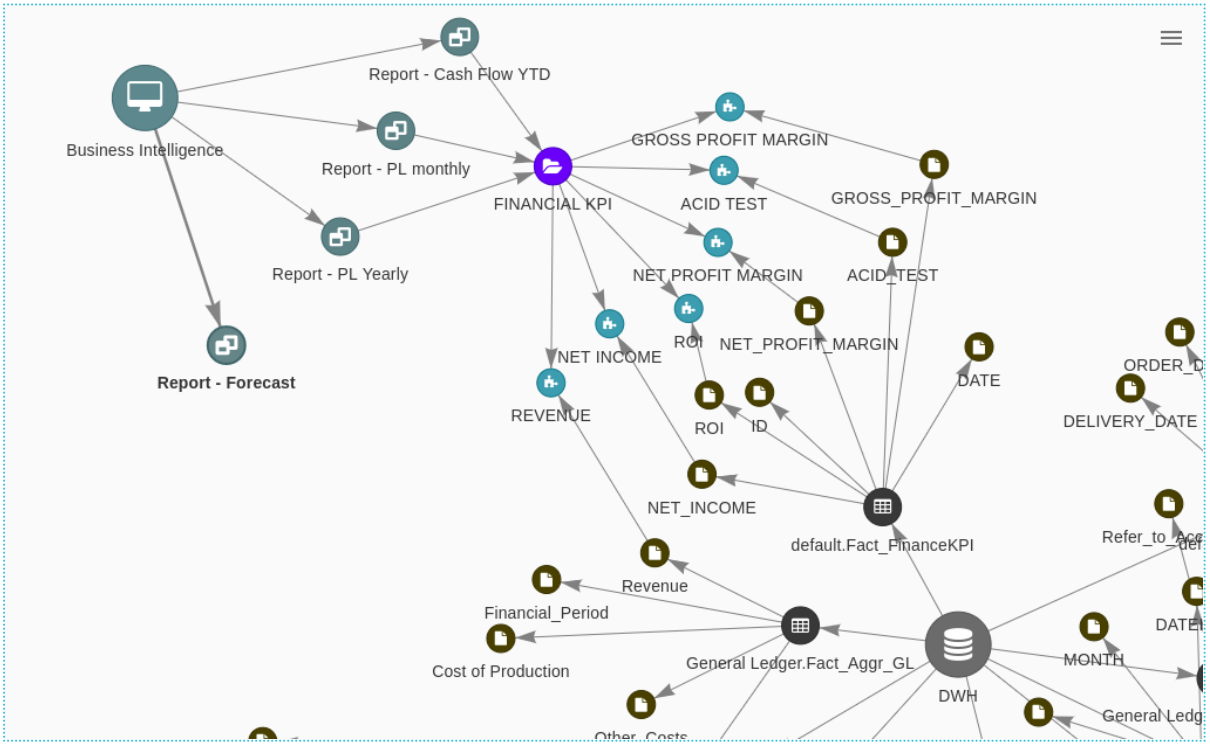


The graph view can be filtered by resource which then becomes the starting point for exploration. Through the perspectives it is possible to focus only on certain types of resources (e.g. business glossary, data catalog, roles, data flows).

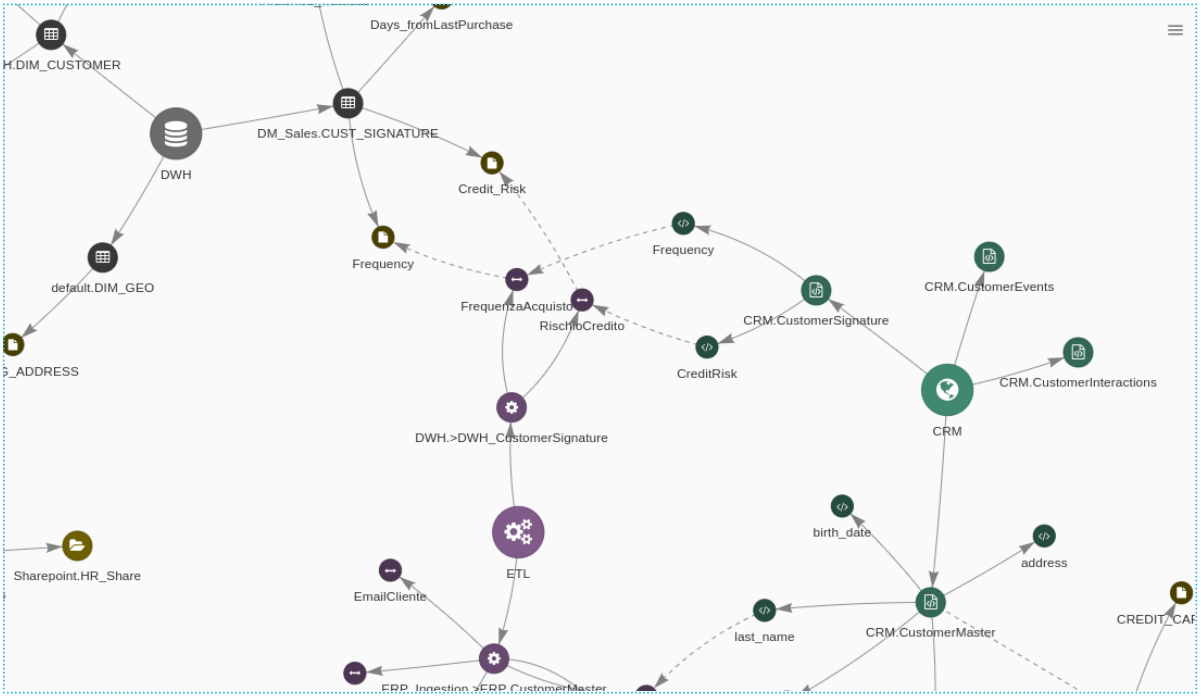


Here are some examples of queries.

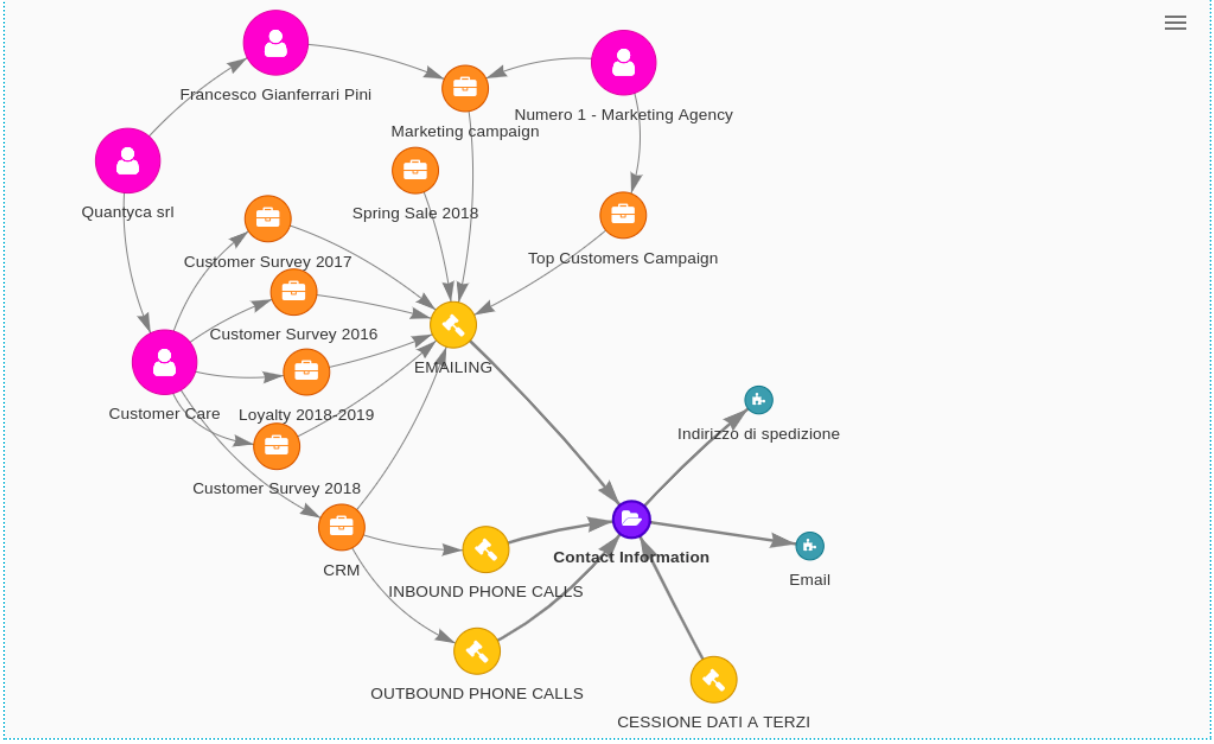
"Where *Financial KPI are stored*?"



"Where does the data in the column Credit Risks come from?"



"Which activities are performed on *Contact Information* data?"



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