



Semester : \_\_\_\_\_

Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

Academic Year: 20 - 20

## Traditional Date

## Big Date

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is usually structured data and can be stored in spreadsheets, database, etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It includes semi-structured unstructured and structured data</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It consists of data such as customer information, financial transactions, etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It consist of data such as images, videos, etc.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analysis of traditional data can be done with the use of primary statistical methods.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analysis of big data needs advanced analytics methods such as machine learning, data mining, etc.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Traditional methods to analyze data are slow and gradual.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Methods to analyze big data are fast and instant.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It generates data after the happening of an event.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It generates data every second.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is typically processed in batches.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is developed and processed in real time</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is limited in its value and insight</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It provide valuable insights and pattern for good decision making.</li></ul>



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### Traditional Data

### Big Data

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It contains reliable and accurate data.</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It may contain unreliable, inconsistent, or inaccurate data because of its size and complexity.</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is used for simple and small business processes.</li></ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is used for complex and big business processes.</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is easy to secure and protect than big data because of its small size and simplicity.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is harder to secure and protect than traditional data because of its size and complexity.</li></ul>    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It requires less time and money to store traditional data.</li></ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It requires more time and money to store big data.</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It can be stored on a single computer server.</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It requires distributed storage across numerous systems.</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is less efficient than big data.</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is more efficient than traditional data.</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It can be managed in a centralized structure easily.</li></ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It requires a decentralized infrastructure to manage the data.</li></ul>                                  |