

**Structured data** refers to any **data** that resides in a fixed field within a record or file. This includes **data** contained in relational databases and spreadsheets.

**Unstructured data** (or **unstructured** information) is information that either does not have a pre-defined **data** model or is not organized in a pre-defined manner. **Unstructured** information is typically text-heavy, but may contain **data** such as dates, numbers, and facts as well

**Semi-structured data** is a form of **structured data** that does not obey the formal **structure** of **data** models associated with relational databases or other forms of **data** tables, but nonetheless contains tags or other markers to separate semantic elements and enforce hierarchies of records and fields within the **data**.

**Metadata** is data that describes other data. Meta is a prefix that -- in most information technology usages -- means "an underlying definition or description." **Metadata** summarizes basic information about data, which can make finding and working with particular instances of data easier

**Open data** is **data** that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone - subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and sharealike. The full **Open** Definition gives precise details as to what this means.

Real world data (RWD) in medicine is data derived from a number of sources that are associated with outcomes in a heterogeneous patient population in real-world settings, such as patient surveys, clinical trials, and observational cohort studies

real-time data is that it is data that is not kept or stored, but is passed along to the end user as quickly as it is gathered. It is important to note that real-time data does not mean that the data gets to the end user instantly.

Digital data is data that represents other forms of data using specific machine language systems that can be interpreted by various technologies. The most fundamental of these systems is a binary system, which simply stores complex audio, video or text information in a series of binary characters, traditionally ones and zeros, or "on" and "off" value

**Quantitative analysis** (QA) is a technique that seeks to understand behavior by using mathematical and statistical modeling, measurement, and research. **Quantitative** analysts aim to represent a given reality in terms of a numerical value

**Analysis** is the separation of a whole into its component parts, and **analytics** is the method of logical **analysis**. **Analysis** and **analytics** is to think in terms of past and future. ... Data **analytics** is a broader term and includes data **analysis** as necessary subcomponent. **Analytics** defines the science behind the **analysis**

**Predictive analytics** is a category of data analytics aimed at making predictions about future outcomes based on historical data and analytics techniques such as statistical modeling and machine learning. The science of predictive analytics can generate future insights with a significant degree of precision

**Prescriptive Analytics** is the area of data analytics that focuses on finding the best course of action in a scenario given the available data. It's related to both descriptive analytics and predictive analytics but emphasizes actionable insights instead of data monitoring.

**sample** is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. The sample should be representative of the population to ensure that we can generalise the findings from the research sample to the population as a whole

An outlier is an observation that lies outside the overall pattern of a distribution (Moore and McCabe 1999). ... A convenient definition of an outlier is a point which falls more than 1.5 times the interquartile range above the third quartile or below the first quartile

**Statistics** is a form of mathematical analysis that uses quantified models, representations and synopses for a given set of experimental data or real-life studies. Statistics studies methodologies to gather, review, analyze and draw conclusions from data. Some statistical measures include the following: Mean

**hypothesis**. In science, a hypothesis is an idea or explanation that you then test through study and experimentation. Outside science, a theory or guess can also be called a hypothesis. A hypothesis is something more than a wild guess but less than a well-established theory

**Bernoulli trial (or binomial trial) is a random experiment with exactly two possible outcomes, "success" and "failure", in which the probability of success is the same every time the experiment is conducted.**