**Data integration**

Data integration refers to the process of bringing together data from multiple sources across an organization to provide a complete, accurate, and up-to-date dataset for BI, data analysis and other applications and business processes. It includes data replication, ingestion and transformation to combine different types of data into standardized formats to be stored in a target repository such as a data warehouse, data lake or data lakehouse.

**Data collection**

Data collection is the process of gathering data for use in business decision-making, strategic planning, research and other purposes. It's a crucial part of data analytics applications and research projects: Effective data collection provides the information that's needed to answer questions, analyze business performance or other outcomes, and predict future trends, actions and scenarios.

**Real time processing**

Real-time data processing refers to the instantaneous ingestion and analysis of incoming data points. A continuous data stream is processed as received, and outcomes are stored for review or record.this continuous flow is also called stream processing. Real-time processing differs from batch processing, which ingests and retains data to be reviewed at a later time or date.

**Automation**

Automation is the use of technology to perform tasks with where human input is minimized. This includes enterprise applications such as business process automation (BPA), IT automation, network automation, automating integration between systems, industrial automation such as robotics, and consumer applications such as home automation and more.

**Storage and analysis**

Data storage, or data keeping, is storing information and making it as readily available as possible via technology designed particularly for that purpose. It constitutes a simple method of storing data in digital form on computer devices, and keeping data on hand makes many digital processes more effective.storage devices may use electromagnetic, optical, or other media to keep the data safe and recover it when necessary. File recovery and backup procedures become simple by data storage in the case of an unforeseen computer failure or cyberattack. while setting this up, every organization should consider these factors: dependability, affordability of the storage structure, and safety features.