* This section will cover: The ability to understand and manipulate data structures
* Data Structures: The ability to take data and organize it. Then, see how the data fit within the goal of your study using different data structures methods. Each structure type has its own benefits or pros/cons
* How is data stored?
  + Data is stored in a specific location within your computer, usually in a cluster and regardless of the type of data. The most important thing is the location of the data and mainly the location’s address with respect to the computer. Because, once we have that address, we can just grab whatever is inside that address, which is a piece of data
  + For example, if you have x at 0x00 and y at 0x01 locations within your hard drive. You can assign x =3 and y =7. Therefore, the location 0x00 will have 3 and the location 0x01 will 7. Then if you type x+y. Then, the low-level computer language will call on x and y from the hard drive and store the data in the RAM (Random Access Memory) and does its operation of addition
  + There are different ways of storing data within a computer. For example, an array. Which is when you add a section of addresses to a single address and use order of numbers to call on each cell of that array
    - x = [1,2,3,4,5]. Then x[1] = 2
    - This is faster than saving each element of data in its own address, because a bunch of data is being saved in a single array which is technically in is saved in a single address
* Data :