

To

ESTIMATIONS #  
EST-000209

MB Agencement Products  
Design LLC  
Office.601 Al Gazal tower,  
jumairah

Date:  
2020-05-31

Project Name: Ck editor testinf

Description		Qty	Unit Price		Tax(%)	Total(AED)
New		1.00	0.00		5%	0.00 AED

#	Material Description	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Margin %	Selling Price
			Item Profit:0.00		Item Cost:0.00	

Total Cost:	0.00
Estimated Profit:	0.00

SUB TOTAL 0.00
TOTAL DISCOUNT: 0.00
TOTAL VAT ON SALES (5%): 0.00
GRAND TOTAL(AED) 0.00

Remarks:

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For data in computer science, see [Data \(computing\)](#). For the journal, see [Scientific Data \(journal\)](#). For the Star Trek character, see [Data \(Star Trek\)](#). For other uses, see [Data \(disambiguation\)](#) and [Datum \(disambiguation\)](#).



Some of the different types of data.

**Data** are characteristics or [information](#), usually numerical, that are collected through observation.<sup>[1]</sup> In a more technical sense, data are a set of values of [qualitative](#) or [quantitative variables](#) about one or more persons or objects, while a **datum** (singular of data) is a single value of a single variable.<sup>[2]</sup>

Although the terms "data" and "information" are often used interchangeably, these terms have distinct meanings. In some popular publications, data are sometimes said to be transformed into information when they are viewed in context or in post-analysis.<sup>[3]</sup> In academic treatments of the subject, however, data are simply units of information. Data are employed in [scientific research](#), businesses management (e.g., sales data, revenue, profits, [stock price](#)), finance, governance (e.g., [crime rates](#), [unemployment rates](#), [literacy rates](#)), and in virtually every other form of human organizational activity (e.g., censuses of the number of [homeless people](#) by non-profit organizations).

Data are [measured](#), [collected and reported](#), and [analyzed](#), whereupon it can be [visualized](#) using graphs, images or other analysis tools. Data as a general [concept](#) refers to the fact that some existing [information](#) or [knowledge](#) is *represented* or *coded* in some form suitable for better usage or [processing](#). *Raw data* ("unprocessed data") is a collection of [numbers](#) or [characters](#) before it has been "cleaned" and corrected by researchers. Raw data needs to be corrected to remove [outliers](#) or obvious instrument or data entry errors (e.g., a thermometer reading from an outdoor Arctic location recording a tropical temperature). Data processing commonly occurs by stages, and the "processed data" from one stage may be considered the "raw data" of the next stage. [Field data](#) is raw data that is collected in an uncontrolled "[in situ](#)" environment. [Experimental data](#) is data that is generated within the context of a scientific investigation by observation and recording.

Data has been described as the new [oil](#) of the [digital economy](#).<sup>[4][5]</sup>

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## Etymology and terminology[\[edit\]](#)

*Further information:*

*[Data \(word\)](#)*

The first English use of the word "data" is from the 1640s. The word "data" was first used to mean "transmissible and storable computer information" in 1946. The expression "data processing" was first used in 1954.<sup>[6]</sup>

The Latin word *data* is the plural of *datum*, "(thing) given," neuter past participle of *dare* "to give".<sup>[6]</sup> Data may be used as a plural noun in this sense, with some writers—usually scientific writers—in the 20th century using *datum* in the singular and *data* for plural. However, in [everyday language](#), "data" is most commonly used in the singular, as a [mass noun](#) (like "sand" or "rain"). The APA manual of style requires "data" to be plural.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Meaning