

However, data science is different from computer science and information science. They work at the intersection of mathematics, computer science, and domain expertise to solve complex problems and uncover hidden patterns in large datasets. He describes data science as an applied field growing out of traditional statistics. Jeff Wu again suggested that statistics should be renamed data 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. The professional title of "data scientist" has been attributed to DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher in 2008. Both fields require a solid foundation in statistics, programming, and data visualization, as well as the ability to communicate findings effectively to both technical and non-technical audiences. In addition to statistical analysis, data science often involves tasks such as data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model selection. In 1985, in a lecture given to the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, C. The term "data science" has been traced back to 1974, when Peter Naur proposed it as an alternative name to computer science. In summary, data analysis and data science are distinct yet interconnected disciplines within the broader field of data management and analysis. In 1996, the International Federation of Classification Societies became the first conference to specifically feature data science as a topic. He describes data science as an applied field growing out of traditional statistics. Moreover, both fields benefit from critical thinking and domain knowledge, as understanding the context and nuances of the data is essential for accurate analysis and modeling. However, the definition was still in flux. F. He reasoned that a new name would help statistics shed inaccurate stereotypes, such as being synonymous with accounting or limited to describing data. Vasant Dhar writes that statistics emphasizes quantitative data and description. The modern conception of data science as an independent discipline is sometimes attributed to William S. The field encompasses preparing data for analysis, formulating data science problems, analyzing data, developing data-driven solutions, and presenting findings to inform high-level decisions in a broad range of application domains. Data science also integrates domain knowledge from the underlying application domain (e.g., natural sciences, information technology, and medicine). In 1996, the International Federation of Classification Societies became the first conference to specifically feature data science as a topic. Data science is a "concept to unify statistics, data analysis, informatics, and their related methods" to "understand and analyze actual phenomena" with data. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. Cleveland.