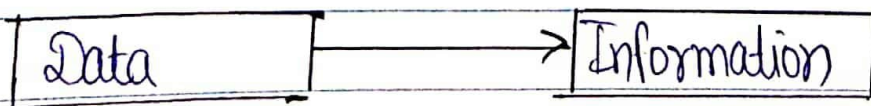


* Data :-

Before starting the discussion on the data structure and its types, It would be better to understand what data is and how it is Important.

- The term data has been derived from the word datum.
- The term data refers to a value or set of value that are raw and unorganized.
- Data may be simple, random and useless until it is organized.
- When data is processed i.e. organized, structured and presented in a meaningful context so that it become useful for decision making and it become information.



Classification of Data :-

Data can be broadly classified into 3 types:-

- (1) Structured Data
- (2) Unstructured Data
- (3) Semi-structured Data

1 Structured Data :-

Structured data is created using a fixed schema and it is maintained in tabular format.

Example :- Consider an example for Relational Data like you have to maintain a record of students for a college like name, ID, address and Email of the student.

S_ID	S_Name	S_ADDRESS	S_EMAIL
101	Palvi	Mahout	p@gmail.com
102	Jashan	Muktaz	j@gmail.com

2 Unstructured Data:-

- It does not follow any organized format.
- It is defined as the data which is not follow a pre-defined standard
- Example:- Word, PDF, text etc.

3 Semi-Structured Data:-

- Semi-structured data is the data which does not confirms to a data model but has some structure
- It is the data that does not reside in a relational databases but that have some organisational properties that makes it easier to analyse.
- Example:- XML data.