What is unstructured data and how is it different from structured data in the enterprise?

What we're really doing is designating our data as structured or unstructured. Let's start with structured data, which is really data that is organized in a structure so that it is identifiable. The most universal form of structured data is a database like SQL or Access. For example, SQL (Structured Query Language) allows you to select specific pieces of information based on columns and rows in a field. You might look for all the rows containing a particular date or ZIP code or name -- this is structured data, and it is organized and searchable by data type within the actual content.

By comparison, unstructured data has no identifiable structure. Unstructured data typically includes bitmap images/objects, text and other data types that are not part of a database. Most enterprise da...

Biochemical genetics is proteins / enzymes

Cytogenetics is essentially testing of chromosomes

Molecular genetics identifies specific sequence changes. It is more detailed than cytogenetics

Comparative genomic hybridization is essentially a molecular test that is run in cytogenetics labs at this time. It may eventually replace the need for cytogenetics, and will ultimately become a first-line test.

Traditionally, “genetics” is thought of a heritable genetics, but it is also used in oncology and infectious diseases.

We may wish to have genetics of heritable conditions as a separate category because of informed consent, family history, etc., which is not so