Many statisticians, including Nate Silver, have argued that data science is not a new field, but rather another name for statistics. 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. 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. Others argue that data science is distinct from statistics because it focuses on problems and techniques unique to digital data. Data analysts typically use statistical methods to test these hypotheses and draw conclusions from the data. In a 2001 paper, he advocated an expansion of statistics beyond theory into technical areas; because this would significantly change the field, it warranted a new name. It uses techniques and theories drawn from many fields within the context of mathematics, statistics, computer science, information science, and domain knowledge. Vasant Dhar writes that statistics emphasizes quantitative data and description. A data scientist is a professional who creates programming code and combines it with statistical knowledge to create insights from data. 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 also integrates domain knowledge from the underlying application domain (e.g., natural sciences, information technology, and medicine). However, data science is different from computer science and information science. 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. 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. Jeff Wu again suggested that statistics should be renamed data science. 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. This can involve tasks such as data cleaning, data visualization, and exploratory data analysis to gain insights into the data and develop hypotheses about relationships between variables. Many statisticians, including Nate Silver, have argued that data science is not a new field, but rather another name for statistics. 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. Many statisticians, including Nate Silver, have argued that data science is not a new field, but rather another name for statistics. Big data is a related marketing term. However, the definition was still in flux. In 2003, Columbia University launched The Journal of Data Science. Though it was used by the National Science Board in their 2005 report "Long-Lived Digital Data Collections: Enabling Research and Education in the 21st Century", it referred broadly to any key role in managing a digital data collection. As such, it incorporates skills from computer science, statistics, information science, mathematics, data visualization, information visualization, data sonification, data integration, graphic design, complex systems, communication and business.