

RESEARCH METHOD PRESENTATION

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Digital Skills and Research Method

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Introduction

This presentation is going to demonstrate how information is more important than data, knowledge is more important than information. Understanding is greatest of knowledge. Knowledge is more valuable than information, with knowledge you can get around to everything without a lot of struggling unlike information it would take some time to process how to get through your situation. Understanding is worth a lot of knowledge and patience; you cannot always rush it. In school, you can spend your time by finding information and finding ways to send it. It might be difficult, but you always must try. You need to transmit data of the knowledge and gain ways to retrieve it. It is vital that students know the difference between data and information, they both provide different things. If they do not know, they are most likely to be confused.

DIKW- Research Method

Data is symbols that represent subject of events, Information is processed data, both collected and increased. Information contains descriptions about: who, what, why, where how much.

Knowledge is covered with things like instructions, description, explanation to increase the efficiency. Intelligence help to increase efficiency during work. Wisdom is also an exercise of judgement. You must be smart to get through things. Also, evaluation and efficiency are based on logic. (Ackhoff 2021)

1. DIKW framework describes a chain of command relationship between data, information, knowledge, and wisdom. It is originated from the area of information science and is also a central part of knowledge management.

2 .Data usually comes in the form of certain signs and signals, such as numbers, words or additional signs that represent separate facts about an impartial reality.

Data can be described with a reference to unbiased metrics and thus can be correct or incorrect.

Data is an organised string of symbols that represent a perception.

Data is without elucidation and has no definition thus we can use automated processing to understand and process the data information that comes from providing

Context to data, It has been revealed that data has been provided with importance and purpose.

Knowledge is the union of multiple sources of information over the time to create perfect framework and theories.

Knowledge gives context through experience values and understanding.

Wisdom is a state of awareness, model or set of theory.it is an eventual context and frame reference.

Wisdom involves knowing the right thing to do, for the greater good. It requires a sense of what is right and wrong. Moral and immoral.

DIKW defines a profess relationship between information and knowledge where lower levels comprise. {Fricke M 2009)

3.ACADEMIC GRIT

After long years of study researchers had confirmed that grit is a better way to help everyone to access, show up and maintain the ability of learning.

While grit is essential because its leads us to a big achievement and success because only with the effort that talent can becomes a skill that leads to success and help us to ignore sometimes things that we have learn at school and in our daily life. (Duckworth 2016).

DATA gets presented in the form of signs and signals, such as numbers, words or other signs that represent separate facts about an objective reality.

Secondary data

CRAAP test is an acronym for Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy and Purpose. Use the CRAAP Test to evaluate your sources. ("The CRAAP Test - Evaluating Sources - Research Guides at ...") ("The CRAAP Test - Evaluating Sources - Research Guides at ...")

Currency: the timeliness of the information

- . When was the information published or posted?
- . Has the information been current or out-of date for your topic?
- . Is the information current or out-of date for topic?
- . Are the links functional?

Relevance: the importance of the information for your needs

- . “Does the certain information relate to your current topic or answer your question?”
- . Who is the intended audience?
- . Is the information at an appropriate level (I.e. not too elementary or advanced for your needs?) (
- . “Have you looked at a variety of sources before determining this is one you will use?”
- . Would you be comfortable using this source for research?

Accuracy: the reliability, truthfulness, and correctness of the content.

Can you prove any information in any type of format or from your personal knowledge?

- . Does the language or tone come out as biased and free of emotion?
- . Are there spelling, grammar, or other typographical errors?

Purpose: The reason the information exists.

- . Is the meaning of information being to advise, teach, sell, entertain, or persuade?
- . Do the authors, sponsors make their idea or intentions clear to the viewers?
- . Is the information a fact, opinion, or propaganda?

. Smart academic objective is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timely. Hey, help you identify not just what you want but also why you want it, how are you going to get it.

Having a set and clear picture makes the goal more realistic and attainable to look at.

(<https://livelymindstutoring.com>)

Graphs and Charts

Grit has two elements: Passion and perseverance and the questions correspond to the pair.

. My grit score is 3.8 and it corresponds with my level of conscientiousness: Achievement place against reliable. Long-term goals and endurance follow through.

The grit score measures the extent to which individuals can maintain the overall grit.

Graphs and Charts can make it easier for people to explain the details. It shows relationships between data and are more than likely to be intentional to display the data in a way that is easy to understand and remember. People often use graphs and charts to demonstrate trends, patterns, and relationships between sets of data. There are many types of graphs and charts that organise data in unusual ways, and they are commonly used for business motives. (“Types of Graphs and Charts | Indeed.com”) It is important to know the several types of graphs so you can choose the best one to display information, especially when making professional presentations.

4. DATA

Data professionals work with two types of data: Quantitative and qualitative, in straight forward way, A quantitative data is measurable while qualitative data is descriptive.

5. QUANTITATIVE DATA is information that can be either counted or measured, and given in a numerical value, qualitative data tends to be structured in nature and is suitable for statistical analysis.

QUALITATIVE DATA: Is descriptive, typically unshaped. It is always taking the form of words and text.

The difference between quantitative and qualitative data is while quantitative data is countable or more measurable, relating numbers, lends itself to statistical analysis, qualitative data is descriptive and typically unstructured. It is usually taking form of words and text.

Also, there is also two types of quantitative data: First is a discrete data, these values are fixed and cannot be broken down.

Second: Continuous data, which can be infinitely broken down into small pieces. (Emily Stevens 2010)

6. INFORMATION – BASED ON PRIMARY DATA

. Like data, Information also represents the properties of objects and events, but it is much more briefly and useful than data.

. AVERAGE /Mean Grit score: the grit score is the extent to which individuals can maintain focus and interest and persevere in obtaining long term goals.

. AVERAGE /Mean Qualification level:

. Mode for Qualification level:

Median for Grit score: is a middle score of a distribution.

. Median qualification level is a number that is halfway into the set.

. Comparative information:

. qualification Level and Grit Score

7. KNOWLEDGE

According to Ackoff, knowledge transforms information into instructions. While gaining knowledge is like a gathering every essential recipe that lets you make bread out of the information when we use flour and yeast as ingredients for data as the atoms of the ingredients.

Knowledge is the combination of data and information which it is result in an asset which can be used to help while making decision.

Knowledge is a set of beliefs that are true and that we are justifying in believing. It is known that knowledge is more creative, destructive, harder won, and far more interrupted.

8.KNOWLEDGE –COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Primary data vs Secondary data

Primary data analysis is the original analysis of data collected for research study, it is current information collected directly in –depth Interviews, surveys, focus groups, social media monitoring. Examine primary data is the process of making sense of the collected data to answer researched questions or support or failure research supposition that a study is originally planning to assess. The well-known choices of data analysis methods depend on the type of data collected quantitative or qualitative. The advantages of primary data are that you can control how the data is collected, you can specify the data, which is to be collected, you can be more dynamic with your data collected based on previously recorded data entries.

The disadvantage of primary data is when you need data you need to get it yourself, this can take time, the amount of data you can collect could be minor compared to a secondary source.

Secondary data is usually defined in opposition to primary data, is public existing information collected by others such as government statistics, industry associations, trade publications, company websites, market research reports the latter is directly obtained from first –hand sources by means of questionnaire observation, focus group, or in-depth interviews, whereas the former refers to data collected by someone other than the user .in another words, secondary data refers to a data that have already been collected for some other purpose. The advantages of secondary data it can help to clarify or refine the issue or problem, it might provide a solution to a research problem, might provide primary data research alternatives, can alert the researcher to other problems (as it's very trust-worthy), provides background information enhancing research credibility and usually less expensive and faster to gather.

The Disadvantage of primary data is lack of availability, lack of relevance, inaccuracy, insufficiency. (<https://www.forml.us>)

9.WISDOM -A decision making approach

The wisdom is the fourth and last step of the DIKW hierarchy. It is a fast process to get the result by calculating through derive of knowledge. It considers the output from all the latest levels of DIKW model and processes them through special types of human programming.

Consequently, Wisdom can be thought as the process as you can take a decision between the right and wrong, good, and bad, or any development decisions. Wisdom is the topmost level in the DIKW pyramid and answers the questions related to why.

Wisdom uncovers why the derived knowledge is applied by individuals in a specific way, for example finding the reason behind any tough thinking and hard decision-making.

11. Conclusion

I do pursue my interests; practice and I keep practice for getting a little bit better every day, never give up and I do cultivate hope.

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