




# Types of Data

---

Collection of the facts can be in 3 forms depending on the data source.

<b>Structured Data</b> 	<b>Semi-Structured Data</b> 	<b>Unstructured Data</b> 
<i>This kind of data is stored in the Tabular format as row and column.</i>	<i>It doesn't have a defined structure, but data are separated using tags and markers.</i>	<i>Not having any structure. This kind of data requires an algorithm to convert into some structure.</i>
<i>It contains information that is well-formatted and has a predefined structure.</i>	<i>It contains some definite characteristics but has not had a rigid structure.</i>	<i>It contains data present in absolute raw form.</i>
<i>Structured data is more interdependent and less flexible.</i>	<i>Data is comparatively less flexible and interdependent than unstructured data but way more flexible and interdependent than structured data.</i>	<i>It is the most flexible of all and is free from internal dependence.</i>
<i>Scaling structured data is a difficult process.</i>	<i>Scaling semi-structured data is comparatively easier than structured data.</i>	<i>Unstructured data is the most scalable.</i>
<i>Example: Relational data, Barcodes, CSV files, anything that forms a table</i>	<i>Examples: XML data, delimited files, Email syntax, HTML, log data</i>	<i>Examples: Media files, Pdf, Images, Email Content, Text</i>