Cleveland. Data science is an interdisciplinary field focused on extracting knowledge from typically large data sets and applying the knowledge and insights from that data to solve problems in a wide range of application domains. He reasoned that a new name would help statistics shed inaccurate stereotypes, such as being synonymous with accounting or limited to describing data. Others argue that data science is distinct from statistics because it focuses on problems and techniques unique to digital data. A data scientist is a professional who creates programming code and combines it with statistical knowledge to create insights from data. F. Big data is a related marketing term. Stanford professor David Donoho writes that data science is not distinguished from statistics by the size of datasets or use of computing and that many graduate programs misleadingly advertise their analytics and statistics training as the essence of a data-science program. Jeff Wu again suggested that statistics should be renamed data science. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. F. It uses techniques and theories drawn from many fields within the context of mathematics, statistics, computer science, information science, and domain knowledge. In contrast, data science deals with quantitative and qualitative data (e.g., from images, text, sensors, transactions, customer information, etc.) and emphasizes prediction and action. Jeff Wu used the term "data science" for the first time as an alternative name for statistics. Data scientists often work with unstructured data such as text or images and use machine learning algorithms to build predictive models and make data-driven decisions. The term "data science" has been traced back to 1974, when Peter Naur proposed it as an alternative name to computer science. Jeff Wu used the term "data science" for the first time as an alternative name for statistics. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. During the 1990s, popular terms for the process of finding patterns in datasets (which were increasingly large) included "knowledge discovery" and "data mining". Data science is an interdisciplinary academic field that uses statistics, scientific computing, scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract or extrapolate knowledge and insights from noisy, structured, and unstructured data. Andrew Gelman of Columbia University has described statistics as a non-essential part of data science. However, data science is different from computer science and information science. Stanford professor David Donoho writes that data science is not distinguished from statistics by the size of datasets or use of computing and that many graduate programs misleadingly advertise their analytics and statistics training as the essence of a data-science program. Data scientists often work with unstructured data such as text or images and use machine learning algorithms to build predictive models and make data-driven decisions.