The 5Vs of Big Data:

1. Volume:

This refers to the massive amount of data collected and stored.

With the advancement of technology, we have greater ability

ability

to collect data from multiple sources, such as:

a. Smart devices,

b. social media, and others.

2- Velocity:

Refers to the speed at which data is generated and processed in the Internet age.

Data is generated very quickly, such as:

a. Electronic payment transactions,

b. Social media updates,

c. Data flow from connected devices.

3- Variety:

- Refers to the variety of data types collected, including:

a- Structured data (such as databases)

b- Unstructured data (such as text, images, and videos).

4- Veracity:

Refers to the reliability and quality of data. Sometimes,

data may be inaccurate or contain errors,

making it difficult to extract accurate information from it.

5- Value:

Refers to the benefit that can be extracted from the data. It is necessary to extract and analyze data in a way that achieves actual value for the organization or individuals.

Types of Big Data:

1- Structured Data:

Data that is organized and arranged in tables with rows and columns, similar to traditional databases.

Examples of structured data:

    1- Customer data,   2- Financial data,   3- Transaction records.

2- Unstructured Data:

Data that does not come in an organized form, such as tables or databases.

This type of data is difficult to analyze using traditional tools.

Unstructured data sources:

1- Text,

2- Images,

3- Videos,

4- Social media posts.

Examples of unstructured data:

- A Facebook post containing text, images, and videos.

3- Semi Structured Data:

This is a combination of structured and unstructured data.

Email messages are a good example because they include

unstructured data in the message body,