**Monday**

Problem #1

Some problems that can come from this statement is that if you only deal with the data and you essentially hand off the analysis part to someone else it can separate you from having context with the data and then knowing the full story of how to know the problem, gather the data and use it towards fixing the problem and if you separate the process there can be some information dropped off and unknown between parties that can hurt your ultimate result. He might of framed it that way because he thought that there isn’t very much crossover in certain fields and he may think it is more beneficial for someone who is more specialized in a certain field to deal with that data. To him, it may seem like you will get more out of the data when putting it in the hands of someone who specializes in that certain field and to be honest I can see his reasoning, because there are situations where you can get more out of data when someone who is more familiar with the background and context and can make more inferences of how it can be applied in their field.

**Wednesday**

Problem #2

It has changed because it used to there used to be a smaller amount of data so it was all about just gathering the data and not analyzing it, and essentially handing that part off to someone else. But once the flux of data coming from introducing the internet and so because there was more data it became more necessary for people to start to understand how to deal with it so it then became people doing both the gathering and analyzing so the definitions had to change because the process of handling data changed. It also changed because there was more data the data started to matter more based of where it was coming from, so it triggered people to care more.

Problem #3

1. Businesses are starting to catch on the data trend and realizing that their data can help their business. They then began to employ people that would actually take the data and know how to apply it, so gathering data was super important, and led to the growth in data because they realized the more they gather the more they could learn from it. Then when the data science jobs increased, data for jobs all over would increase for the reason of using the data can benefit your company. Another factor is that once data became super popular and there was so much of it, we found places to put all of it, such as data lakes. This can help with the continuing growth of data because there was finally places to put it. Another factor would be the transformation of technology of it getting more advanced the data was not only more accessible now but it was also easier to collect, so the data could keep growing because it was now easier to obtain it.
2. The new data is coming from things such as social media. That is such a huge trend currently and such an easy way to gather data that it is a huge source for new data. Social media is something that does not seem to be fizzling out at any point and something that even the up and coming generations are adopting, this will continue to stream data as more people begin to adapt to and sign up for social media platforms.

**Friday**

Three different data collection methods are, interviewing, surveying and observation. These methods are similar because they all can relate to one another. You can use a survey to send out to people, once you get the results, you can then interview those certain respondents to get a more in-depth answer. Then once you get that information from them, observing people can give you raw data and information that can help confirm or deny any assumptions you made with survey’s and interviews. This reason being, there can sometimes be reasons people act a certain way during an interview or respond in such a way taking a survey, reasons being the they are afraid to act a certain way in front of others, they are afraid of their answers being “wrong”, looking stupid, or simply because the question was not worded right so their answers are not exactly what you were looking for. Observation can help see how people think, their thought processes, why they do what they do etc. In such all of these methods relate to one another because they can help get every angle of data from someone.

They are different because they are all very different ways of gathering data from people. Interviewing you are able to ask questions directly to the person and get the answers along with stories and explanations. This can help understand why they answer in the way that they do. Survey’s can be impersonal, such as people write their answer and usually you don’t get a reason as to why they answered in that way. So understanding can be hard, but the statistics of each answer you get sending out a survey can be very useful. Last observations are you taking a step back from asking questions and just watching and observing how people act in certain situations. This can bring raw data, following peoples thought processes, or just their actions based on a scenario they are involved in.