classification of data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured)

classification of data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured)

Structured data:

- A phone directory with names, addresses, and phone numbers organized in a table
- A spreadsheet with sales data, including product names, prices, and dates
- A database of student information, including name, ID number, and grades

classification of data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured)

Semi-structured data:

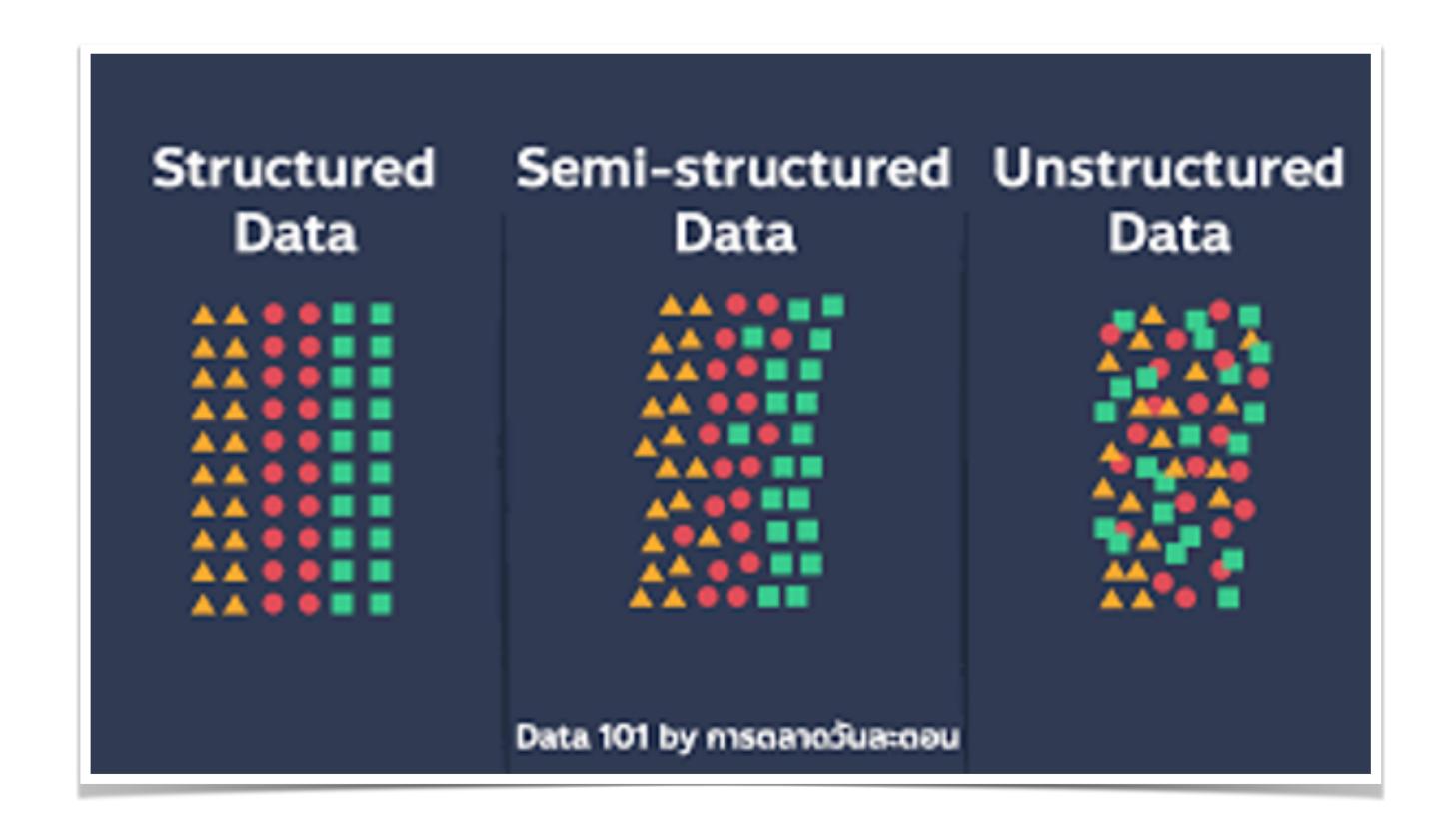
- An email message with a sender, recipient, subject, and body
- An XML file with data organised using tags, but the data within the tags may be unstructured
- A customer review on an e-commerce site, which has a structure (username, date, rating, and review text), but the review text may be unstructured

classification of data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured)

Unstructured data:

- A handwritten note
- An audio recording of a conversation
- A photo or image
- A free-form text entry, such as a blog post or social media update

classification of data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured)



Characteristics of Data

Characteristics of Data

- Volume
- Velocity
- Variety
- Veracity
- Value
- Variability
- Complexity

Types of data attributes

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio

Big Data refers to the large and complex data sets that cannot be processed or analyzed using traditional data processing and storage technologies



It is characterized by three main attributes:

- Volume
- Velocity
- Variety

Example

- Social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.
- This includes user-generated content, such as posts, comments, photos, and videos, as well as metadata, such as location, time, and device information

Big Data platforms

Big Data platforms

