

DATA is a raw and unorganized fact that is required to be processed to make it meaningful. Data can be simple and at that same time unorganized unless it is ~~un~~organized. Generally data comprises facts, observations, perceptions numbers, characters, symbols, images etc.

Data is always interpreted, by a human or machine, to derive meaning. So, data is meaningless. Dat contains numbers, statements, and characters in a raw form. Data entered by keyboard may be integer, float, character and boolean type.

INFORMATION is a set of data which is processed in a meaningful way according to the given requirement. Info is processed, structured, or presented in a given context to make it meaningful and useful. It is processed data which includes processed data that ~~posses~~ possess context, relevance and purpose. It also involves manipulation of raw data.

Information assigns meaning and apprones the reliability of the data. It helps to ensure undesirability and reduces uncertainty. So, when the data is transformed into information, it never has any useless data.

Information is stimuli that has meaning in some context for its receiver.

Data when info is entered into and stored into a computer, it is referred as to a data.

* After processing, output data can again be perceived as information.

* Functional units of a computer system

- A comp organization describes the functions and designs of the various units of a digital system.
- A general-purpose comp syst. is this best known example of a digital syst. Other examples include telephone switching exchanges, digital voltmeters, digital counters, electronic calculators and digital displays.
- Comp architecture deals with the specification of the instruction set and the hardware units that implement the instructions.
- Comp hardware consists of electronic circuits, displays, magnetic and optic storage media and also the communication facilities.

Data

- ① Data are the variables that help to develop ideas / conclusions
 - ② Text and numeric values
 - ③ doesn't rely on information
 - ④ Bits and bytes are the measuring units
 - ⑤ Structured as:
(a) Tabular Data (b) Graph
(c) Data Tree
 - ⑥ does not have any specific purpose
 - ⑦ low level language
 - ⑧ does not directly help in decision making
- collection of facts, which itself have no meaning
- ex: student test score

Information

- Information is meaningful data
- Refined form of an actual data.
- Information relies on data measured in meaningful units like time, quantity etc.
- structured as:
- (a) Language (b) Ideas
(c) Thoughts.
- carries a meaning that assigned by interpreting data
- second level knowledge
- directly helps in decision making
- puts facts into context
- ex: avg score of class that is derived from given data