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Assignment 1-task 2

Unit 1-task structured unstructured information

Task2

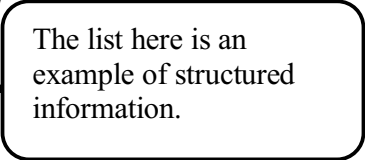
Describe what meant by terms 'structured' and unstructured information. Explain using the examples, the values of concerting information from one type into another

Structured

Structured information is an understandable way of writing in a formal letter or anything which makes sense and does not include any informal documents .

Structured information often includes:

- Data (table)
- paragraphs (letter)
- information (newspaper, newsletter, letters and magazines)
- headings (newspaper)
- articles (newspaper, newsletter, magazines)
- title (magazines, newsletter, newspaper)
- signature (letter, contract, order form)
- address (letter, contract)



The list here is an example of structured information.

Structured information is used for different types things like:

- Teaching (making a plan for the day, written the starter, date, objective, aim, title and starter. This is often presented in PowerPoint presentation by projecting it form a computer and showing it to the audience)
- Business (to make a deed before making a partnership deal.)
- Newsletter (this is a letter which has got news form maybe a primary school)
- Newspapers (this is used to write article in the newspaper and explain what has happened on the past few days.)

▲ As an example of structured information, I am going to use a deed of a partnership (also known as a contract)

▲ A deed of a partnership is a legal agreement between 2 or more partners (not more than 20). That will describe what the rights are, sharing the profit, holidays and the duties of the partners.

You don't have to have a deed for a partnership, but it is recommended for the partner to have a deed so they can avoid an argument of a total misunderstanding in the future. If they don't have a deed, they will be governed by the terms of the Partnership Act 1980. But this does not offer any solutions to too many of the problems that can arise and this may not suit both the partners.

These are some of the details that have to be in a deed:

- Business name
- Names of partners
- Type of business
- The start date
- The end date
- Renewing date of the contract
- The capital that each partner has contributed to the business.
- The amount of profit shared or lost
- Or if any of the partners should be paid salary

COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT: General form documenting an agreement to form a partnership

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Partnership agreement made on [date] between [A.B.], of [city], [state], and [C.D.], of [address], [city], [state] ("partners").

RECITALS

A. Partners desire to join together for the pursuit of common business goals.

B. Partners have considered various forms of joint business enterprises for their business activities.

C. Partners desire to enter into a partnership agreement as the most advantageous business form for their mutual purposes.

consideration of the mutual promises contained in this agreement, partners agree as follows:

ARTICLE ONE.
NAME, PURPOSE, AND DOMICILE

The name of the partnership shall be [name]. The partnership shall be conducted for the purposes of [purpose]. The principal place of business shall be at [address], [city], [state].

ARTICLE TWO.
DURATION OF AGREEMENT

The term of this agreement shall be for [years] years, commencing on [date], and terminating on [date], unless sooner terminated by mutual consent of the parties or by operation of the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE THREE.
CLASSIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE BY PARTNER

A. Partners shall be classified as active partners, advisory partners, or estate partners.

An active partner may voluntarily become an advisory partner, may be required to become one irrespective of age, and shall automatically become one after attaining the age of [age].

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Where it shall appear to the partners that this agreement, or any terms and conditions contained in this agreement, are in any way ineffective or deficient, or not expressed as originally intended, and any alteration or addition shall be deemed necessary, the partners will enter into, execute, and perform all further deeds and instruments as their counsel shall advise. Any addition, alteration, or modification shall be in writing, and no oral agreement shall be effective.

The parties have executed this agreement at [designate place of execution] the day and year first above written.

[Signatures]

This is when partners both agreed and wrote the data. and also when they write the deed.

This is the amount of partners

This is the address of the partners

Why they started a partnership

The name of the business

The place where the business is gone be located

This is the amount of years the agreement will be.

This is were both partners accepted the deed and sing with there signatures

Unstructured information

Unstructured information is data that either doesn't have a data structure or can't be accessed easily on a computer program. It is often opposite formal document, as formal documents have data, information, paragraphs and lots of others, informal documents have pictures, video, sound and small amount of text. Unstructured information is often used for you private life, like if you send something to your friend on her email which contains slang. But it can also sometimes be used for business, like when you are showing a presentation for the audience and trying to sell your new product and you have pictures that show your product. So in other words unstructured information is a variety of things like pictures, videos, sounds and personal texts that have not got a data structure or it isn't formal.

What can use unstructured data for all kinds of things?

- Business
- Art
- Music
- Ring tones
- slang
- school
- and lots of other things

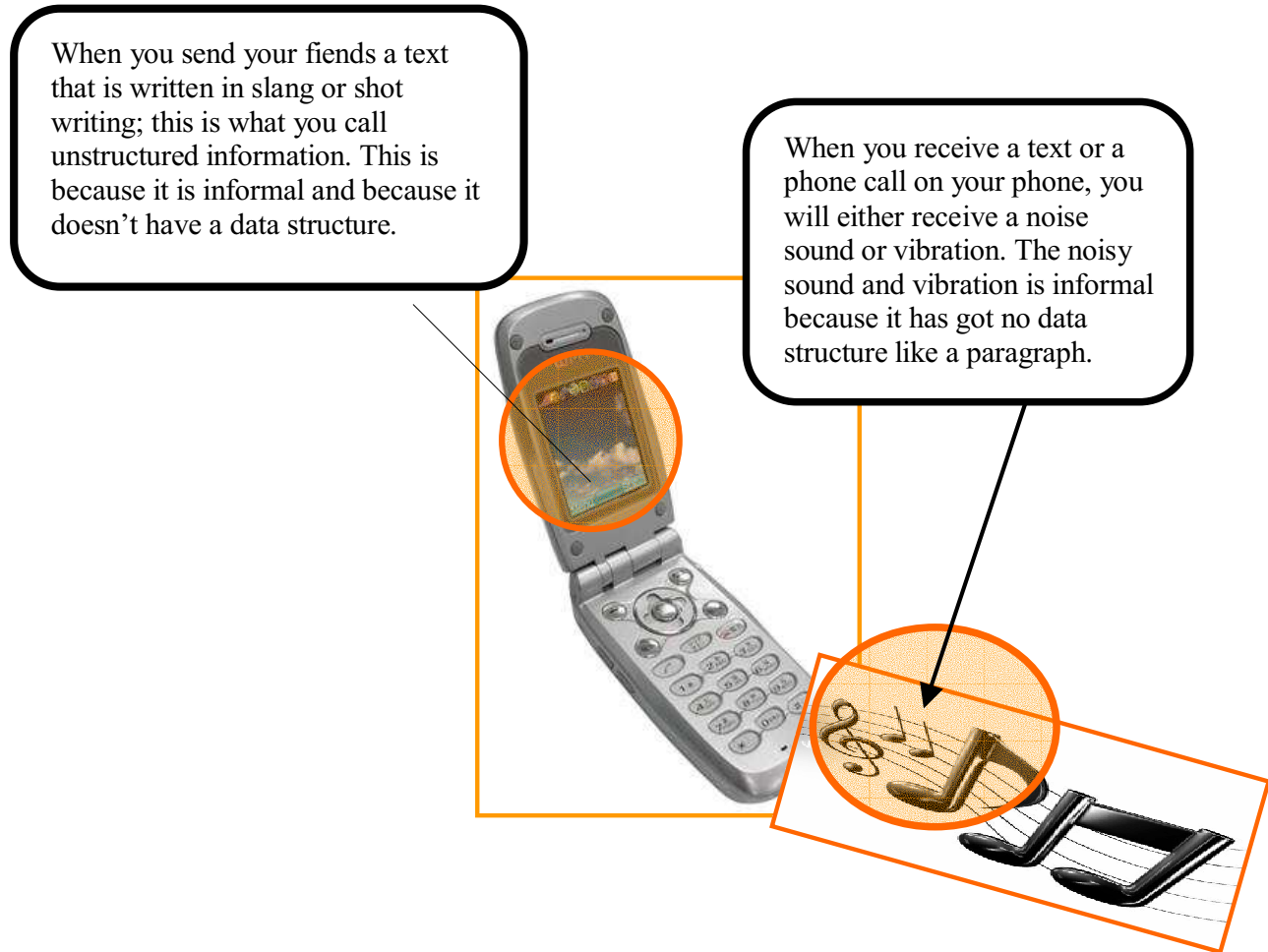
I will use sound as an example of unstructured data

You are able to here sounds every where and any time. We use sounds for different reasons and most of them don't have a structured data. Like for an example we have a mobile phone and we use it to text people, ring people and lots more. But when we receive a text there will always be a sound like 'ring, ring, ring, ring' and then we know that we have received a message from a friend.

Sound is an unstructured data; it does not have structured data like a letter does: paragraphs, heading etc, whereas sound has a rhythm, songs and vibration.

We use sound for a variety of things like:

- music
- karaoke
- ring tone
- movie



Structured and unstructured information

The difference between structured data and unstructured data is that structured data has always got a formal structure and it is very professional; an example of unstructured data is a letter. But unstructured data is the opposite of structured data; it is informal, it does not have a data structure and it is hard to understand for some people, like slang. An example of an unstructured data is picture. What also makes unstructured data and structured data different, is when unstructured data is often used for private live, like emailing in slang or using dialect. Whereas structured data is not used

for personal life, but rather for emailing business, sending a letter to a company; regarding a complain.

Converting information from one type to another

Data: each class has 20 children, class 1 has 10 boys and 10 girls, class 2 has 15 boys and 5 girls, class 3 has 9 boys and 11 girls, and class 4 has 5 boys and 15 girls.

classes	boys	Girls
1	10	10
2	15	5
3	9	11
4	5	15

This data I have, was converted into a table, it is better structured and is easier to understand

From the table, I was able to convert into a chart, for a more structured layout and it is visual easier to understand.

