

INDIVIDUAL TASK-2

My Daily Data Inventory: Track the types and sources of data you interact with daily (e.g., mobile apps, websites, sensors) and classify them as structured, semi-structured, or unstructured

1. Introduction:-

In today's digital world, data is generated and consumed continuously. Every interaction with a mobile phone, website, or smart device creates digital footprints. From sending a message to checking the weather, we interact with multiple forms of data daily—often without realizing it.

This report presents a detailed inventory of the types and sources of data I interact with daily. The data is categorized into three major classifications:

- **Structured Data**
- **Semi-Structured Data**
- **Unstructured Data**

2. Types of Data Classification:-

➤ Structured Data

Structured data is highly organized and stored in a fixed format, typically in rows and columns (like spreadsheets or databases). It is easy to search, query, and analyze.

Examples:

- Bank transactions
- GPS coordinates
- Login credentials
- Shopping orders

➤ Semi-Structured Data

Semi-structured data does not follow a strict table format but contains tags or markers that organize elements hierarchically.

Examples:

- Emails
- JSON files
- Social media profiles
- Notifications

➤ **Unstructured Data**

Unstructured data has no predefined format. It is usually text-heavy or media-based.

Examples:

- Videos
- Images
- Voice messages
- Social media captions

3. Mobile Applications Data Inventory:-

Mobile applications are one of the primary sources of daily data interaction.

➤ **Messaging Applications:-**

1.WhatsApp

Type of Data Generated

- Text messages
- Voice notes
- Images and videos
- Contact information

Classification

- Text messages → Unstructured
- Voice notes → Unstructured
- Media files → Unstructured
- Contact lists → Structured

➤ **Social Media Applications:-**

2.Instagram

Data Types

- Profile information
- Posts (images/videos)
- Captions
- Likes and comments

Classification

- Profile details → Structured
- Captions → Unstructured
- Comments → Unstructured

➤ **Navigation Applications:-**

Data Types:

- GPS location
- Search history
- Travel routes
- Traffic updates

Classification:

GPS coordinates **Google Maps**

- → Structured
- Routes → Structured
- Traffic patterns → Semi-structured

Location data is numerical and highly structured, making it suitable for analysis and optimization.

4. Websites and Online Platforms:-

Websites are another major source of daily data exchange.

➤ **Video Streaming Platforms:-**

1.YouTube

Data Types:

- Videos
- Comments
- Likes/dislikes
- Watch history

Classification:

- Videos → Unstructured
- Comments → Unstructured
- Engagement metrics → Structure

➤ **E-Commerce Platforms:-**

2.Amazon

Data Types:

- Product listings
- Orders
- Payment details

Classification:

- Product prices → Structured
- Order history → Structured
- Reviews → Unstructured
- Product descriptions → Semi-structured

5. Educational & Informational Websites:-

1.Wikipedia

Data Types:

- Articles
- References
- Infoboxes
- Hyperlinks

Classification:

- Infoboxes → Structured
- Articles → Semi-structured
- References → Structured

6. Sensors and Smart Devices:-

Modern devices constantly generate data through embedded sensors

1.Smartphone Sensors



2. GPS Sensor

- Generates latitude and longitude
- **Classification:** Structured

Accelerometer

- Tracks motion and orientation
- **Classification:** Structured

7. Wearable Devices:-

Fitness trackers and smartwatches collect:

- Heart rate
- Step count
- Sleep data
- Notifications

Classification:

- Heart rate data → Structured
- Sleep patterns → Semi-structured
- Notifications → Semi-structured

8. Security Systems:-

Security cameras collect:

- Video footage
- Motion detection logs

Classification:

- Video → Unstructured
- Motion logs → Structured

9. Financial, Communication, and Summary Analysis:-

➤ **Email Communication:**

1.Gmail

Data Types:

- Email body
- Attachments
- Metadata (sender, time, subject)

Classification:

- Email body → Unstructured
- Metadata → Structured
- Attachments → Unstructured

10. Online Banking:-

Online banking applications generate:

- Account balances
- Transaction history
- Payment confirmations

Classification:

- Transactions → Structured
- Account data → Structured
- Statements (PDF) → Semi-structured

11. Conclusion:-

This report demonstrates that I interact with a wide variety of data types daily. Mobile applications, websites, sensors, and financial platforms all contribute to the generation and processing of digital information.

Understanding how data is classified into structured, semi-structured, and unstructured categories improves awareness of how digital systems manage, store, and analyze information. As technology continues to evolve, the volume of daily data interactions will increase, making data literacy an essential skill for the future.