The term data science was not the initial term as the name gets reformed many times. Finally, Bill Cleveland and Jeff Wu suggested the term data science for the envisioned field. The difference between data science and statistics isn't much but statistics is a part of data science. But when we browse these two words individually, they provide data scientist as a professional who uses the scientific method to liberate and create insights from raw data but statistics means the practice of collecting and analysing data in huge quantities. And a statistician may felt aren't we data science. When you are analysing data, it is statistics, we can say it is data science or informatics or analytics, but still, it is statistics only. Then the big data comes to the picture as a necessary aspect to all the fields.

Statisticians have been comfortable with large datasets for a long time. Data science trainees have the skills which they can cope up with big data. The skills include Hadoop, quantitative programming for solving the problems. The hiring in the Big Data field has raised in which engineers have skills in both database and statistics were on demand. Mike Barlow suggests that any advanced quantitative degree will be suitable in this environment but, today's Data science is not enough to land jobs in this area. But there are few positions for people who don't have work experience. John Tukey has shocked his readers with his book about the future of data analysis. He also found four forces in new science. So data analytics is not only a scientific field, but it is as complex as any major field of science, and theoretical statistics can play a partial role in its progress. Over the past decades, many statisticians and data analysts took part in the invention and developed the computational environments for data analysis. Workflows are quantitative programming environments that can be widely shared within the community and re-executed either on the original data or on new data.