I'm not a bot

Data Center [计] 数据中心；数据交换中心Data Analysis [数] 数据分析；资料分析；数据处理data collection [计] 数据收集；数据采集；数据搜集；搜集资料Data reduction 数据缩减；[计] 数据压缩；[计] [数] 数据简化；数据整理Data Security [计] 数据安全；数据安全性；资料安全；数值安全data redundancy [计] 数据冗余；资料重复；数据冗余度；资料重复性data pool 数据池；[计] 数据源；数据集合Data error 数据错误；[计] 数据误差；资料误差；数据差错Data Warehousing 数据仓库；资料仓储；数据仓储；企业资料仓储 [1]1They had hacked secret data.他们窃取了保密数据。《牛津词典》2Data is transmitted electronically.数据是电子传输。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》3He copied the data into a notebook.他把资料抄在了笔记本上。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》4The data are then fed into a computer.这些数据之后被输入一台计算机。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》5Analyses were conducted on the raw data.对原始数据进行了分析。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》6The data had been presented misleadingly.数据被以一种令人误解的方式表达出来。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》7This data was collected from 69 countries.这资料是从69个国家收集来的。《牛津词典》810% of the data was discarded as unreliable.10% 的数据因不可靠而被废弃。《牛津词典》9The data are stored in the computer's memory.这些数据存储在计算机的内存中。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》10The study was based on data from 2,100 women.此项研究以从2100位女性身上获得的资料为依据。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》11The job involves gathering and analysing data.这项工作包括搜集和分析资料。《牛津词典》12How can we display this data in a usable form?我们如何把这些数据以实用形式展示出来呢？《牛津词典》13The first stage in research is data collection.研究工作的第一步是收集资料。《牛津词典》14Who gave the authorization to release the data?谁授权发表这些资料的？《牛津词典》15The data in the cells should be left-justified.存储单元里的数据应该左对齐。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》16We've been collecting data from various sources.我们一直从各种渠道收集资料。《牛津词典》17Computers can now output data much more quickly.现在计算机能更快地输出数据。《牛津词典》18You can transfer data to a disk in a few seconds.你可以在几秒钟内将数据转存到磁盘上。《牛津词典》19More keyboarding staff are required for data entry.需要更多的键盘录入人员来录入这些资料。《牛津词典》20The data can be interpreted in many different ways.这份资料可以从多方面解读。《牛津词典》21All the data is then dumped into the main computer.所有的资料接着被转储到主计算机中。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》22This data is shown graphically on the opposite page.对页以图表显示这些数据。《牛津词典》23The server is designed to store huge amounts of data.该服务器是为存储大量数据设计的。《牛津词典》24No conversion from analogue to digital data is needed.没有必要把模拟转换为数字数据。《牛津词典》25There are data on the rates of diffusion of molecules.有一些关于分子的扩散速率的数据。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》26Computer crimes include data theft and pirating software.计算机犯罪包括数据窃取和盗版软件。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》27The program will prompt you to enter data where required.这个程序在必要时将提醒你输入数据。《牛津词典》28A single CD-ROM can hold more than 500 megabytes of data.单单一张只读光盘就能存储500多兆的资料。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》29Data mining is used to analyse individuals' buying habits.数据挖掘技术被用于分析个人的购买习惯。《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》30The data is limited in terms of both quality and quantity.这份资料在质量和数量上都很有限。《牛津词典》 [1] Data is a collection of facts, numbers, words, observations or other useful information. Through data processing and data analysis, organizations transform raw data points into valuable insights that improve decision-making and drive better business outcomes. Organizations collect data from various sources and in various formats, including non-numerical qualitative data (such as customer reviews) and numerical quantitative data (such as sales figures). Other examples of data include public data, such as government statistics and census records, and private data, such as customer purchase histories or a person’s healthcare records. Over the past decade, big data—large, complex data sets from sources such as social media, e-commerce and financial transactions—has driven digital transformation across industries. In fact, big data has earned the nickname “the new oil” due to its value as a driver of business growth and innovation. In recent years, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has further increased the focus on data. Organizations need data to train machine learning (ML) models and refine predictive algorithms. The more high-quality data these AI systems analyze, the more accurate and effective they become. As data’s volume, complexity and importance grow, organizations need effective data management processes to keep information organized and accessible for data analysis. At the same time, mounting concerns around data security and privacy—from both users and regulators—have placed growing emphasis on data protection and compliance with laws such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). Data comes in many different forms, each defined by its unique characteristics, sources and formats. Understanding these distinctions can allow for more effective organization and data analysis, as different types of data support different use cases. Furthermore, a single data point or data set can fall under multiple categories. For example, structured and quantitative, unstructured, qualitative and so on. Some of the most common types of data include: Quantitative dataQualitative data Structured data Unstructured data Semi-structured data Metadata Big data Quantitative data consists of values that can be measured numerically. Examples of quantitative data include discrete data points (such as the number of products sold) or continuous data points (such as temperature or revenue figures). Quantitative data is often structured, making it easy to analyze using mathematical tools and algorithms. Common use cases of quantitative data include trend forecasting, statistical analysis, budgeting, pattern identification and performance measurement. Qualitative data is descriptive and non-numerical, capturing characteristics, concepts or experiences that numbers cannot measure. Examples include customer feedback, product reviews and social media comments. Qualitative data can be structured (such as coded survey responses) or unstructured (such as free-text responses or interview transcripts). Common use cases for qualitative data include understanding customer behavior, market trends and user experiences. Structured data is organized in a clear, defined format, often stored in relational databases or spreadsheets. It can consist of both quantitative (such as sales figures) and qualitative data (such as categorical labels like “yes or no”). Examples of structured data include customer records and financial reports, where data fits neatly into rows and columns with predefined fields. The highly organized nature of structured data allows for quick querying and data analysis, making it useful for business intelligence systems and reporting processes. Unstructured data lacks a strictly defined format. It often comes in complex forms such as text documents, images and videos. Unstructured data can include both qualitative information (such as customer comments) and quantitative elements (such as numerical values embedded in text). Examples of unstructured data include emails, social media content and multimedia files. Unstructured data doesn’t easily fit into traditional relational databases, and organizations often use techniques such as natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning to streamline analysis of unstructured data. Unstructured data often plays a key role in sentiment analysis, complex pattern recognition and other advanced analytics projects. Semi-structured data blends elements of structured and unstructured data. It doesn't follow a rigid format but can include tags or markers that make it easier to organize and analyze. Examples of semi-structured data include XML files and JSON objects. Semi-structured data is widely used in scenarios such as web scraping and data integration projects because it offers flexibility while retaining some structure for search and analysis. Metadata is data about data. In other words, it is information about the attributes of a data point or data set, such as file names, authors, creation dates or data types. Metadata enhances data organization, searchability and management. It is critical to systems such as databases, digital libraries and content management platforms because it helps users more easily sort and find the data they need. Big data refers to massive, complex data sets that traditional systems can't handle. It includes both structured and unstructured data from sources such as sensors, social media and transactions. Big data analytics helps organizations process and analyze these large data sets to systematically extract valuable insights. It often requires advanced tools such as machine learning. Common use cases for big data include customer behavior analysis, fraud detection and predictive maintenance. Data enables organizations to transform raw information into actionable insights to predict customer behavior, optimize supply chains and fuel innovation. The term "data" comes from the plural of "datum", a Latin word meaning "something given": a definition that remains just as relevant today. Every day, millions of people provide data to businesses through interactions such as impressions, clicks, transactions, sensor readings or even just browsing online. Organizations across industries can then use this constant flow of information to drive growth and innovation. For example, e-commerce retailers use vast data sets and data analytics to forecast demand, helping to ensure that they stock the right products at the right time. Similarly, data-driven streaming platforms use machine learning algorithms not only to recommend content but also to optimize it, analyzing which scenes resonate most with viewers to help inform future production decisions. Data is also increasingly essential in the era of artificial intelligence (AI), where large, high-quality data sets are necessary for training machine learning models (see “The role of data in artificial intelligence (AI)” for more information). Additionally, AI's real-time data processing ability is critical in areas such as cybersecurity, where rapid data analysis identifies threats before they escalate; financial trading, where split-second decisions impact profits; and edge computing, where handling data closer to its source leads to faster insights, quicker decision-making and better bandwidth. Weekly insights, research and expert views on AI, security, cloud and more in the Think Newsletter. Organizations across industries use data for various purposes, including improving decision-making, streamlining operations and driving innovation. Common ways organizations have used data in their operations include: Predictive analytics Generative AI Healthcare innovations Social science research Cybersecurity and risk management Operational efficiency Customer experience Government initiatives Business intelligence (BI) Predictive analytics is a branch of advanced analytics that predicts future trends and outcomes using historical data combined with statistical modeling, data mining and machine learning. E-commerce companies frequently use predictive analytics to anticipate customer purchasing behaviors based on past transactions. In manufacturing and transportation, predictive analytics enables predictive maintenance by analyzing real-time machine data to predict when equipment will likely fail and recommend proactive maintenance. Generative AI sometimes called gen AI, is artificial intelligence (AI) that can create original content—such as text, images, video, audio or software code—in response to a user’s prompt or request. Generative AI relies on sophisticated machine learning models called deep learning models. These models are trained on vast data sets, which allows them to do things such as understand users’ requests, generate personalized marketing content and write code. Data analytics can help healthcare providers improve patient care, predict disease outbreaks and enhance treatment protocols. For instance, monitoring patients through time series data, such as tracking patient vitals over time, provides real-time insights into patient conditions. This, in turn, enables faster interventions and more personalized treatments. Social science researchers frequently analyze quantitative and qualitative data from surveys, census reports and social media. Examining these data sets allows them to study behaviors, trends and policy impacts. For instance, researchers might use census data to track population changes, survey responses to measure public opinion and social media data to analyze emerging trends. As cyberattacks and data breaches become more frequent, organizations are increasingly turning to data analysis to identify and respond to threats faster, minimizing damage and reducing downtime. For example, security information and event management (SIEM) systems can help detect and respond to anomalies in real time by aggregating and analyzing security alerts from throughout the network. Machine learning algorithms, trained on vast data sets, can help organizations boost operational efficiency by optimizing logistics, predicting demand, improving scheduling and automating workflows. For example, e-commerce companies frequently collect and analyze real-time sales data to inform inventory management, reducing the likelihood of stockouts or overstocking. Data is the backbone of personalized customer experiences, particularly in marketing, where organizations can use data analytics to tailor content and ads to different users. For example, streaming services rely on machine learning algorithms to analyze viewing habits and recommend content. Governments worldwide frequently use open data policies to make valuable data sets publicly accessible, encouraging businesses and organizations to use these resources for research and innovation. For example, the US government's Data.gov platform provides access to various data sets across healthcare, education and transportation. This access helps foster transparency and allows businesses across industries to develop data-driven solutions based on publicly available information. Business intelligence (BI) is a set of technological processes for collecting, managing and analyzing data, turning raw data into insights that can guide business decisions. Business analytics complements BI by helping organizations interpret and visualize data through graphs, dashboards and reports, making it easier to spot trends and make informed decisions. Data collection is the systematic process of gathering data from various sources while helping to ensure its quality and integrity. Typically performed by data scientists and analysts, it is the foundation for accurate and reliable data analysis. Data collection starts with setting clear objectives and identifying relevant sources. Data is then acquired, cleaned and integrated into a unified data set. Data storage systems and ongoing quality checks help ensure the collected data is accurate and reliable. Without proper data collection, organizations risk basing their analyses on incomplete, inaccurate or misleading data, leading to compromised insights and decision-making. Some common data sources include: Social media interactions: Real-time data from platforms such as Twitter and Facebook can be used to track brand engagement, gauge public opinion and discover consumer sentiment. Public data: Freely available data sets from governments and organizations, such as census data and economic indicators, can help provide context for demographic shifts, market segmentation and financial analysis. Open data sets: Data sets from academic institutions and governments on topics such as climate change and geospatial data are often used for research and policymaking. Transactional data: Data from business transactions, such as sales records, invoices and payment information, can help businesses track performance, optimize pricing and improve the customer experience. Surveys and questionnaires: Qualitative or quantitative data collected through customer feedback or research surveys can provide insights into preferences, opinions and trends. Web analytics: Data from website interactions, such as page views and click-through rates, help companies understand user behavior, optimize content and improve user experiences. IoT devices: Data from Internet of Things (IoT) devices such as smart meters and wearable trackers can support real-time analytics and predictive maintenance and prevent equipment downtime. Organizations handle vast amounts of data in multiple formats scattered across public and private clouds, making data fragmentation and mismanagement significant challenges. According to the IBM Data Differentiator, 82% of enterprises struggle with data silos that disrupt workflows, and 68% of data goes unanalyzed, limiting its full potential. Data management is the practice of collecting, processing and using data securely and efficiently to improve business outcomes. It addresses critical challenges such as managing large data sets, breaking down silos and handling inconsistent data formats. Data management solutions typically integrate with existing infrastructure to help ensure access to high-quality, usable data for data scientists, analysts and other stakeholders. These solutions often incorporate data lakes, data warehouses or data lakehouses, combined in a unified data fabric. Data lakes are low-cost storage environments that house raw, unstructured data, which can later be processed and analyzed.   Data warehouses store structured data from various sources, optimized for data mining and analysis tasks.   Data lakehouses merge the best aspects of data warehouses and data lakes, offering a unified solution for managing both structured and unstructured data. These systems help create a solid data management foundation, feeding high-quality data into business intelligence (BI) tools, dashboards and AI models, including machine learning (ML) and generative AI. Additionally, AI is transforming how organizations handle data. AI data management is the practice of using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning in the data management lifecycle. Examples include applying AI to automate or streamline data collection, data cleaning, data analysis, data security and other data management processes. As businesses across industries increasingly rely on data to drive decision-making, improve operations and enhance customer experiences, the demand for skilled data professionals has surged. 2 of the most significant roles in the field of data science are data scientists and data analysts. Data scientist: Data scientists perform complex, foundational data tasks. For example, they create models and algorithms to find insights in large data sets, often using advanced tools such as machine learning and predictive modeling. Data analyst: Data analysts focus on more immediate, practical tasks. They use statistics to analyze data and answer specific business questions. Their main goal is to find useful insights that help with everyday decisions and strategies. Both roles span data collection, data modeling, analyzing data and ensuring high-quality data. Analysts and scientists alike might use various methodologies and tools to wrangle and prepare data, including Microsoft Excel, Python and structured query language (SQL). They might also use data visualization techniques, such as dashboards and graphs, to help discover trends, correlations and insights in the data, though in different ways. For example, a data scientist might develop a predictive model using machine learning to forecast future customer behavior. This model could help the company anticipate trends, personalize marketing campaigns and make informed long-term strategic decisions. By comparison, a data analyst on the same project might use a visualization tool to create a dashboard showing customer behavior patterns over time. This ability to chart historical sales trends alongside engagement metrics could help the team optimize current marketing strategies or adjust product offerings to increase profits. Data protection is the practice of safeguarding sensitive information from data loss, theft and corruption. Data protection is increasingly important as organizations handle larger volumes of sensitive data across complex, distributed environments. The growing risk of cyberthreats and stricter data privacy regulations have also made data protection a priority for businesses and consumers. According to a recent study, 81% of Americans are concerned about how companies use the data collected about them.1 There is also a strong business case to be made for prioritizing data protection. The average data breach costs an organization USD 4.88 million between lost business, system downtime, reputational damage and response efforts, according to the IBM Cost of a Data Breach Report. Data protection has 2 critical subfields: data security and data privacy. Both play distinct yet complementary roles in safeguarding and managing data. Data security involves protecting digital information from unauthorized access, corruption or theft. It encompasses various aspects of information security, spanning physical security, organizational policies and access controls. Data privacy focuses on policies that support the general principle that a person should have control over their personal data, including the ability to decide how organizations collect, store and use their data. Data faces many vulnerabilities and potential cyberthreats, particularly as AI capabilities advance. Some of the most common threats include: Insider threats: Employees or contractors with authorized access can pose significant risks. According to the Cost of a Data Breach Report, data breaches initiated by malicious insiders cost USD 4.99 million on average. Social engineering: Threat actors often use social engineering attacks such as phishing to exploit human weaknesses to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information. Generative AI tools can now craft highly convincing phishing emails, increasing the success rate of such attacks. Ransomware: Cybercriminals use ransomware to encrypt an organization’s data and demand a ransom in exchange for the decryption key. Healthcare systems, financial institutions and government data agencies are particularly vulnerable to these attacks. Cloud security: With the widespread adoption of cloud services, misconfigurations, insecure APIs and poor access control can lead to public data leaks. According to the Cost of a Data Breach Report, data breaches involving public clouds are the most expensive, costing USD 5.17 million on average. Organizations use various data protection technologies to defend against threat actors and help ensure data integrity, confidentiality and availability. Some of the most popular solutions include: Data backups regularly create and store copies of critical data, allowing fast restoration if there is loss or corruption while minimizing downtime. Firewalls monitor and control network traffic, acting as the first line of defense to block unauthorized access. Identity and access management (IAM) manages how users access digital resources and what they can do with those resources to reduce insider threats and prevent unauthorized access. Antivirus and anti-malware tools detect, prevent and remove malicious software such as viruses, spyware and ransomware that could compromise data. Data loss prevention (DLP) tools monitor user activity and flag suspicious behavior to prevent unauthorized access, transmission or leakage of sensitive information. 72% of top-performing CEOs agree that having a competitive advantage depends on who has the most advanced generative AI. Yet, having cutting-edge AI is only part of the equation. Without properly managed and accessible data, even the most powerful AI tools cannot reach their full potential. Data is the foundation for the advancement and success of artificial intelligence. AI systems, particularly machine learning models, rely on data to learn, adapt and deliver value across industries. Machine learning models are trained on vast data sets and use this data to identify patterns and make decisions. The diversity and data quality of an AI model’s training data directly affect its performance. If data is biased or incomplete, AI outputs can become inaccurate and unreliable. For example, in healthcare, AI models trained on biased data sets might underrepresent certain racial groups, leading to poor diagnostic outcomes. Similarly, in hiring, poor data quality can result in flawed predictions, potentially reinforcing gender or racial stereotypes and creating AI models that favor certain demographic groups over others. In short, AI is only as good as the data it processes. Ensuring high-quality input through comprehensive data validation and cleansing is essential for building ethical, reliable AI systems that avoid perpetuating bias. While generative AI can create valuable content, it also presents new challenges. AI models can generate false or misleading data, which attackers can exploit to deceive systems or individuals. Data authenticity and security are growing concerns. A recent report found that 75% of senior cybersecurity professionals are seeing more cyberattacks, with 85% attributing the rise to bad actors using generative AI.2 To counter these threats, many organizations are turning to AI security, using AI itself to automate detection, prevention and response and enhance data protection. Related solutions IBM® watsonx.data™ Watsonx.data enables you to scale analytics and AI with all your data, wherever it resides, through an open, hybrid and governed data store. Discover watsonx.data Data management software and solutions Design a data strategy that eliminates data silos, reduces complexity and improves data quality for exceptional customer and employee experiences. Discover data management solutions Data and AI consulting services Successfully scale AI with the right strategy, data, security and governance in place. Explore data and AI consulting services The big change is the availability of more data about people and things, which allows physical assets to be divided and consumed as services.出自-2013年12月阅读原文The Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that 2.7 million people who wanted and were available for work hadn't looked within the last four weeks and were no longer even classified as unemployed.出自-2012年12月阅读原文It's hard to uproot deeply held beliefs about cancer screening with scientific data出自-2012年12月阅读原文They want data for medical research.出自-2012年12月阅读原文Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.出自-2012年6月阅读原文Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Face book because people don't really know what their personal data is worth出自-2012年6月阅读原文It profits by selling its users' personal data.出自-2012年6月阅读原文They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook出自-2012年6月阅读原文He doesn't want his personal data abused.出自-2012年6月阅读原文In the end, the superintendents agreed to provide the data we sought, which is, after all, public information出自-2012年6月阅读原文Our data suggests that older adults would benefit from continuing to get as much sleep as they did in their 30s.出自-2011年6月阅读原文The report, to be released Friday, analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends出自-2011年6月阅读原文Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.出自-2011年6月阅读原文Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.出自-2010年6月阅读原文The early models didn't provide the needed data出自-2010年6月阅读原文The data is hard to interpret than I expected.出自-2013年6月听力原文He needs help to interpret the data出自-2013年6月听力原文He does not have sufficient data to go on.出自-2013年6月听力原文Today, any data that is collected about us in one place or another — and for one reason or another — can be stored in a computer bank出自-2013年6月听力原文Much time is spent on collecting data.出自-2011年6月听力原文According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.2019年12月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BAll the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app.2018年6月四级真题（第二套）听力 Section CBack in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T $100 million over accusations that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of data.2017年6月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section ABacking this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO2 in 2015.2019年12月四级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CDutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files.2017年12月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CExplaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed2018年6月四级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CFrom data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.2015年12月四级真题（第三套）阅读 Section CIf you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting.2017年6月四级真题（第一套）听力 Section BIn one US study that analysed the health data of 50,000 people over seven years, researchers found that those who made breakfast the largest meal of the day were more likely to have a lower body mass index BMI than those who ate a large lunch or dinner.2019年12月四级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BKarraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992.2019年6月四级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CNonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rate of obesity, diabetes and heart disease.2018年12月四级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BOver 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many relating to its monthly data cap and overage charges.2017年6月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section ARobots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior.2016年6月四级真题（第三套）阅读 Section CThe data will certainly fuel the ongoing debate over whether physical education classes should be cut as schools struggle to survive on smaller budgets.2016年6月四级真题（第三套）阅读 Section AThe extensive data sources, combined with computer simulations, created a timeline of ocean temperature changes, including cooling from volcanic outbreaks and warming from fossil fuel emissions.2016年12月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section AThe researchers gathered 150 years of ocean temperature data in order to get a better picture of heat absorption from surface to seabed.2016年12月四级真题（第二套）阅读 Section AThe work is just helping out with data input, you know.2017年6月四级真题（第一套）听力 Section BThere is new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math, and when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compare to other developed countries.2017年6月四级真题（第一套）听力 Section BThere's an endless amount of scientific data proving that dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners.2019年12月四级真题（第二套）听力 Section CTo do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.2018年6月四级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CUniversities posted research data on the Internet, so students could find valuable information without leaving their dormitories.2017年12月四级真题（第三套）阅读 Section A"I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section C"I've heard this recently—that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable," says Ram.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section B"The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code," he says.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BA few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example,by affixing an ‘open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BAlthough calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CAlthough many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CAnd when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized so2016年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BApple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption to limit access to people's data.2017年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BAs more data are collected and methods for analysis improve, researchers will be in a better position to identify how different experiences, behaviors and environments relate to each other and evolve over time, with the potential to improve people's produ2018年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CBased on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community.2015年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section CBeyond revealing population-wide patterns, the right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention-such as 2018年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CBut missing from all these data is the sense that today's young care very much about their country, about the broader civic and political environment, or about the future of their society.2016年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BBut researchers are improving systems to measure a teacher's performance throughout the year, and, with three years of data, it's usually possible to tell which teachers are failing.2016年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CBut the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CBut the data is exact enough for a clear trend to be easily discernible.2016年6月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BData on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a "business justification" the state will use as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan.2017年6月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CData reveals that economic inequality rather than family income might affect people's well-being.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BEven people whose data are less popular can benefit.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CFor example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; It has been downloaded 5,700 times.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CFunding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CHe says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists requests for data.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section Bhistorically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: It is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; It has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there i2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CHowever, it is very hard to demonstrate causes using non-experimental data such as this.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BHowever, this is a contentious theory and such claims have been treated skeptically by some scholars based on their reading of the relevant data.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BIn fact, when Twenge previously used this data to suggest a screen time effect, some commentators were quick to raise this problem.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BIn so doing, they can potentially get three citation—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BIn some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues—many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BIn the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BInequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.2015年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section CIt follows a specific individual, such as a doctor or nurse, who can use it to record and access patient data.2018年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CIt is a movement building steady momentua call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BIt studies these populations, in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis.2017年6月六级真题（第二套）听力 Section CLast year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve".2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CMany advocates think that transparent data procedures with a date and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BMany large institutions keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find.2015年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BMeasuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics.2016年6月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BMorgan said those findings—which included data from the system's 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam's proposal to privatize management of state building2017年6月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CNext, Twenge's team dug a little deeper into the data on screen time.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BNow, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this.2018年12月六级真题（第二套）听力 Section COn the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer' phone.2017年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BOn the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BOnce the data and associated materials appear in a repository answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BOpen data sharers are still in the minority in many fields.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section COpen science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BOther initiatives fail to break down the data, too.2015年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BOur deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BPerhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental cli2018年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section CResearchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BResearchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BRoss Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil-based research depends on access to others' data.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BSadly, the data also showed face-to-face socializing and sports activity had declined over the period covered by the survey.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BSmartphone-based data collection comes at an appropriate time in the evolution of psychological science Today, the field is in transition, moving away from a focus on laboratory studies with undergraduate participants towards more complex, real-world situ2018年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CSmartphone-based data collection comes at an appropriate time in the evolution of psychological science.2018年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CSmartphones offer new tools for achieving these ambitions, providing rich data about everyday behaviors in a variety of contexts.2018年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CSo now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.2017年12月六级真题（第三套）阅读 Section BSo, despite all the talk about drone deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a " huge antitrust problem, " the Census data suggest 2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BSome fields have embraced open data more than others.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BSure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThat's because job growth numbers don't matter to job hunters as much as job turnover data.2015年12月六级真题（第二套）听力 Section CThe big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CThe biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CThe bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways, but they have chosen not to.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThe data on nutrition and childhood development has been slowly coming together for decades.2015年12月六级真题（第一套）听力 Section CThe data was slightly complicated by the fact that there was a tendency for kids who were social in the real world to also use more online communication, but by bracketing out different cases it became clear that the real-world sociality component correla2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThe dataset they used did not include economic data, so instead the researchers looked at whether the 2013-16 well-being decline was tracking economic indicators.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThe fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data.2018年12月六级真题（第二套）听力 Section CThe most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used.2017年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section CThe stakes are higher for me to share data because it's a bigger fraction of what's happening in my lab.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BThe turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BTheir data show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThey argued that her causal-sounding claims rested on correlational data, and that she had not adequately accounted for other potential causal factors.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThis continued through 2016, the most recent year for which data is available.2019年12月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BThose fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.2017年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section BUnfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable.2019年6月六级真题（第一套）阅读 Section BWe strongly intend to continue this dialogue, including talks with Greenpeace, to discuss improvements based on the latest scientific data.2019年12月六级真题（第二套）阅读 Section CA decade of data breaches (数据侵入) of personal information has led to a situation where scammers can easily learn your mother's name, and far more.2019年高考英语北京卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文An active reader looks at each part of the graph before trying to interpret the data.2015年高考英语浙江卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文Andrew Miller thinks social media needs more attention than banks mainly because it remains unknown how users' data will be taken advantage of.2016年高考英语上海卷 阅读理解 阅读C 题设Art students making a good living with these statistics/data/analyses in mind, art students need not worry about their career and have an alternative plan.2018年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 填空题 原文As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric technologies to keep others out of private e-spaces.2019年高考英语全国卷I 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Big companies could relieve data security pressure.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项But recently it has discovered that data can be turned into new services: translation and visual recognition, to be sold to other companies.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文By paying attention to firms' data assets, antitrust regulators could avoid the size trap.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 题设Captions will usually tell you where the data came from for example, a scientific study of 400 African elephants from 1980 to 2005.2015年高考英语浙江卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文Data can be turned into new services or products.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项Data can strengthen giants' controlling position.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates.2019年高考英语全国卷I 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Data giants' technology is very expensive.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项Data shows that kids and teens who do read frequently, compared to infrequent readers, have more books in the home, more books purchased for them, parents who read more often, and parents who set aside time for them to read.2018年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Far from charging consumers high prices, many of these services are free users pay, in effect, by handing over yet more data.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文First they collected sound data from 67 nests in four sites in queensland before and after hatching.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文Google initially used the data collected from users to target advertising better.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Google's idea is popular among data firms.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项Govemments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data, with users' consent.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Graph can be a very useful tool for conveying information especially numbers, percentages, and other data.2015年高考英语浙江卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文His comprehensive surveys have provided the most explicit statements of how, and on what basis, data are collected.2016年高考英语江苏卷 单项填空 原文In today's information age, the loss of data must cause serious problems for a company.2018年高考英语北京卷 单项填空 原文Internet companies' control of data gives them enormous power.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文It was really annoying; I couldn't get access to the data bank you had recommended.2016年高考英语天津卷 单项填空 原文Luckily, I discovered the job—data analyst—this month and have been going full steam ahead.2016年高考英语北京卷 阅读理解 阅读A 原文Now similar concerns are being raised by the giants that deal in data, the oil of the digital age.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six are stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.2019年高考英语全国卷I 语法填空 原文Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy but if govemments don't wants a data oconomy by a few giants, they must act soon.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Since then, I have taken courses like data science and advanced mathematics.2016年高考英语北京卷 阅读理解 阅读A 原文That can be a lot more efficient than pages and pages explaining the data.2015年高考英语浙江卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文That's the message from a group of members of the UK government who have been examining how social media firms like Linkedin gather and use social media data.2016年高考英语上海卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文The basic data of the transition.2017年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 选项The circle is divided into sections, and each section represents a fraction of the data.2015年高考英语浙江卷 阅读理解 阅读B 原文The data collected from Queensland's locals.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读B 选项The Internet has made data abundant, all-present and far more valuable, changing the nature of data and competition.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文The most hopeful data shared in the report shows clear evidence of parents serving as examples and important guides for their kids when it comes to reading.2018年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 原文The report data shows that pleasure reading levels for younger children, ages 2-8, remain largely the same.2018年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 原文The second principle is to loosen the control that providers of on-line services have over data and give more to those who supply them.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文The shock and anger when a social media firm does something with data that people don't expect, even if users have apparently permission, show that the current situation isn't working.2016年高考英语上海卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文Then the last thing is about filling in a form with up-to-date personal data.2016年高考英语上海卷 听力 原文They have controlled the data market.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 选项They now need to take into account the extent of firms' data assets when assessing the impact of deals.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文This nature of data makes the antitrust measures of the past less useful.2017年高考英语江苏卷 阅读理解 阅读C 原文When it comes to technology and reading, the report does little to counsel parents looking for data about the effect of e-readers and tablets on reading.2018年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 原文While the decline over the past decade is steep for teen readers, some data in the report shows that reading remains a big part of many children's lives.2018年高考英语全国卷2 阅读理解 阅读C 原文"Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan kiat How, chief executive of a singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of ai.2020年考研真题（英语一）翻译 Section ⅢA further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic trail that contains a large amount of personal data.2013年考研真题（英语二）完形填空 Section IAfter several decades, the same data were subjected to econometric analysis.2010年考研真题（英语一）完形填空 Section IBritain is setting up a data ethics center.2020年考研真题（英语一）翻译 Section ⅢBut that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation – and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power t2018年考研真题（英语二）阅读理解 Section ⅡBut there is also a different way to look at the data.2017年考研真题（英语二）阅读理解 Section ⅡBut this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.2018年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡDatabases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects.2009年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡDigital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services.2020年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡFurther arrangements—and there may be many—between the NHS and Deep mind will be carefully scrutinized to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned.2018年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡHowever, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays.2010年考研真题（英语一）完形填空 Section IIf software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done.2018年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡJust as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield.2018年考研真题（英语二）阅读理解 Section ⅡJust how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?2015年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡProfessional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist.2015年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡThe data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.2018年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡThe great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate.2018年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡThe policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.2015年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡThe product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants.2018年考研真题（英语二）阅读理解 Section ⅡThere are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.2013年考研真题（英语二）完形填空 Section IThey could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant.2015年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡThis means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results.2009年考研真题（英语一）阅读理解 Section ⅡWhenever decisions are based on masses of data, "you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan kiat How, chief executive of a singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI.2020年考研真题（英语一）翻译 Section Ⅲ We used Confirmative Factor Analysis (CFA) to analyze student’s rating data.我们对学生评价的实证进行了验证性因素析。Methods The clinical data of 36 postoperative uraemia patients with internal arteriovenous fistula was analyzed.方法析1998-2007年36例尿毒症患者动静脉内瘘术后的治疗资料。Qualitative analysis of autophagosome was made base on the data from transmission electron microscope.利透射电镜定量析自噬现象的变化。The computer is useful in processing data.电子计算机在处理资料方面很有用。Data processing is the series of operations that are carried out on data.处理是按照而进行的一系列运算。Even the survey’s most rabid critics acknowledge the utility of this kind of data.连该调查最狂热的批评者也承认这类的处。The general pat-tern is rather similar to the result calculated by using the rawin data.将其与气象站测风所计算的结果相比较,发现它们的基本形势是一致的。A method of representing data in magnetizable surface storage; for example,"modified frequency modulation".在磁表面存储技术中一种表示方法，例如改进型调频制。Undertake retrospective analysis clinical data of 20 noncausal syncope patients in hospital.本研究对20例以不明原因性晕厥收住院的患者临床资料进行回顾性析。The boy can memorize the data easily.这男孩能轻松地记住这些。Motorcycle riders with dirt bike experience are significantly underrepresented in the accident data.有山地车经验的摩托车驾驶员所占比例非常小。Data farming is an effective method of exploringly analysing complex war system.耕耘是一种有效的探索析战争复杂系统的方法。Collect data from the refire kilns and improve the refire quality.到重烧窑收集，改善重烧品的质量。Dedicated short range communication (DSRC).DSRC data link layer.标准/规范英文名：(Road traffic and transport telematics (RTTT).The soil magnetism data is the groundwork of biomagnetism application in agriculture.摘要土壤磁性将是生物磁学农业应用的基础。By organizing data block partition, two layer nested bintree were built.在块组织的基础上构建了两层嵌套二叉树。It provides theoretical data for design of anticoincidence shielded gamma ray spectrometer.可为设计反符合屏蔽γ谱仪提供理论。Methods To collect data by cluster sampling and analyze data by polychotomous Logistic regression.方法采整群抽样调查搜集资料,采多类回归析筛选影响因素。These data show that most cancers are detected as a result of clinical follow-up.这些表明多癌症是由临床随访查出来的。The data we have collected is not enough to be convincing.我们所收集的资料还不足以令人信服。声明：以上例句、词性类均由互联网资源自动生成，部未经过人工审核，其表达内容亦不代表本软件的观点；若发现问题，欢迎向我们指正。 Units of information "Scientific data" redirects here. For the journal, see Scientific Data (journal). For data in computer science, see Data (computer science). For other uses, see Data (disambiguation) and Datum (disambiguation). These are some of the different types of data: Geographical, Cultural, Scientific, Financial, Statistical, Meteorological, Natural, Transport It has been suggested that Data at rest, Data in transit and Data in use be merged into this article. (Discuss) Proposed since October 2025.Part of a series onEpistemology Outline Category Schools Coherentism Contextualism Dogmatism Empiricism Fallibilism Fideism Foundationalism Infallibilism Infinitism Naturalism Perspectivism Pragmatism Rationalism Relativism Skepticism Solipsism Structuralism Concepts Action Analytic–synthetic distinction A priori and a posteriori Belief Credence Certainty Data Experience Information Justification Induction Knowledge Meaning Rationality Reason Truth Wisdom Domains Applied epistemology Evolutionary epistemology Formal epistemology Historical epistemology Metaepistemology Social epistemology Virtue epistemology Epistemologists Aristotle Sextus Empiricus Edmund Gettier Wang Yangming René Descartes David Hume Immanuel Kant W. V. O. Quine more... Related fields Epistemic cognition Epistemic logic Philosophy of perception Philosophy of science vte Data (/ˈdeɪtə/ DAY-tə, US also /ˈdætə/ DAT-ə) are a collection of discrete or continuous values that convey information, describing the quantity, quality, fact, statistics, other basic units of meaning, or simply sequences of symbols that may be further interpreted formally. A datum is an individual value in a collection of data. Data are usually organized into structures such as tables that provide additional context and meaning, and may themselves be used as data in larger structures. Data may be used as variables in a computational process.[1][2] Data may represent abstract ideas or concrete measurements.[3] Data are commonly used in scientific research, economics, and virtually every other form of human organizational activity. Examples of data sets include price indices (such as the consumer price index), unemployment rates, literacy rates, and census data. In this context, data represent the raw facts and figures from which useful information can be extracted. Data are collected using techniques such as measurement, observation, query, or analysis, and are typically represented as numbers or characters that may be further processed. Field data are data that are collected in an uncontrolled, in-situ environment. Experimental data are data that are generated in the course of a controlled scientific experiment. Data are analyzed using techniques such as calculation, reasoning, discussion, presentation, visualization, or other forms of post-analysis. Prior to analysis, raw data (or unprocessed data) is typically cleaned: Outliers are removed, and obvious instrument or data entry errors are corrected. Data can be seen as the smallest units of factual information that can be used as a basis for calculation, reasoning, or discussion. Data can range from abstract ideas to concrete measurements, including, but not limited to, statistics. Thematically connected data presented in some relevant context can be viewed as information. Contextually connected pieces of information can then be described as data insights or intelligence. The stock of insights and intelligence that accumulate over time resulting from the synthesis of data into information, can then be described as knowledge. Data has been described as "the new oil of the digital economy".[4][5] Data, as a general concept, refers to the fact that some existing information or knowledge is represented or coded in some form suitable for better usage or processing. Advances in computing technologies have led to the advent of big data, which usually refers to very large quantities of data, usually at the petabyte scale. Using traditional data analysis methods and computing, working with such large (and growing) datasets is difficult, even impossible. (Theoretically speaking, infinite data would yield infinite information, which would render extracting insights or intelligence impossible.) In response, the relatively new field of data science uses machine learning (and other artificial intelligence) methods that allow for efficient applications of analytic methods to big data. Further information: Data (word) The Latin word data is the plural of datum, "(thing) given," and the neuter past participle of dare, "to give".[6] The first English use of the word "data" is from the 1640s. The word "data" was first used to mean "transmissible and storable computer information" in 1946. The expression "data processing" was first used in 1954.[6] When "data" is used more generally as a synonym for "information", it is treated as a mass noun in singular form. This usage is common in everyday language and in technical and scientific fields such as software development and computer science. One example of this usage is the term "big data". When used more specifically to refer to the processing and analysis of sets of data, the term retains its plural form. This usage is common in the natural sciences, life sciences, social sciences, software development and computer science, and grew in popularity in the 20th and 21st centuries. Some style guides do not recognize the different meanings of the term and simply recommend the form that best suits the target audience of the guide. For example, APA style as of the 7th edition requires "data" to be treated as a plural form.[7] Adrien Auzout's "A TABLE of the Apertures of Object-Glasses" from a 1665 article in Philosophical TransactionsSee also: DIKW pyramid Data, information, knowledge, and wisdom are closely related concepts, but each has its role concerning the other, and each term has its meaning. According to a common view, data is collected and analyzed; data only becomes information suitable for making decisions once it has been analyzed in some fashion.[8] One can say that the extent to which a set of data is informative to someone depends on the extent to which it is unexpected by that person. The amount of information contained in a data stream may be characterized by its Shannon entropy. Knowledge is the awareness of its environment that some entity possesses, whereas data merely communicates that knowledge. For example, the entry in a database specifying the height of Mount Everest is a datum that communicates a precisely measured value. This measurement may be included in a book along with other data on Mount Everest to describe the mountain in a manner useful for those who wish to decide on the best method to climb it. Awareness of the characteristics represented by this data is knowledge. Data are often assumed to be the least abstract concept, information the next least, and knowledge the most abstract.[9] In this view, data becomes information by interpretation; e.g., the height of Mount Everest is generally considered "data", a book on Mount Everest geological characteristics may be considered "information", and a climber's guidebook containing practical information on the best way to reach Mount Everest's peak may be considered "knowledge". "Information" bears a diversity of meanings that range from everyday usage to technical use. This view, however, has also been argued to reverse how data emerges from information, and information from knowledge.[10] Generally speaking, the concept of information is closely related to notions of constraint, communication, control, data, form, instruction, knowledge, meaning, mental stimulus, pattern, perception, and representation. Beynon-Davies uses the concept of a sign to differentiate between data and information; data is a series of symbols, while information occurs when the symbols are used to refer to something.[11][12] Before the development of computing devices and machines, people had to manually collect data and impose patterns on it. With the development of computing devices and machines, these devices can also collect data. In the 2010s, computers were widely used in many fields to collect data and sort or process it, in disciplines ranging from marketing, analysis of social service usage by citizens to scientific research. These patterns in the data are seen as information that can be used to enhance knowledge. These patterns may be interpreted as "truth" (though "truth" can be a subjective concept) and may be authorized as aesthetic and ethical criteria in some disciplines or cultures. Events that leave behind perceivable physical or virtual remains can be traced back through data. Marks are no longer considered data once the link between the mark and observation is broken.[13] Mechanical computing devices are classified according to how they represent data. An analog computer represents a datum as a voltage, distance, position, or other physical quantity. A digital computer represents a piece of data as a sequence of symbols drawn from a fixed alphabet. The most common digital computers use a binary alphabet, that is, an alphabet of two characters typically denoted "0" and "1". More familiar representations, such as numbers or letters, are then constructed from the binary alphabet. Some special forms of data are distinguished. A computer program is a collection of data, that can be interpreted as instructions. Most computer languages make a distinction between programs and the other data on which programs operate, but in some languages, notably Lisp and similar languages, programs are essentially indistinguishable from other data. It is also useful to distinguish metadata, that is, a description of other data. A similar yet earlier term for metadata is "ancillary data." The prototypical example of metadata is the library catalog, which is a description of the contents of books. With respect to ownership of data collected in the course of marketing or other corporate collection, data has been characterized according to "party" depending on how close the data is to the source or if it has been generated through additional processing. "Zero-party data" refers to data that customers "intentionally and proactively shares".[14] This kind of data can come from a variety of sources, including: subscriptions, preference centers, quizzes, surveys, pop-up forms, and interactive digital experiences.[15] "First-party data" may be collected by a company directly from its customers.[16] The secure exchange of first-party data among companies can be done using data clean rooms.[17] "Second-party data" refers to data obtained from other organizations or partners, through purchase or other means and has been described as "another organization's first-party data".[18][19] "Third-party data" is data collected by other organizations and subsequently aggregated from different sources, websites, and platforms.[18] Summary of data sources[18] Data source Owned by Accuracy Use case Privacy risk First-party The business High Personalization, retargeting Low Second-party Partner Moderate Partnership campaigns Moderate Third-party External entity Low Broad targeting High "No-party" data can sometimes refer to synthetic data that is generated based on patterns from original data.[17] Part of a series onLibrary and information science Outline Glossary HistoriesLibraries - Information FocusArchives management - Collections management (Preservation) - Data management - Information management (cataloguing) - Knowledge management - Library management CurationData - Metadata - Information - Documents - Artefacts - Knowledge Interdisciplinary fieldsArchival science - Communication studies - Computer science - Data science - Documentation science - Epistemology - Library science - Information science - Science and technology studies AreasAcademic - Archival - Legal - Health - Private - Public - School - Special WikiProject Categoryvte Whenever data needs to be registered, data exists in the form of a data document. Kinds of data documents include: data repository data study data set software data paper database data handbook data journal Some of these data documents (data repositories, data studies, data sets, and software) are indexed in Data Citation Indexes, while data papers are indexed in traditional bibliographic databases, e.g., Science Citation Index. Gathering data can be accomplished through a primary source (the researcher is the first person to obtain the data) or a secondary source (the researcher obtains the data that has already been collected by other sources, such as data disseminated in a scientific journal). Data analysis methodologies vary and include data triangulation and data percolation.[20] The latter offers an articulate method of collecting, classifying, and analyzing data using five possible angles of analysis (at least three) to maximize the research's objectivity and permit an understanding of the phenomena under investigation as complete as possible: qualitative and quantitative methods, literature reviews (including scholarly articles), interviews with experts, and computer simulation. The data is thereafter "percolated" using a series of pre-determined steps so as to extract the most relevant information. An important field in computer science, technology, and library science is the longevity of data. Scientific research generates huge amounts of data, especially in genomics and astronomy, but also in the medical sciences, e.g. in medical imaging. In the past, scientific data has been published in papers and books, stored in libraries, but more recently practically all data is stored on hard drives or optical discs. However, in contrast to paper, these storage devices may become unreadable after a few decades. Scientific publishers and libraries have been struggling with this problem for a few decades, and there is still no satisfactory solution for the long-term storage of data over centuries or even for eternity. Data accessibility. Another problem is that much scientific data is never published or deposited in data repositories such as databases. In a recent survey, data was requested from 516 studies that were published between 2 and 22 years earlier, but less than one out of five of these studies were able or willing to provide the requested data. Overall, the likelihood of retrieving data dropped by 17% each year after publication.[21] Similarly, a survey of 100 datasets in Dryad found that more than half lacked the details to reproduce the research results from these studies.[22] This shows the dire situation of access to scientific data that is not published or does not have enough details to be reproduced. A solution to the problem of reproducibility is the attempt to require FAIR data, that is, data that is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable. Data that fulfills these requirements can be used in subsequent research and thus advances science and technology.[23] Although data is also increasingly used in other fields, it has been suggested that their highly interpretive nature might be at odds with the ethos of data as "given". Peter Checkland introduced the term capta (from the Latin capere, "to take") to distinguish between an immense number of possible data and a sub-set of them, to which attention is oriented.[24] Johanna Drucker has argued that since the humanities affirm knowledge production as "situated, partial, and constitutive," using data may introduce assumptions that are counterproductive, for example, that phenomena are discrete or are observer-independent.[25] The term capta, which emphasizes the act of observation as constitutive, is offered as an alternative to data for visual representations in the humanities. The term data-driven is a neologism applied to an activity which is primarily compelled by data over all other factors.[citation needed] Data-driven applications include data-driven programming and data-driven journalism. Biological data Computer data processing Computer memory Dark data Data (computer science) Data acquisition Data analysis Data bank Data cable Data curation Data domain Data element Data farming Data governance Data integrity Data maintenance Data management Data mining Data modeling Data point Data preservation Data protection Data publication Data remanence Data science Data storage Data set Data structure Data visualization Data warehouse Database Datasheet Data-driven programming Data-driven journalism Data-driven testing Data-driven learning Data-driven science Data-driven control system Data-driven marketing Digital privacy Environmental data rescue Fieldwork Information engineering Machine learning Open data Scientific data archiving Secondary Data Statistics Digital data Data aggregation ^ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. OECD. 2008. p. 119. ISBN 978-92-64-025561. ^ "Statistical Language - What are Data?". Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2013-07-13. 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