In contrast to the categories provided in the Paper version, which state that missingness that depends on unobserved predictors and missingness that depends on the missing value itself are the two different reasons for the categorization of Missing not at Random, which is a concise version provided in Data Camp course, there is, in my opinion, little difference between the two categorizations (i.e., Data Camp course and Paper on Missing Data Imputation).

Since the course's Missing not at Random category is further divided into Missingness that varies based on hidden predictors and Missingness that relies on the missing value itself, both of which are combined under Missing not at Random and are briefly described in the paper, I do not see a difference between these classifications.

Missing totally unrelated missing (MCAR). Both the seen and unobserved data are irrelevant to the fact that data are missing when they are MCAR. In other words, there is little difference between persons with incomplete data and those with comprehensive data. For instance, when a weather report is processed incorrectly, we see several tragedies including missing schedule information. The remaining data can be seen as a straightforward random selection of the entire data set of interest when the data are MCAR. In these situations, the missing data limit the study's analyzable population and, hence, its statistical power, but they do not lead to bias. Most people agree that MCAR is a strong and frequently unjustified assumption.
The term "Missing at Random" (MAR) refers to the probability for a data point to be missing in relation to a subset of the observed data as opposed to the actual missing data. A better word may be Missing Conditionally at Random because the missingness depends on another variable.

Not randomly missing (MNAR). No explanation is given when data are missing. the absence of data is systematically linked to the absence of data, i.e., the absence of data is caused by events or causes that the researcher is not tracking. Similar to complete case analysis of MAR data, full case analysis of a data set incorporating MNAR data may or may not result in bias. However, if thorough case analysis results in bias, the fact that the causes of the missing data are themselves