



Real-Time Data

Real-time data refers to information that is processed, analyzed, and made available for use immediately as it is generated or collected. In the context of computing and technology, real-time data is characterized by minimal delay between the occurrence of an event and the availability of corresponding data for users or systems.

Near Real-Time Data

Near real-time data refers to information that is processed and made available with a slight delay, typically within a short and acceptable timeframe after the occurrence of an event. While not immediate like true real-time data, near real-time data still offers relatively prompt access to information, often within seconds or minutes of its generation or collection. This delay is usually acceptable for many applications where the need for immediacy is not as critical as in real-time scenarios.

Near Real-time Data Refresh

Near real-time data refresh refers to the process of updating and refreshing data in a system or application with minimal delay after new information becomes available. In this context, "near real-time" implies that the data is updated shortly after it is generated or modified, but not necessarily instantaneously.

Student-Level Data

"Student-level data" typically refers to individualized information about students collected and maintained by educational institutions. This data includes details specific to each student, and it is used for various educational purposes, including assessment, analysis, and support. Student-level data may encompass a wide range of information, and examples include:

1. **Personal Information:** This includes the student's name, date of birth, address, contact details, and other demographic information.
2. **Enrollment Information:** Details about a student's enrollment status and their grade level
3. **Academic Performance:** Information related to a student's academic achievements, test scores, attendance records, and any other assessment data.
4. **Educational Progress:** Details on a student's progression through their educational journey, including promotions, grade level advancements, and graduation status.
5. **Special Education Information:** If applicable, data about any special education services a student receives, including Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) and related support.



6. **Attendance Records:** Information about a student's attendance, including days present, and absent.

7. **Behavioral Data:** Records of a student's behavior and disciplinary actions such as suspensions and expulsions.

It's important to note that the collection and use of student-level data are subject to privacy regulations, and educational institutions must adhere to laws such as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) to protect students' privacy and confidentiality.