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. Cleveland. Big data is a related marketing term. Data science and data analysis are both important disciplines in the field of data management and analysis, but they differ in several key ways. The term "data science" has been traced back to 1974, when Peter Naur proposed it as an alternative name to computer science. For instance, a data scientist might develop a recommendation system for an e-commerce platform by analyzing user behavior patterns and using machine learning algorithms to predict user preferences. 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. Data analysis typically involves working with smaller, structured datasets to answer specific questions or solve specific problems. 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 modern conception of data science as an independent discipline is sometimes attributed to William S. For example, a data analyst might analyze sales data to identify trends in customer behavior and make recommendations for marketing strategies. The modern conception of data science as an independent discipline is sometimes attributed to William S. 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. 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. 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. In 2014, the American Statistical Association's Section on Statistical Learning and Data Mining changed its name to the Section on Statistical Learning and Data Science, reflecting the ascendant popularity of data science. Many statisticians, including Nate Silver, have argued that data science is not a new field, but rather another name for statistics. The professional title of "data scientist" has been attributed to DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher in 2008. 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. Data analysis focuses on extracting insights and drawing conclusions from structured data, while data science involves a more comprehensive approach that combines statistical analysis, computational methods, and machine learning to extract insights, build predictive models, and drive data-driven decision-making. In summary, data analysis and data science are distinct yet interconnected disciplines within the broader field of data management and analysis. A decade later, they reaffirmed it, stating that "the job is more in demand than ever with employers". However, data science is different from computer science and information science. Statistician Nathan Yau, drawing on Ben Fry, also links data science to human–computer interaction: users should be able to intuitively control and explore data. The professional title of "data scientist" has been attributed to DJ Patil and Jeff Hammerbacher in 2008.