Data can be classified into two types:

1. Quantitative: Data that can be measured.

Ex- Student marks, salaries, sales, age, height, weight etc.

1. Qualitative: Data that can’t be measured but can be ordered, grouped, and ranked.

Ex- Colors, names, pincodes, phone numbers, job hierarchy etc.

They can further categories into different types.

1. Quantitative:
2. Continuous: These values are often the decimals.

Ex- Salaries, height, temperature etc.

1. Discrete: These values are whole numbers.

Ex- count of people, animals, flowers etc.

1. Qualitative:
2. Nominal: No order of data. VAlues are more important that the data.

Ex: Pincode address flower etc.

1. Ordinal: Ordered data. The order is more important.

Ex: Rank of students, job hierarchy etc.

Data can be stored in:

1. Databases
2. Cloud
3. Big Data Clusters
4. On-Premises

etc.

Database : It’s a storage where data can be organized and stored so that it allows users to access, manage, modify and delete it.

To perform all the operations on databases, we require a management system which is known as Database Management System (DBMS).

DBMS: It is a system which is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data.