"Data science" became more widely used in the next few years: in 2002, the Committee on Data for Science and Technology launched the Data Science Journal. Data science, on the other hand, is a more complex and iterative process that involves working with larger, more complex datasets that often require advanced computational and statistical methods to analyze. The modern conception of data science as an independent discipline is sometimes attributed to William S. Andrew Gelman of Columbia University has described statistics as a non-essential part of data science. The professional title of "data scientist" has been attributed to DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher in 2008. Data scientists are often responsible for collecting and cleaning data, selecting appropriate analytical techniques, and deploying models in real-world scenarios. During the 1990s, popular terms for the process of finding patterns in datasets (which were increasingly large) included "knowledge discovery" and "data mining". There is still no consensus on the definition of data science, and it is considered by some to be a buzzword. He reasoned that a new name would help statistics shed inaccurate stereotypes, such as being synonymous with accounting or limited to describing data. Data analysis typically involves working with smaller, structured datasets to answer specific questions or solve specific problems. Data scientists are often responsible for collecting and cleaning data, selecting appropriate analytical techniques, and deploying models in real-world scenarios. In 2003, Columbia University launched The Journal of Data Science. Data analysts typically use statistical methods to test these hypotheses and draw conclusions from the data. A decade later, they reaffirmed it, stating that "the job is more in demand than ever with employers". F. A data scientist is a professional who creates programming code and combines it with statistical knowledge to create insights from data. In 2003, Columbia University launched The Journal of 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. Later, attendees at a 1992 statistics symposium at the University of Montpellier II acknowledged the emergence of a new discipline focused on data of various origins and forms, combining established concepts and principles of statistics and data analysis with computing. However, data science is different from computer science and information science. The term "data science" has been traced back to 1974, when Peter Naur proposed it as an alternative name to computer science. Data analysts typically use statistical methods to test these hypotheses and draw conclusions from the data. Data scientists are responsible for breaking down big data into usable information and creating software and algorithms that help companies and organizations determine optimal operations. However, data science is different from computer science and information science. While both fields involve working with data, data science is more of an interdisciplinary field that involves the application of statistical, computational, and machine learning methods to extract insights from data and make predictions, while data analysis is more focused on the examination and interpretation of data to identify patterns and trends.