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My name is Isatou Jadama, I am a student at University of Wales Trinity Saint David, am doing Health and Social care course. I am an enthusiastic, hard-working and highly motivated, reliable individual who enjoys working as part of a team and individually as needed. I am keen to complete each task to the best of my ability or knowledge. I always work consistently with moral and high standard. Making new friend, I like helping people with high moral of respect, I love reading Newspapers, Novels, I like browsing, sometimes I will be chatting on Facebook with new friends and old friends. I like going to the library to searched new novel and many different books of my choice. I like watching Tv, sometime playing scrabble, going to cinema with my kids, visiting parts, Zo, playing game with my family, going to the party. I term myself as a good person who is willing or ready to help, Cooking and cleaning are my favourite, visiting family members. my aims is to complete my study and further new skills I would like to continue with nursing.



Here we will be
talking
about how UKTI
pay for experiment
into developing grit
in students

• GRITS

Appreciation goes to the advancements in applied science or automation ,as we are now in the world that is speedily switching .This presents a mess or difficulties for the educators because they are assigned to prepared students for jobs that haven't been design yet. By the time our students finish the demand of the task force will be dissimilar then they are today. In order best prepared our students for life after finishing we must equipped them with the skills that will help. Grit is a fairly new idea and term that mention to a non-cognitive skills and it has promise to help students to gaining success in school and life.

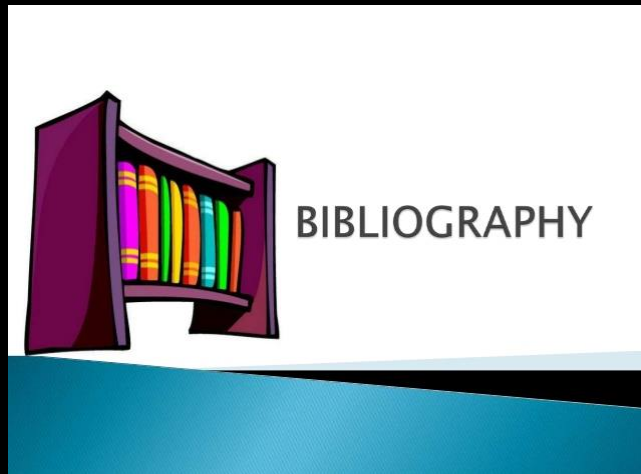
" Duckworth says we need to take our best ideas, or our biggest intuition, and we may need to test them "she also said during her TED Talk. We target whether we have been successful or not. Sometimes we have to be willing to fail, to start over and over again with the same subjects we have learned.

CONTENTS



- Bibliography of Angela Duckworth
- DIKW
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- WHO IS ANGELA DUCKWORTH
- GRIT SCORE AND HIGHEST ACADEMIC LEVEL
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Angela
Duckworth



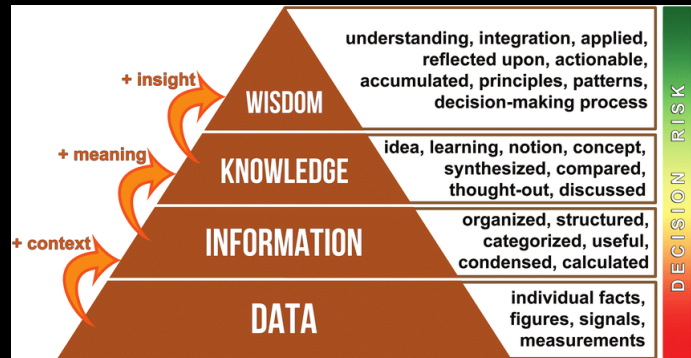
Bibliography

Angela Lee Duckworth (born 1970) is an American academic, psychologist and famous scientist author. She is the Rosa Lee and Egbert Chang Professor of. Who is amazing gift to the world? This lady is called Angela Duckworth who has studied the subject of the grit ,and determination that some people have to continue on despite setbacks. She has found a relationship between grit and academic achievement .she describes years worth of her demanding work in just few minutes.

DIKW What is DIKW

Roles of DIKW

Examples of DIKW Pyramids



DIKW an example like every building block is step to achieved higher levels .DIKW is the connection as well starting from data, then is information, knowledge and wisdom.

The DIKW is the duplication of understanding direction and the data value extraction. The DIKW is time to time used procedures, with starting point in awareness care, to spell out the plan we work DIKW as an elements of steps and selection. The "Data" of DIKW Hierarchy:

Any assessment, record, follow, evidence etc are all examine as data. Since the raw data is controlled in mass, it covers several objects both functional and not so useful stills.

Narration: DIKW sit for Data Information Knowledge Wisdom. Data is separate body that are relate neutrally without reviews. Information is data that are explain, arrange, form.

Our use of the DIKW body recognize a continuity of attendant CDS needs:

1) charming data arrest, 2) assemble of information demands, 3) leading the knowledge-based decision making, and 4) exposing analytics for wisdom-based clinical exposition by the carer.

The DIKW model for understanding control and data regard uprooting. The DIKW copy or DIKW tribute is an often-used procedure, with roots in understanding management, to describe the ways we move from data (the D) to information (I), knowledge (K) and wisdom (W) with a part of effort and determination.

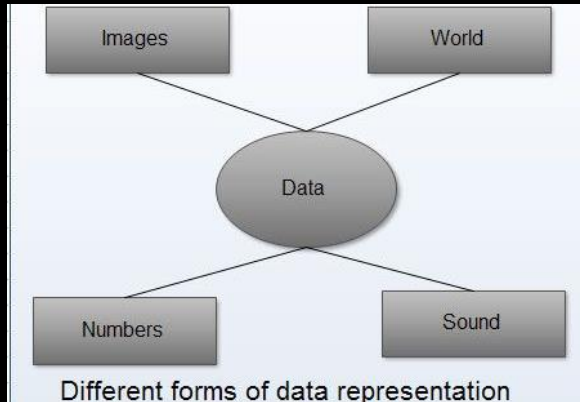
We will be talking about data in the notes

Definition of data

Types of data

Examples of data

How data can be used in DIKW

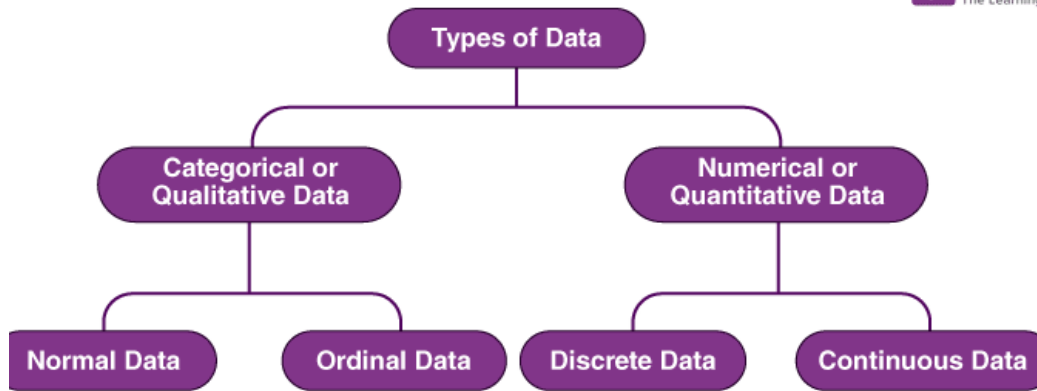


Definition of Data

Data can be defined as the actual facts of something that can be used in calculating, reasoning or planning information expressed as figures to applied on devices, sometimes data can be used as singular or plural in writing and speaking. The most important quantities, characters, or symbols on which operations are perform by a devices, which may be safe and transferred in the form of electrical signals and record on magnetic, optical or mechanical recording social media platforms. It can also be names are given to basic facts and entities such as names and numbers. The examples of data are weight, prices, costs, numbers of the items that are sold, employee names, product names ,addresses, tax codes, registration marks etc. The image of data are the one shown .

Types of data are follow.

- Categorical or qualitative data
- Numerical or quantitative data
- Normal data
- Ordinal data
- Discrete data
- Continuous data



Types of data are as follow.

- **Categorical or qualitative data**
- **Numerical or quantitative data**
- **Normal data**
- **Ordinal data**
- **Discrete data**
- **Continuous data**

CATEGORICAL OR QUALITATIES DATA : Is the gathering of information that are split up into sets. I.e., if a company or institutions are trying to get biography or work history of its staffs, the out comes of the data are called categorical .This are called categorical because they may be organized in accordance with variables available in the biography of its staffs , the out comes of the data is called **categorical**. This are categorical because they are may be set in accordance with variable available in the work history such as sex, state of residence, etc. This data are taken from numerical values(like "1" saying yes and "2" meaning no),these are numbers but don't have mathematical means. They can be either added together or subtracted from each other.

NORMAL DATA: This types of data are used to name variables that provide numerical values. Coins are from Latin nomenclatures " Nomen"(defined the names), this types data are called subcategory of category data.

Nominal data are sometimes called "labelled" or "named" data. the example of nominal data include names, hair color, sex etc.

Most them are collected using survey or question, types of data are descriptive, they are sometimes allowed as respondent the freedom to the types of response .This characteristic helps to arrived at good ending , they sometimes pose problem for researchers as they have to deal with so much irrelevant data.

ORDINAL DATA: This types of data are set with order or scale to be. However, this order does not have a standard scale or measure on which the difference in variables in scale are count down. The most important ones are classified as categorical data, are exhibit both categorical and numerical data characters of making it in between .they are classified under categorical data has to do with the facts that exhibits more categorical data characters .this ordinal are examples include; Likert scale ,interval scale, bug severity, customer satisfaction surveys data etc. Respective of these examples may be different collection and analysis techniques, these are called ordinal data.

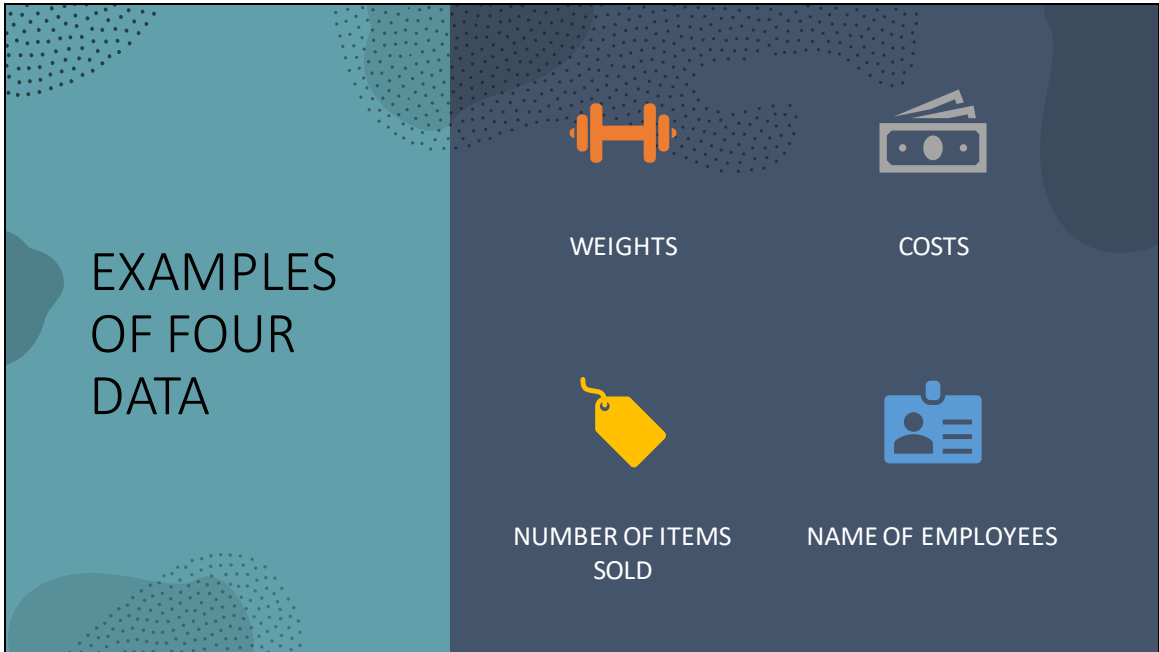
NUMERICAL OR QUANTITATIVE DATA: Is expression of numbers rather than standardized language description. Sometimes these are called quantitative data, numerical data are always assembly in number forms. Numerical data different from number forms with abilities to carried out arithmetic procedures with these numbers. These types of examples are numerical data which are number of male students in a class that may be taken, it can be added together to summed up to total number of students in the class. These characters is one important ways of identifying numeric data.

Discrete data: are countable items and that can be both numerical and categorical forms, they can depend on usage or value in grouped as a list, these lists are finite or infinite. Be it infinite or finite, they can takes on counting numbers that are number from 1 to 10 or 1 to countless counting, with these groups of numbers being accountable finite and countably infinite each.

Examples of discrete data are the counting the cups of water requires to empty a buckets and it can also required to an ocean- the last one is finite countable while the end is infinite countable .

CONTINUOUS DATA: These are defined as measurements of data that are describes on intervals on the real number lines, as another option counting numbers. Examples of this data are as follow, cumulative grade,

Point Average (CGPA) in five point grading system that are define as first type students as these CGPA which are under 4.50 to 5.00,second group are upper as 3.50 to 4.49, second class are lower than 2.50 to 3.49, the third class as 1.5 to 2.49 , pass as 1.00 to 1.49 and it fail as 0.00 to 0.99.some students can score a high point like 4.495 ,2.125,3.5 or it can be possible number from 1 to 5.these are called continuous data as uncountably finite. These are separated two interval and ratio data.



Examples of data are as follow weights, costs, numbers of items sold, and name of employees etc.

INFORMATION



DEFINITION OF
INFORMATION



TYPES OF
INFORMATION



EXAMPLES OF
INFORMATION



HOW INFORMATION
ARE USED IN DIKW

DEFINITION OF INFORMATION: Is defined as when data are prepared well arranged or structured to provide context and definition. It can also be importantly prepared data importantly, or it is relational connection to data. It can also be defined as values and context together, results in something used full. The main facts are knowledge, news, or advice, whether transmitted or conveyed by others or obtained by personal study and investigation; any datum to decrease uncertainty about the state of any part of the world; intelligence; knowledge that has been gained from reading, observation, or instruction.

Types of information: Accurate news are information that only deals with truth, Analytical information is the explanation of factual information or news, subjective are news that are informed only on point of object.

Example of information: Examples are what's given to someone who asks for background knowledge about something.

How information are used in DIKW: Information is the processed, well organized or structured in a way, or else as being applied or put into action.

KNOWLEDGE

- Definition of knowledge
- Types of knowledge
- Examples of knowledge
- How it can be DIKW



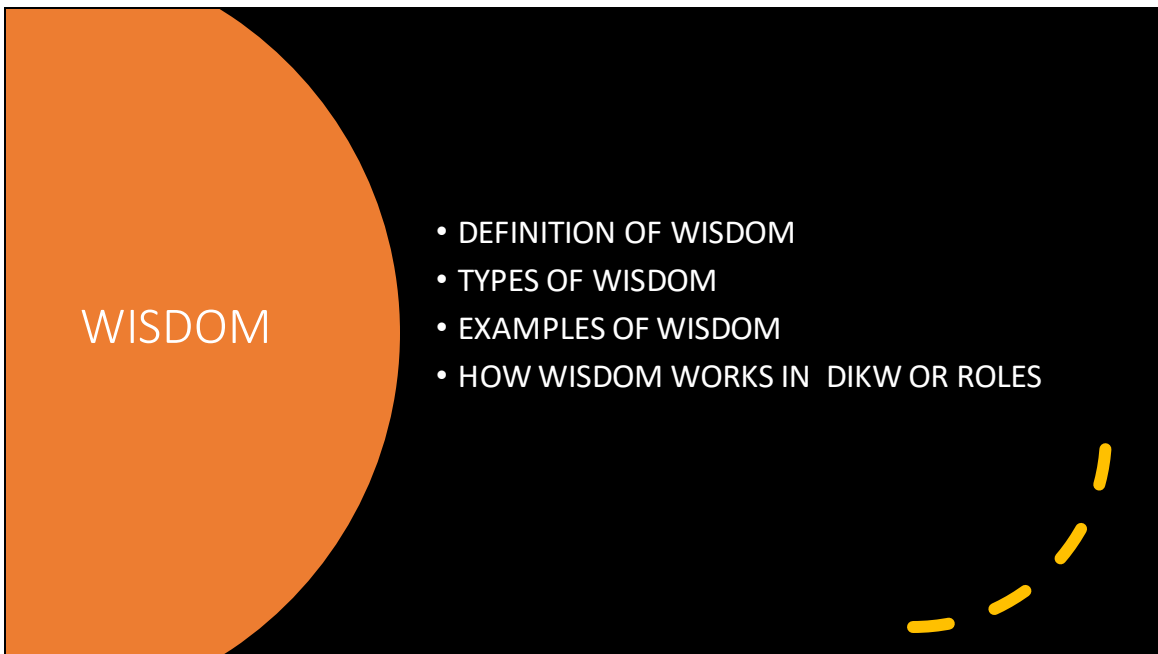
DEFINITION OF KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge is a blending of information, experience, and insight that assist the employees or the company. It is join or connect to doing and implies skills and understanding. Knowledge is possessed by each individual and is an results of his or her experience. It also covers the rule to assess the new inputs from his surroundings. It is also true, information, news, and skills gain through experience or education. He theoretical or practical understanding of the work or it awareness or get your self used to it to gain by experience of a fact or the programmed had Being develop without his knowledge.

Types of knowledge required : the three types of knowledge are explicit.....this are documented information, implicit they are applied news or information and finally is tacit is understanding the information of. news .

Examples of Knowledge : can be the out come of any work you do like counting numbers 1,2 ,3 or names of things .It helps in understanding subjects.

How it can be used in DIKW: Knowledge represents the structure or functional connection between data, information, and wisdom in DIKW .



DEFINITION OF WISDOM: wisdom can be defined as the relationships in DIKW pyramids like between the data, information, and knowledge, it can also be the ability to discern inner qualities and relationships DIKW, or even the ability to use your knowledge and experiences to make good decisions.

TYPES OF WISDOM: There are two types of wisdom: theoretical and practical.

EXAMPLES OF WISDOM: Wisdom is the capacity to know what is correct or true of one's knowledge. An example of wisdom is "the best mind-blowing drug is truth".

How wisdom works in DIKW or Roles it plays: It is the top of the ladder in the DIKW pyramid and to get on top, we must respond to the question such as 'why do something' and 'what is best'. In other words, wisdom is knowledge applied in action.

ANGELA DUCKWORK



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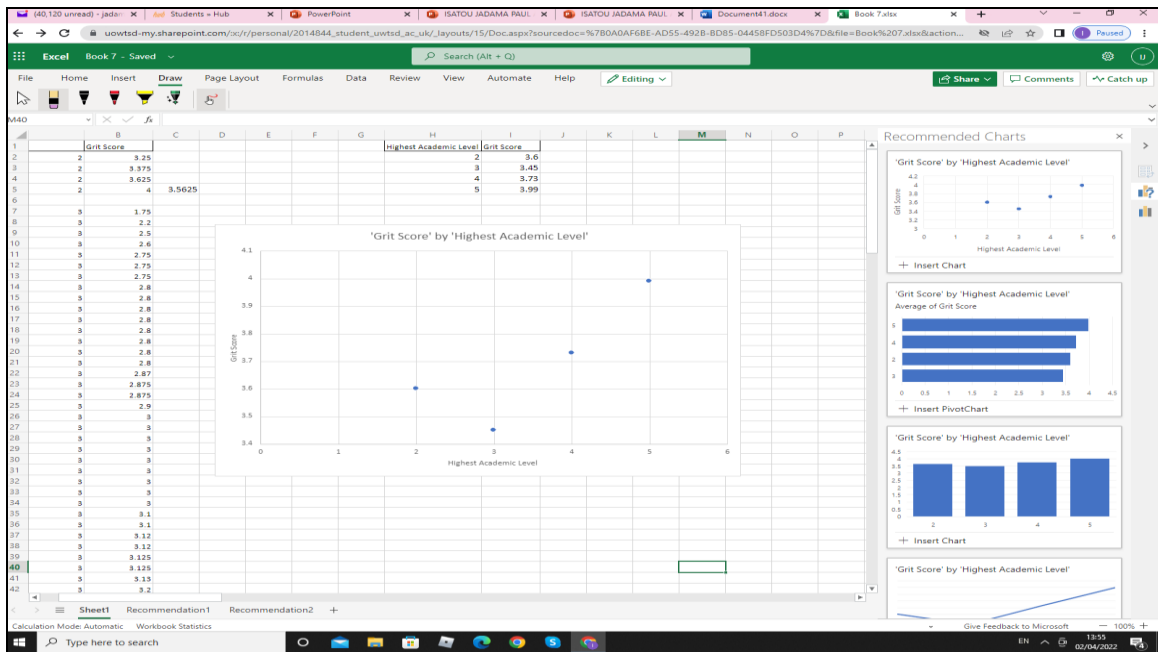
Angela Duckworth is the creator and CEO of Character Lab, a non-profit whose assignment or task is to proceed or improve awareness or understanding that assist, aid or help out youths or teenagers prosper or flourish. She is also a professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and in 2013 was labeled a MacArthur character. Angela Duckworth is the world's leading expert on “grit,” the much-hyped building block or component in unique or individual benefits. As Duckworth defines it, grit is emotion or feeling and help staying power put in or try toward long-term attainment, with no certain examine for price money or recall through the road.

Angela acquired a B.A. in Neurobiology from Harvard in 1992 and, as a Marshall Scholar, a Masters in Neuroscience from Oxford. finished her P.h. D. in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. Angela Duckworth, connected academician of Psychology, has been titled or called a 2013 MacArthur person. The “genius allow or permit” goes to single or lone in the arts and sciences who dispose or show remarkable imagination and commitment to their assignment.

Prior to she was a psychology academic, Angela Duckworth educates or coach math in middle school and high school. ... Duckworth's investigation put forward that when it approaches to high gaining, grit may be as important as intelligence. That is a remarkable or outstanding detecting as for a long time, intellect was think about or

examine the answer to the gain. With reference to 51 years (1970),
Toleration or Bearing, Careful or thorough: reaching position in competition with
faithful.

Long-term goals and endurance: Follow through. Strength: hope or good
cheer, faith or trust, and imagination, Exceptionally good in opposition
with excellence.



HIGHEST ACADEMIC AND GRIT SCORE

I open Microsoft excel , I write all the highest academic level from the data collected from 2020 January grit and academic level of each data I created a table in the excel and I highlight all, before click on the recommended chart I find sum of each highlight table ,than I click on recommended chart, and I select the Chart that best describe what am looking for

Angela Duckworth, the psychologist and a scientist who stamp out the term grit is Passion and Perserverance's for long term and meaningful goals.

Grit is "the help of Perseverance and Passion for long term mission "according to Dr Angela Lee Duckworth, a scientist who study attainment at the University of Pennsylvania who won a MacArthur "Genius Grant".



CONCLUSION

Connection of the data, information ,knowledge and wisdom(DIKW)ladder or structure is a copy or build knowledge management .the environment of the pyramid is explained ,and its historical origin is defined. The conceptual components of the pyramids I.e. the interconnection of data, information, knowledge, and wisdom-are brief interpret.

Grow by ANGELA DUCKWORTH, the psychologist and scientists who stamp out the term grit is passion and Perserverance's for long term and meaningful goals.

Grit is “the help of perseverance and passion for long-term mission,” according to Dr Angela Lee Duckworth, a scientist who study attainment at the University of Pennsylvania who won a MacArthur “Genius Grant”.it is all about who is Angela Duckworth and more about Angela Duckworth perseverance and passion meaningful goals.

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