INDIVIDUAL TASK-2

Introduction:-

In modern digital life, individuals interact with multiple data sources daily through smartphones, websites, sensors, and smart devices. Every action such as messaging, browsing, online shopping, navigation, and studying generates digital data.

This report presents the types of data I interact with daily and classifies them based on their structure.

1. Mobile Application Data-Smartphones are the primary source of daily data generation. Apps like messaging platforms, social media, and payment apps produce different data types.

- Messaging apps generate chat histories, voice notes, and media files.

- Payment apps produce transaction records and billing details.

Classification:

- Structured: Contacts, transaction history, login details

- Semi-structured: App logs, notifications, backups

- Unstructured: Images, videos, voice messages

2**. Web Browsing Data**-Daily browsing activities create behaviora and content-based data.

- Search queries on search engines

- Online shopping and product searches

Classification:

- Structured: Cookies, saved passwords, browsing history

- Semi-structured: HTML metadata, webpage tags

- Unstructured: Articles, videos, advertisements

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3. Social Media Data -Social media platforms generate massive multimedia data daily.

- Watching videos

Classification:

- Structured: Follower count, timestamps, likes

- Semi-structured: Captions, hashtags, metadata

- Unstructured: Photos, videos, stories

4. Communication Data-Communication platforms generate both formal and informal data.

- Emails for academic or personal use
- Video calls and voice recordings

Classification:

- Structured: Email headers, sender details, timestamps
- Semi-structured: Email body formatting, attachments metadata
- Unstructured: Voice calls, recorded meetings

5. Location and Sensor Data-Smart devices continuously collect sensor-based data in the background.

- GPS navigation apps
- Accelerometer and gyroscope data

Classification:

- Structured: Coordinates, step count, time logs
- Semi-structured: Sensor summaries and activity reports
- Unstructured: Route maps, movement visualizations

6. Academic and Learning Data-Students generate digital academic data daily.

- Online assignments and notes
- Google Docs and PDFs

Classification:

- Structured: Grades, attendance records
- Semi-structured: PDFs, formatted documents
- Unstructured: Notes, screenshots, presentations

7. Financial and E-commerce DataOnline transactions produce highly structured and sensitive data.

- UPI payments and banking apps
- Online shopping orders

<u>Classification:</u>

- Structured: Transaction records, order IDs

- Semi-structured: E-receipts, billing summaries

- Unstructured: Product reviews and feedback

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8. Smart Devices and IoT Data-Connected devices generate passive background data.

- Smart TVs and streaming apps

- Wi-Fi routers and usage logs

<u>Classification:</u>

- Structured: Usage statistics

- Semi-structured: System logs

- Unstructured: Voice commands, streaming content

Importance of Daily Data Awareness

- Helps understand how big data systems work.

- Improves digital literacy and data management skills.

- Raises awareness about data privacy and security.

- Shows how personal data contributes to AI and analytics.

Conclusion

Daily life involves continuous interaction with multiple forms of digital data generated through smartphones, websites, sensors, and smart devices. This data exists in structured formats like transaction logs, semi-structured formats like metadata and logs, and unstructured formats such as images, videos, and voice recordings.

Understanding and classifying daily data helps in recognizing the functioning of modern data-driven systems and highlights the importance of responsible data usage and privacy awareness. As digital ecosystems continue to evolve, being aware of personal data interaction becomes essential in a data-centric world.