

Data (/ˈdeɪtə/ day-tə, /ˈdæɪtə/ da-tə, or /ˈdɑːtə/ dah-tə) is a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables, usually collected by a research or experimental method, for statistical or scientific purposes. Pieces of data are individual instances of information.

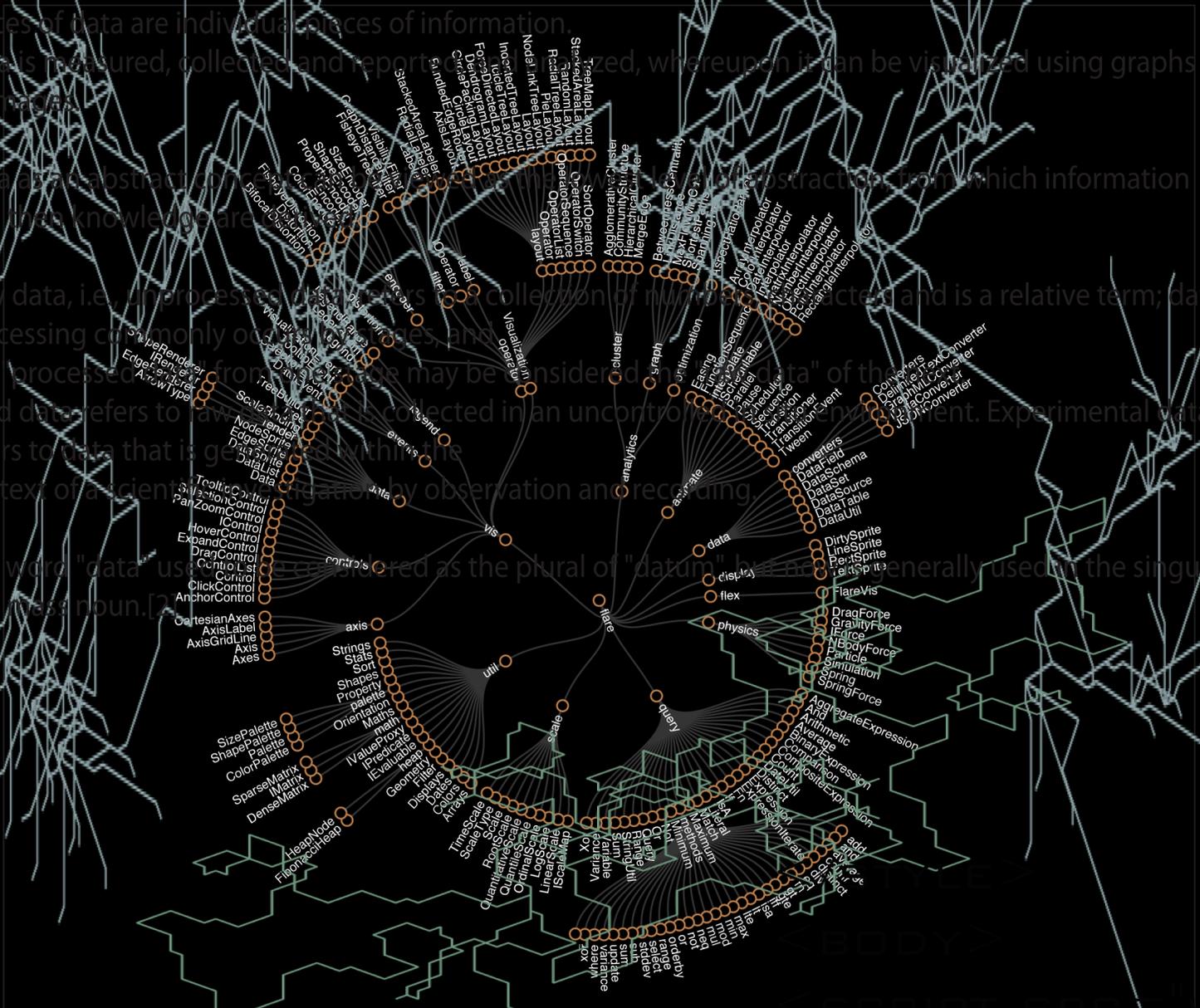
Data is measured, collected and reported in organized, whereupon it can be visualized using graphs or images.

Data are abstracted from the real world and are an abstraction from which information and insight are derived. Knowledge is derived from the abstraction.

Raw data, i.e., the process of collection of multiple data, is a relative term; data processing commonly occurs, and the processed data may be considered as "data" of the next level.

Field data refers to data that is generated in an uncontrolled environment. Experimental data refers to data that is generated in a controlled environment.

The word "data" is generally used as the plural of "datum", but is generally used in the singular, as a mass noun.



The tree layout implements the Reingold-Tilford algorithm for efficient, tidy arrangement of layered nodes. The depth of nodes is computed by distance from the root, leading to a ragged appearance. Cartesian orientations are also supported. Implementation based on work by Jeff Heer and Jason Davies using Buchheim et al.'s linear-time variant of the Reingold-Tilford algorithm. Data shows the Flare class hierarchy, also courtesy Jeff Heer.

Compare to this Cartesian layout.

index.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<style>

.node circle {
  fill: #fff;
  stroke: steelblue;

```