**Types of Data:**

**Structure Data:** Structured data refers to data that is organized in a predefined format, making it easy to search, process, and analyse. It is typically stored in tabular form with rows and columns, such as in relational databases, spreadsheets, or CSV files. Each column represents a specific attribute or field, and each row corresponds to a record or entry.

**Un-Structured Data:** Unstructured data refers to information that does not have a predefined format or organization, making it more complex to store, process, and analyse compared to structured data. It can include text, multimedia content, and other formats that lack a rigid schema.

**Semi-Structured Data:** Semi-structured data is a type of data that does not conform to the rigid structure of structured data but still includes some organizational properties such as tags or markers that make it easier to process than unstructured data. It serves a middle ground between structured and unstructured data.