Kurdish Studies
December 2022
Volume: 10, No: 2, pp 720-730
ISSN: 2051-4883 (Print) | ISSN 2051-4891 (Online)
www.KurdishStudies.net

DOI: 10.53555/ks.v10i2.3758

Cloud-Native Data Governance for Next-Generation Automotive Manufacturing: Securing, Managing, and Optimizing Big Data in AI-Driven Production Systems

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Abstract
The ongoing digital transformation of automotive manufacturing is unleashing an unprecedented wealth of data. To leverage the added value of this amount of data, it needs to be secured, managed, and optimized. Asset-intensive businesses produce a large amount of data from PLCs, network sensors, SCADA systems, historians, programming cards, image processing, and video systems. Utilizing stacks of artificial intelligence (AI)-driven analyses can help to optimize this data while observing controls supports resilience against the consequences of cybersecurity incidents. Problems include data security, data integrity, data privacy, data protection, connectivity, latency, unreliable data, insufficient data quality, and a lack of understanding to foster data-based business and optimization opportunities. Benefiting from opportunities through time-to-market reductions and enhanced automotive products.
It is the vision of next-generation automotive production systems to lower the data infrastructure stack of manufacturers to profit from cross-company efforts so they can focus on their competitive intelligence within their compartments, as chaperoned by services. Currently, the on-premise paradigm of introducing this stack is turning into a hybrid-cloud approach towards complete cloud-native managed services. Managed services help to hide the underlying technology stacks to uplift overall agility. Industry-accepted rules of practice need to be embedded via platforms and industry services in such a way that automation and decreasing transaction costs enable marketplace power. The text discusses the current challenges in automotive manufacturing and its digital transformation, outlines the opportunities, and opens governing questions that will follow in this course.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Automotive Manufacturing, Data Security, Data Integrity, Data Privacy, Data Protection, Artificial Intelligence, SCADA Systems, Industrial IoT, Cloud-Native Services, Hybrid-Cloud Approach, Cybersecurity Resilience, Data Optimization, Predictive Analytics, Connectivity Challenges, Latency Issues, Managed Services, Automation, Marketplace Power, Competitive Intelligence, Industry Standards.

1. Introduction
Data drives innovations not only in machine learning. Data is also beneficial as knowledge of resources in the attention economy. However, data is complex, outdated, and messy, in so-called big data. Currently, big data is interchangeably used with big data with artificial intelligence given that the mainstream application of big data is in the production sector. The constant generation of large datasets, however, gave rise to the study of technologies to handle and analyze this data. The emergence of cloud computing was driven by the demand to store and process big data. Due to economies of scale, cloud computing is frequently used in big data analysis.
It became increasingly clear that merely the mechanisms for handling big data come with a new set of complexities. How to perform secure, transparent, efficient, and compliant management became a new hot topic under the term data governance. In some surveys and reports, organizations are looking at governance as a more strategic initiative that benefits the entire technology or organization, and the initiatives typically last for more than a year. In production, and especially for mass customization perception, the data itself becomes a product rather than a means of creating products. With AI-based applications, companies have the opportunity to analyze data cooperatively, batch-based, or sequentially. The data quality defines the honesty of information, and a company can act on information to gain a location-based competitive advantage. The security of the data is crucial for production because attackers could impair the machine learning models massively by poisoning a training set or even by inference attacks. Therefore, data governance exists to define the online public, the asset you are going to protect in a company, and that data quality, compliance, and ethical benefits are essential for efficient manufacturing. Consequently, it is expected that the cloud-native data governance application may significantly transform business processes as a strategic aspect.

1.1. Background and Significance
Data management has a long tradition in the automotive industry—a tradition in which large amounts of diverse data are collected, processed, and analyzed to ensure timely and efficient production. The large amount of data generated in automotive production currently is a magnitude larger than those used and processed in development and production, as the volume of data in production operations has increased significantly. Traditionally, data management addressed these challenges through central, monolithic management software systems that were operated in-house, either on-premises in dedicated data centers or on leased hardware in a colocation center. In modern, theoretically cloud-native data management systems, a significant

portion of the traditional system characteristics persist, but the old data-center-centric design principles have been relinquished in favor of software and cloud-first tools.

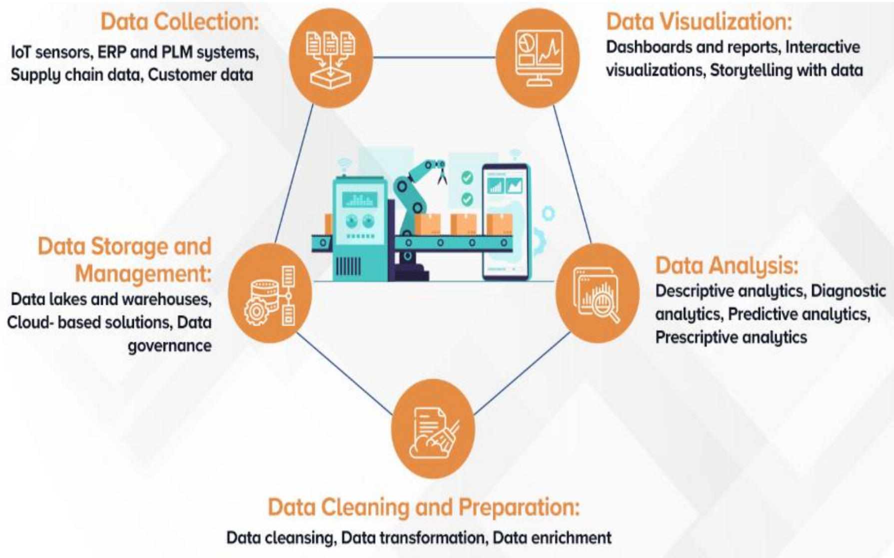

Fig 1 : Big Data Analytics in Manufacturing

The latter represents a shift from merely providing means to manage increasing amounts of data to concepts and tools to securely handle and unlock the growing data wealth. Holistic data management today is usually summarized under the term data governance, which describes the organizational and technological mechanisms that ensure the availability, usability, integrity, and security of the data available in an enterprise. While this theoretical foundation is certainly transferable to manufacturing, the overreliance on large, data-driven companies as examples often leads to a lack of discussion of specific needs, requirements, and use cases that are driven and shaped by the automotive industry ecosystem. Since the modern automotive industry is subject to strong competition, various aspects (such as improvement of resource efficiency, reduction of costs, or not least the constant generation of innovation) led to an intense proliferation of distributed ledger technologies, for example in manufacturing execution systems or supply chain transparency projects. Furthermore, the industry is subject to the scrutiny of numerous regulatory bodies that give great emphasis on the aspect of reproducibility, traceability, and recovery in the case of technical problems so that modern big data approaches and systems are designed to help fulfill these requirements. Not least, AI technologies amplify the potential impact and risks of large-scale data management and governance, as many of these AI technologies rely on inductive, data-driven approaches and must be protected from malicious misuse or operational disturbances. In the highly competitive automotive industry, where the reliance upon AI, sensor- and other data-driven approaches for highly automated manufacturing and agility continues to grow, these technologies have become essential to advancing a holistic cyber-physical big data and AI governance strategy.

1.2. Research Objectives

The research objectives defined in this chapter are presented in the following table. The research objectives were defined together with the industry partner to cover the specific needs for findings to evolve cloud-native data governance in an automotive environment. They have been specified in such a way that we can align the analysis in this deliverable with these research objectives, answer the research questions and address the main challenges related to cloud-native data governance driven by AI technologies. Based on the problem statement and background in the introduction, the primary aim of the analysis in this deliverable is to contribute to addressing the need for automotive manufacturing data governance by investigating cloud-native data governance for the automotive environment and identifying analogies, differences, and processes. To illustrate how such techniques can be used in a manufacturing context, the main objectives that have been defined are subdivided into several detailed research questions that serve as a guideline for our analysis. The research objectives are strongly driven by the interest of the industry partner. The objectives can be summarized in the following main points: • To investigate existing data governance frameworks and compare them in terms of best practices in the domains of cloud-native governance, general data governance, and AI governance • To combine the industry requirements with existing practices to draft new designs or extend existing solutions that address the challenges of cloud-native data governance in an automotive manufacturing site • To identify possible research and architectural options a team of multiple stakeholders would vote on to solve the data sharing challenges in the context of automotive manufacturing, while also incorporating security and the need for data security and privacy enforcement.

Equation 1 : Data Security Risk Model

$$R_s = \frac{A \times T}{C}$$

- R_s = Security risk score
- A = Attack likelihood
- T = Threat impact
- C = Security controls effectiveness

1.3. Scope and Structure of the Paper

This paper is organized as follows. First, we provide an introduction to the field and the technological and conceptual foundation. After outlining some core concepts, we will discuss why the next generation of automotive production needs cloud-native data governance instruments. The central part of the paper is dedicated to cloud-native data governance from a technological, practical, and management perspective. We will detail the operational benefits data governance offers to automotive manufacturers in their respective AI-driven Industry 4.0 scenarios. Further, we will address prominent data management challenges of next-generation automotive production and argue why they cannot be resolved in practice by existing data privacy and security measures alone. Alongside technology-driven insights, the paper discusses the management field, as data governance calls for a multidisciplinary approach that accounts for both the technological characteristics and the implications of market, production, and human resource management.

Settling the limitations of AI-driven production systems, our paper presents new requirements for big data management, privacy, and security. This paper, primarily, and the paper that will follow in this series, avoids public policy and case law-related discussions. Instead, we aim to describe and reflect on digital transformation's current and future state, addressing in the first instance the automotive industry's case due to its industrial and economic relevance. By assessing the public data governance landscape in this industry, potential instruments will provide instrumental support for further case study research and practical applications of the above-indicated contributions. This paper, as the ones that will follow, is intended to be useful to both academics and practitioners: from the perspective of academics, this paper provides an outline of available instruments, best practices, and case studies within the data governance literature applied to cloud data management; by offering a clear structure and possible case studies to use as an example in empirical research.

2. Foundations of Cloud-Native Data Governance

Introduction Good data governance forms the basis for successful and efficient data management. In an approach in line with enterprise architecture design principles, and leading from the purposes and objectives of data governance, we anchor the development of a cloud-native framework for data governance for automotive companies in the integration of essential guiding principles and existing frameworks and standards. This is the first step towards the development of a cloud-native reference architecture level of an OEM and its ecosystem.

Defining Information and Data Governance Data governance has been gaining a lot of attention in enterprise management in the last two decades. Data governance is defined as the software of your company that enables you to secure, manage, and optimize your data as an asset by aligning the objectives of multiple functions. Data governance is therefore a key feature of a data strategy. It positions data as a corporate asset so that an enterprise can leverage data to make better decisions, improve compliance, and operational efficiency, optimize customer experience, and identify and develop new market opportunities. As an organization's most strategic level data and information initiative, data governance ensures the integration of several management disciplines, like data management, data quality, master data management, and metadata management. The result is to ensure compliance with the most diverse and up-to-date international industry regulations and data protection laws. It thereby secures a trusted data foundation fit for running a comprehensive data utilization strategy in the days of artificial intelligence and machine learning.

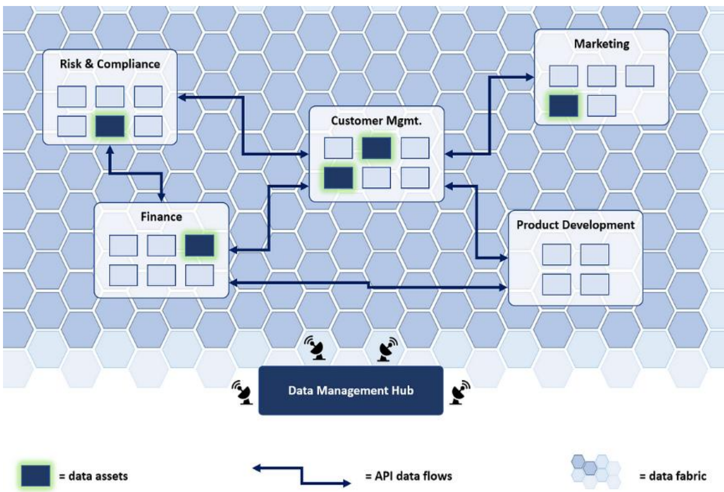

Fig 2 : Cloud-Native Data Governance by Design

2.1. Definition and Importance of Data Governance

In general, data governance (DG) is the set of processes and prerequisites to ensure that big data is always managed seeking the best throughout its lifecycle. It includes processes regarding data governance management and the assignment of responsibilities, making people accountable for data-related projects. Another important concept that cloud-native DG considers is data liveness, i.e., ensuring that data is as near real-time as possible. In that way, for example, the systems can refuse interchanged data for being too old instead of corrupting their inner state. The establishment of DG also includes policies regarding its lifecycle, not only in its storage but also in its involving processes, since even the most qualified people and the best machines in the world might not sufficiently keep up and cope with all that data at storage, let alone with the results produced by it.

With so much data and so many systems used to capture, store, and process it, there is a need to govern it for the sake of data quality, compliance with laws, and so on. These directives have dependencies between them, meaning that if these can be achieved, the company has a high likelihood of complying with laws, and the most important factors of the data are handled: integrity and conventionality. These are, in an ordinary company, not only an accomplishment of laws but also the means to a seal of quality and a condition of business. Considering these immediacies and fast changes in automotive manufacturing as a vigorous part of the automotive industry, it is paramount for a company to be ahead in DG, considering that it takes about one to two years to define the processes and around an additional six months to confirm and fix inconsistencies in the manual and declarative applications for data capture, integrity, and quality. Furthermore, tight DG could turn laws to our advantage, and not only do the minimum to comply with them. So associated with the strategic objective of our understanding, DG seems a choice based on a long-term vision of our working methods and primarily our risk control.

2.2. Cloud-Native Architecture in Automotive Manufacturing

Cloud-native solutions are rapidly gaining ground, particularly in automotive manufacturing, in the context of data governance. Cloud-native architecture is developed to utilize the capabilities enabled by cloud computing and decouple applications and services from specific infrastructural constraints. The applications in a cloud-native architecture are characterized by a modular design and rely heavily on microservices, which are orchestrated using tools. This results in higher scalability and availability, fundamentally enhancing the means for securing data and processing capacities within organizations. Cloud-native approaches are built on scalable, loosely coupled, and independently deployable microservices, arranged in containers. Containers offer a consistent environment that contrasts with the habits of the end consumer and provides, by separating the workloads from extreme underlying deployments, greater portability of software.

Furthermore, the speed with which cloud-native solutions scale is instrumental: experiences up to a reduction in writes to databases and consumes up to less storage, in general, using cloud-native services, even as the number of movie watchers accessing its services increases. Cloud providers provide cloud-native frameworks that are superior to traditional systems in terms of speed, agility, and cost. While conventional distributed system architectures enable scalable information governance and management, a cloud-native approach does so with greater agility, adaptability, and improved utilization of applications and data assets. Technologies in the space are considered faster, easier, and cheaper than those of the past. Consequently, the biggest benefits of cloud-native governance on cloud infrastructure are the real-time, end-to-end access to production, supply chain, and service data initiated by systems. Moreover, with cloud platforms storing and transferring data to and from supply chain partners, it is vital to consider cybersecurity strategies and keep devices resilient and updated. Cloud-native architectures represent an essential part of effectively managing these governance strategies. Cloud providers now also offer identity management, end-to-end encryption, attestation services, and vulnerability scanning of containers out of the box.

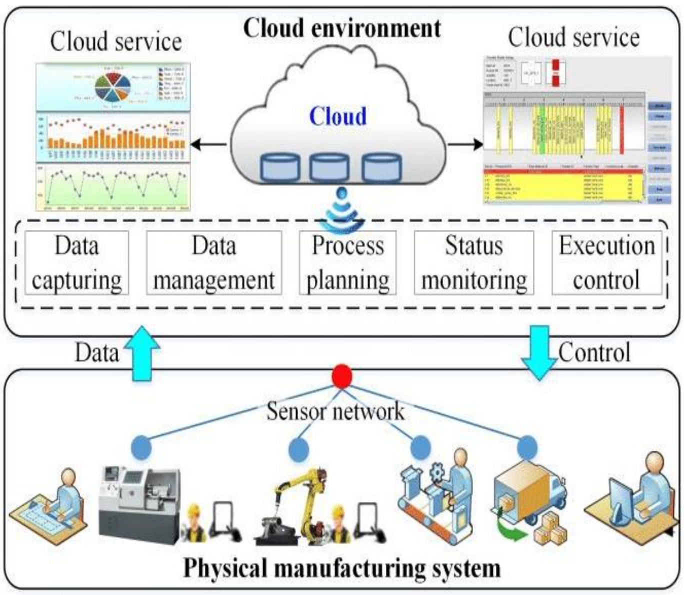

Fig 3 : The cloud-based manufacturing system architecture

3. Challenges and Opportunities in Data Governance for AI-Driven Production Systems

The automotive sector – a key driver of automotive innovation – is transitioning from traditional production systems to Industry 4.0-compliant, AI-driven smart factories. More than other manufacturing sectors, automotive sets standards for the large-scale usage of AI: AI-based technologies promise to optimize decision-making throughout an increasingly complex and interconnected end-to-end manufacturing and supply chain. Transforming traditional automotive manufacturing into automotive 4.0 production systems comes with its challenges and opportunities for data governance. The data deluge in AI technologies and growing concerns about data security and privacy call for enhanced data governance. As AI-mined data underpin many production decisions, the performance, safety, and integrity of the AI decisions also depend on high-quality data governance. The governance challenge does, however, present an opportunity. By putting data governance principles to work, certain governance initiatives also have the potential to reach new scalability and performance optimizations.

In this workstream, workshops and interviews with European automotive manufacturers and stakeholders will provide real-life examples and evidence that demonstrate these challenges and opportunities for up-to-date data governance of AI-driven facility management and production operations. Each of the interviews and workshops will also provide counterexamples and opportunities of how overcoming certain governance challenges enables significant performance and quality benefits. This material sheds light on the uncertainty in today's automotive proceedings and presents a balanced view of the data governance challenges related to rapidly evolving AI-driven automotive production.

Fig 4 : Data governance & synthetic data

3.1. Data Security and Privacy Concerns

A major concern for the adoption of AI and data sharing in automotive manufacturing is that of data security and privacy. The increasing digitalization and connectivity of systems have opened vulnerabilities to data misuse, theft, tampering, or unauthorized access in the case of hacking or insider threats. Along with the security concern, there are possible violations of privacy rights and the regulatory frameworks laid down by the respective country or region. Data governance frameworks are designed to ensure best practices in handling and protecting the confidentiality and integrity of the data of employees, customers, and business partners. Any ignorance or neglect can also result in reputational damage and substantial loss of revenue. Data governance tools strengthen data security and privacy by evaluating, monitoring, analyzing, and categorizing sensitive and personal data. They allow organizations to assess their compliance based on relevant privacy laws and to apply security techniques, such as encryption, masking, and access controls. However, where the laws and regulations are still nascent or flexible, data governance frameworks need to develop mechanisms to address ethical problems and introduce new roles such as data stewardship, data management, and monitoring to safeguard autonomy and focus on consumer digital identity.

At the automotive shop floor, digital transformation is unveiling new business possibilities through the use of produced and managed IoT data. In the realm of AI, big data analytics, and process optimization, several innovative ideas can be realized, opening up new market products and services that can offer a broader and more intelligent view of the connected driving world. As such, in the backdrop of this, data are strategic and required to be safeguarded to aid future intelligence-based decisions for services and products while putting key reliance on them. Data stewards at the microscale help to implement security at the grassroots level. Data breaches may also occur when network and computer security is not implemented or tested well, or when employees are not trained to be aware of the data security needs. Secure teamwork sparks curiosity, builds social responsibility, and pushes the danger zone of known facts to the shores of uncertainty using teamwork to determine. Passion ignites this bond, showcases the importance of observation, and introduces the dimension of security and uncertainty.

Equation 2 : Big Data Processing Efficiency

$$E_d = \frac{D_p}{T_p}$$

- E_d = Data processing efficiency (records per second)
- D_p = Data processed (in bytes or records)
- T_p = Processing time (seconds)

3.2. Data Quality and Integrity Challenges

In the area of data governance, the biggest data challenges for the governance of automotive manufacturing data arise in the area of data integrity and data quality. Poor governance of data integrity and data quality can directly impact the benefits, namely AI-powered smart production system decisions. The first key problem in manufacturing data governance is the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of data. It requires smart production environments to deliver continuous unobstructed access to high-quality and well-organized data to enable reliable analytics for the decision-making process. The diverse nature of automated data collection tools forming an underlying infrastructure for smart systems in advanced manufacturing necessitates a well-organized data governance framework.

In the current production systems of advanced automotive manufacturing, several key data integrity and data quality challenges abound in practice. Data silos and inconsistent data entry are significant issues that result in decentralized local master data management databases that are not synchronized with enterprise database systems. This often means that over time, records in manufacturing and sometimes designing databases are manually updated to reflect physical changes within the system due to spare parts replacement, repair, or other maintenance. This decentralization of data management hinders the propagation of procedural and product updates across the enterprise. Practically, different operators of the same product may follow different procedures or be made according to different bills of materials. When one part of its process is updated or changed, engineers may forget to change the other data sets, which causes disconnect and rising operational risks. For big data analytics, such low data quality management practices reduce data integrity by making data clusters inconsistent. Data quality management processes of interception and validation are key methods for safeguarding and securing automotive manufacturing data governance policies. A proactive data governance approach raises the quality of big data by reducing operational risk and increasing the efficiency of manufacturing processes.

3.3. Scalability and Performance Optimization Opportunities

Highly scalable and performance-optimized data governance is crucial for AI-driven production systems. In an increasingly complex big data environment with future fast data streams emerging, modern data governance frameworks 'designed for change' must secure, manage, and optimize a much wider range of service layer data associated with machines, systems, and advanced analytics, driving changes in scalable governance. Volume and/or complexity data governance requirements arise from end-to-end manufacturing processes, from material processing in foundries to quality control processes to test driving of new vehicles. A handful of recent scalable data governance strategies and technologies are available in the manufacturing and automotive cases you discuss under activities. Examples might include performance characteristics enabling more reliable and quick decision-making for data usage. These might include using solutions to address scalability and performance issues or exploring new technology and the use of high-performance microservice-based architecture to automate large volumes of complex data interactions in engine or vehicle manufacturing.

Using production and manufacturing data to not only govern scalar KPIs like process quantities and just-in-time data deliveries, but also for governing AI and big data-driven operations with full data traceability, manufactured devices having digital twins, and decision-making based on integrated data models and machine learning is rare and challenging. There are significant opportunities in the governance of high-dimensional big data able to govern general data qualities like accessibility, data privacy/security, and quality at scale with throughput. Model expanding and training strategies from data sharing among engineering teams illustrate the benefits of faster data access and reduced re-processing time for optimizing product designs. When proprietary pressure measurements and failed products are included in the training, they increase the probability of predicting the failure class. Based on data access patterns for raw data preprocessing, data governance will suggest – and can be proven via adaptive access analyses – data and storage-tier assignment strategies that optimize the quality of raw data 'training' such that raw data fields such as laser power where hand labor is involved in exchanging failed spare parts with new ones. Overwhelmed with processing resources, data science teams now wish to govern before linking the business case to be overly proprietary. Regulatory compliance and go decisions can also benefit from collaboration with data governance. Ensuring fast and highly resilient scalability in data governance designs for AI-driven production systems, we support business opportunities by offering decision-support data for expansion and beyond. Considering volume and complexity are critical success factors, long-term maintenance of a new smart governance system that can safely grow from AI-driven production systems, from the move from fun and testing into business as usual.

4. Key Components of Cloud-Native Data Governance in Automotive Manufacturing

Cloud-Native Data Governance for Next-Generation Automotive Manufacturing: Securing, Managing, and Optimizing Big Data in AI-Driven Production Systems

Data Classification and Tagging

Data classification and labeling/tagging add metadata to data assets to summarize the contents of the data assets in terms of business context, sensitivity, security, and regulatory or compliance requirements. In the automotive manufacturing use case, this can include a simple tag that specifies the department where the data asset is applicable, the minimal protection requirements in terms of allowable jurisdiction where data processing can occur, the maximum amount of time the data asset may be retained after its last access, the regulatory jurisdictions related to the data, and the commissionable data that must be secured against unauthorized access or modification under the given jurisdiction, along with the manifest listing the violations that occurred during data processing.

Access Control and Authorization Policies

Access control and authorization policies define how an individual or a service request can interact with a data store or a stream; they establish fine-grained protection of access to a data set using attributes of the user, network, and system with functions like allow, deny, and audit. This gives the ability to further protect data assets by controlling the conditions of use and by setting fine-grained access controls in the form of rights that can grant or deny practitioners access to the data, specific fields, or policies. For instance, an access control system should enable, prohibit, and log functions such as creating accounts, reading and writing, auditing, and deleting data.

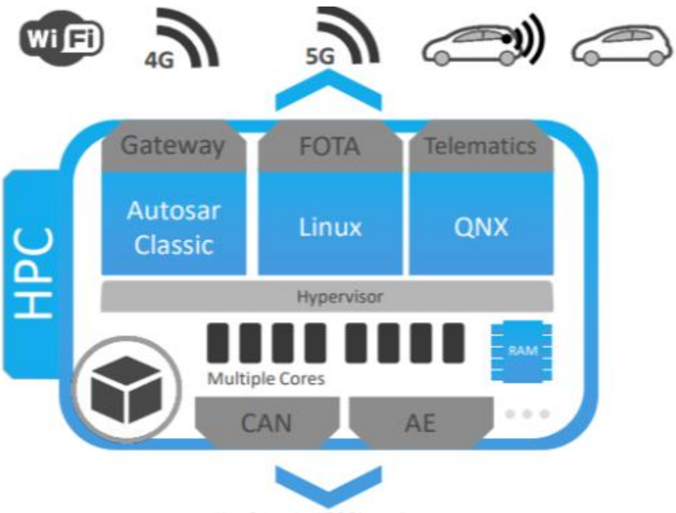

Fig 5 : Cloud Native concept for Automotive Platform development

4.1. Data Classification and Tagging

Data classification is pivotal in cloud-native data governance. It means organizing data into categories based on one or more attributes, enabling organizations to manage different forms of data appropriately. Data classification has been a long-standing fundamental practice in data management, as it helps organizations handle and protect their information assets proportionate to their value or sensitivity. By identifying and illustrating the distinctiveness of organizations between these data values, a classification system allows them to inventory their digital assets and apply alternative levels of protection for safeguarding confidentiality, data integrity, and availability. The actual classification implementation must function in symbiotic resonance with requirements from internal policies and external actions taken from regulatory constraints and applicable legislation norms. In automotive production environments, the tag can be used to promote more efficient data retrieval and management. In the context of big data in next-generation AI-driven data spaces, relevant literature pertains to the resource mood-level tagging of data leveraging dynamic scenarios of the industrial manufacturing plant.

The data has to be controlled and managed considering a set of processes on its path to becoming valuable information. By making use of classification based on tagging, the data can be made more easily retrievable and possibly also placed under a more controlled state of handling. Two case studies showing the strategic benefits of classifying data are the Below the Water Line report and a research report publication on the tell-tale signs of data monetization. In the latter case, for example, 100 million companies and SMEs, we retained an AI-driven platform innovation in the new economy. Each of these data asset management initiatives primarily targets to provide governments with improved transparency in their regions. Both these pieces of work substantially enhance the observability resolution further and the amount of precision in troubleshooting the plant inventories to enhance OT security. Once enriched, the more granular information for each of the digital twin parts of the overall digital continuum data assets is re-enabled to be organized, controlled, and orchestrated.

4.2. Access Control and Authorization Policies

Access control to data might belong to the most critical domains in this important aspect. Manufacturing plants often span large sites, distributed across multiple buildings, and effectively translate to large and often very heterogeneous organizations. Data, especially sensitive data, needs to be well protected from unauthorized access, as its abuse can not only lead to heavy fines but also facilitate technical process breaks, system corruption, etc., from insiders due to industrial espionage. Access rights and corresponding policies should be implemented employing a unified Zero Trust environment, together with proper separation of duties. The most essential parts will be organizing data access according to a least-privilege mentality and logging all access to detect misbehavior to react to in a timely fashion. Furthermore, logging the data accesses in central storage provides two additional advantages. First, it helps with analyzing the potential ways of compliance breaches by data assemblers and creates a common view of the process that helps answer questions from authorities, lawyers, or compliance experts. However, it requires managing roles and defaults as well as permissions for users and groups in a fine-grained manner. The access rights have to be aligned with a so-called risk-based definition, where the access to data is defined upon the sensitivity level of data that the security expert in manufacturing defines.

User access can be derived from identity management systems. Next to the roles and groups from this system, it is essential to write the concrete user permissions from the cloud-native object stores as an alternative for users who do not have access to these. For that purpose, we could use a client and/or simply a browser, depending upon the role access rights. To monitor the data files being read and when, we can use monitoring tools as well as traceability methods like logging, audit trails, etc., which help to disclose illegal access even after one event has taken place. To draw new end-users without regulatory background, a successful security blueprint can be illustrated by giving examples or case studies from the automotive sector.

4.3. Data Lifecycle Management

Data lifecycle management is a governance requirement, and at the same time is linked to data operations in automotive use cases, which makes it a fundamental concept of effective cloud-native data governance in automotive manufacturing. Data lifecycle management refers to the complete scope of managing data through its entire lifecycle, following the data from its birth to the phase where it is disposed of. Since data management will be operating under legal regulations and compliance rules, standard operating procedures and organizational policies should be established for each of these phases to be followed. Policy and procedure development should also take into account the risk to data when not managed correctly in any of these phases. The diagram illustrates how typical data lifecycle stages are in many industrial use cases. Procedures and workflows should be defined in the case of applications, technical systems, organization teams, and individuals involved in data lifecycle management. End-to-end automation of workflows and processes as much as practicably possible will further embed cloud-native data governance concepts into the fabric of system of systems operations, taking it from the realm of current best practices in governance. The effective management of data through all of its varying lifecycle stages is a fundamental aspect of successful data governance operating in AI-driven environments. Successful governance also critically relies on implementing efficient cloud-native data lifecycle management as a key part of the organizational-wide cloud-native data governance for the automotive sector. Regulatory compliance and the data quality facilitation of cloud-native data governance can at least partly be rendered more effective by ensuring data management operations are supervised throughout their whole lifecycle; ensuring the repetitive cycling of processes also means risks to the enterprise relating to the mishandling of data can be minimized.

5. Case Studies and Best Practices

In this section, a series of case studies are presented that provide practical insights and emerging best practices for cloud-native data governance in automotive manufacturing. These case studies provide examples built upon practice in leading OEMs and suppliers to give us specific examples of where a robust ADG strategy and architecture have delivered tangible business value. In building upon these examples, emerging best practices have been synthesized. This section is structured as follows: the case studies presented in this section provide examples of both successful industry deployments, as well as some of the challenges faced and lessons learned. For each, we provide a more detailed methodology and actionable outcomes. The details provided herein constitute a portion of the broader case study.

After assessment, a clear need for continuous improvement and proactive advocacy for change, including iterative adaptation, was highlighted across varying governance levels. As practitioners from the automotive industry, the insights offered are pragmatic and aim to present workable outcomes while sharing complexities related to the implementation and adoption of an open-source graph-based architecture at multi-tier levels. The meaningful use cases are not only to illustrate what works but also to offer potential pitfalls. Thus, this study does not seek certification but emphasizes a continuously adaptive learning process, including fail-safe architecture when transitioning from label-agnosticism to label and schema-aware capabilities in an attempt to enhance personal and organizational decision-making competence alongside market confidence.

5.1. Real-World Applications of Cloud-Native Data Governance in Automotive Manufacturing

The fundamental importance of cloud-native data governance in the automotive manufacturing sector is also reflected in several best practice examples involving smaller-scale and more focused implementations from well-established organizations. These examples illustrate how data governance generates more value from existing data assets. Not only are the core focus areas of these applications very relevant, but also the achieved benefits and drivers for adoption as well as the results are outlined pragmatically. This approach differs from other briefly summarized industry examples in that the focus is on delivering insights into the skills and expertise required to succeed in implementation and usage, rather than just indicating high-level statistics. Further, the use cases reported prioritize the methods and theories that successfully transformed these projects into top initiatives. As a result, these findings emphasize the strategic necessity of cloud-native data governance and should inspire product managers and other business leaders to consider their cloud strategy more carefully.

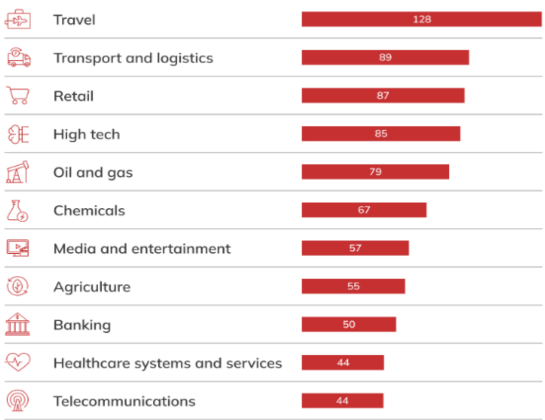

Fig 6 : Big Data Trends

Throughout, organizations have applied cloud-native data governance to unlock core business drivers in three areas: data security and privacy, operational efficiency, and compliance with relevant national and international data protection laws and regulations. The specific tools, techniques, and platforms used reflect project resources and the current state of technology adoption. Technologically, cloud-native APIs provide valuable input into accessing, transmitting, and storing data in an efficient yet secure model. The storage of this data in the cloud is enabling business analysts to realize further value when using artifacts: it provides huge scalability, eliminating the limits of the storage infrastructure native to each auxiliary product. Lessons learned from these initiatives encompass holistic organizational readiness – encompassing not only senior leadership commitment but also a coherent approach to aligning technology deployments with clear use cases and results.

Equation 3 : AI-Driven Data Optimization in Cloud Environments

$$O_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f_i(x_i)$$

- O_d = Optimized data utilization
- w_i = Weight for data attribute i
- $f_i(x_i)$ = Function mapping data input x_i to efficiency metric
- n = Number of attributes

5.2. Lessons Learned and Future Directions

This paper explores the journey of investigating opportunities and challenges organizations face in the automotive manufacturing sector to employ a cloud-native data governance framework enriched by CdM in their implicitly safety-critical domain. Lessons learned pave the way for future initiatives. We highlight the case studies and conclude with a future outlook. The achievements of the automotive case studies are solid empirical proof that progressive data governance can already be exercised when moving to a cloud-native AI-driven shop floor. This is the case even though corporate governance practices have been in operation for all three protagonists at SME and multinational levels. Bringing data into powerful cloud productivity ultimately mixes data through interfaces with other corporate data and can even be used in conjunction with digital products of third parties in new marketplaces in the future. Keeping data in isolated, non-adhering silos no longer makes sense in the early 2020s in the face of common efforts to find flux in data and data points for new processes, designs, and CavD applications. A kind of cloud platform, at best, is no longer adequate for the technology landscapes of the early 2020s and evolving regulations. These case studies also make it clear that keeping data governance management apart from IT architecture management will not work any longer. There are grey areas and hardly transparent overlaps between corporate, technology, product, and CavD. The top priority today, in conclusion, is embedding AI/ML-infused best practices in class BPM across an enterprise with 4.0 and CavD units.

The automotive case studies have also shown that at present enterprises require simply providing more substantial budgetary headroom towards these new, emerging data governance technologies to attract and access emerging open-source associated and complementary technologies, including documented code libraries and local global off-the-shelf metadata management. During the interreg project, or after, stakeholders plan to carefully investigate beyond state-of-the-art governance subjects that have already been addressed. In addition to the above, an autonomous and AI-based evaluation race has been launched, planned, and executed, which could guide the advancement of these concepts and ideas under artificial evaluation conditions. Last but not least, because this topic is at an unprecedented early research stage, it is up to the organizations developing academic work to also decide on lessons learned and recommendations for the future and possibly look to establish a continuous refinement mechanism to validate the proposed recommendations. The drive is not clamoring but rather picking up speed, and open-minded future-proof automotive astronomy is our summons in this academic work.

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