Information is processed, organised and structured [data](). It provides context for data and enables decision making process. For example, a single customer's sale at a restaurant is data – this becomes information when the business is able to identify the most popular or least popular dish.[1]

More technically, information can be thought of as the resolution of [uncertainty](); it answers the question of "What an entity is" and thus defines both its essence and the nature of its characteristics. The concept of *information* has different meanings in different contexts.[2] Thus the concept becomes synonymous to notions of [constraint](), [communication](), [control](), [data](), [form](), [education](), [knowledge](), [meaning](), [understanding](), [mental stimuli](), [pattern](), [perception](), [proposition](), [representation](), and [entropy]().