For example, a data analyst might analyze sales data to identify trends in customer behavior and make recommendations for marketing strategies. He describes data science as an applied field growing out of traditional statistics. In summary, data analysis and data science are distinct yet interconnected disciplines within the broader field of data management and analysis. 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. Others argue that data science is distinct from statistics because it focuses on problems and techniques unique to digital data. The professional title of "data scientist" has been attributed to DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher in 2008. However, the definition was still in flux. The modern conception of data science as an independent discipline is sometimes attributed to William S. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. In 1985, in a lecture given to the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, C. Despite these differences, data science and data analysis are closely related fields and often require similar skill sets. Others argue that data science is distinct from statistics because it focuses on problems and techniques unique to digital data. Many statisticians, including Nate Silver, have argued that data science is not a new field, but rather another name for statistics. In 1996, the International Federation of Classification Societies became the first conference to specifically feature data science as a topic. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. A data scientist is a professional who creates programming code and combines it with statistical knowledge to create insights from data. In 2015, the American Statistical Association identified database management, statistics and machine learning, and distributed and parallel systems as the three emerging foundational professional communities. 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. 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 science is multifaceted and can be described as a science, a research paradigm, a research method, a discipline, a workflow, and a profession. There is still no consensus on the definition of data science, and it is considered by some to be a buzzword. However, data science is different from computer science and information science. "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. In 1998, Hayashi Chikio argued for data science as a new, interdisciplinary concept, with three aspects: data design, collection, and analysis. They work at the intersection of mathematics, computer science, and domain expertise to solve complex problems and uncover hidden patterns in large datasets.