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What is primary data in geography

Types of primary data geography. What is primary and secondary data in geography.

The scientific discovery involves the collection and analysis of data and communicating new knowledge that derive from it. What happens, however, when someone wants to repeat an experiment or build an existing approach? This is why it is necessary to be sufficient information in the public domain and in the data accessible and comprehensible to the scientist. Some magazines allow the publication of additional data, but these provisions are far from ideal. For example, there are no simple ways to search for this data. Today, best practices require primary and metadata data storage in a domain-specific archive repository before publication. These repositories must be reliable, stable, secure and open access, so that others can build on the previous job, reproduce results and promote the scientific enterprise. Structural biologists understood the importance of storing primary data when they established the protein database (PDB) in 1971 with only seven protein structures. Since 2003, the Worldwide PDB (WWPDB) partnership has managed the PDB archive, ensuring that experimental data and metadata are competent, validated and made freely available. À € the WWPDB is currently composed of: Collaborative Research for Structural Bioinformatics Protein Database (RCSB PDB) Protein Data Bank in Europe (PDBE) Bank Data Japan) (PDBJ) Biomagresbank (BMRB) Each WWPDB partner organization is supported with local financiers, thus spreading the financial burden of maintaining the PDB archive in different geographies. Looking forward, additional WWPDB members could be recruited from Asia and Latin America as research and development of expenditure increases in various emerging economies. Statistics and use PDB are monitored and monitored for its impact on science. Size of the PDB archive 122,000 structures; More than a billion Non-hydrogen Atom coordinates the growth rate of the PDB archive about 11,000 new structures each year the data has downloaded over 500 million structure data downloads / year of literature quotes greater than 20,000 since the year 2000 unique users over 1 million areas of biology and medicine First floor in the PDB archive all of them! New science enabled by the discovery of the drug based on the structure of the archive; Design of proteins; Forecasting of protein structure; Ecc. What about the statements made by financiers that there is no insufficient money available to support the many resources of the scientific data available today? This is undoubtedly true, but we should be careful to distinguish "repository archive" for the primary data from "database derivatives" that aggregates the information of other sources. Without primary data archives, valuable derived data resources (e.g., body model databases)function and entire areas of scientific inquiry may disappear. The NIH and the academic community can take concrete measures to ensure that this does not happen. Primary data archives must be supported in the long term. Funding must be provided at levels that guarantee a quality service at aAnd community of users in the same way. Investments in infrastructure in progress must support operations 24/7/365 with global capacity, full integrity of data and safety, quality control and provisions for periodic hardware / software updates. The qualified personnel with the necessary domain skills must be recruited, trained and adequately compensated to ensure that they are not recruited by large data companies. New data resource review mechanisms that focus on these requirements must be established, which are necessarily distinguished from the criteria used to review research scholarships. Furthermore, the new business models are urgently necessary for the financing of primary data archives. Federal agencies should reserve a percentage of annual budget to support the repositories of archival data. From this set-up, the funds could be assigned to individual resources at reflective levels of use and impact metrics, with a continuous and rigorous revision of the management team. A reinforced commitment in supporting the repositories of existing archival data and the creation of new tools will help support the global scientific company ensuring that primary data is safeguarded, experiments and new discoveries can be reproduced. * Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey + University of California San Diego "A primary resembles a general election - when voters choose among candidates from each party for the office. In a first, however, the voter throws its vote to determine who will go to the general elections. It is a primary in a few words. Even if the primaries are clearer than the caucuses - which also help to choose the candidate of a party for the president à € " Primary process as a whole is a bit convolute. The primaries can be closed or open. For the sake of simplicity, we begin with the primary closed. In this type, only registered voters affiliated to a certain part have the possibility of Going to surveys to launch their vote for the candidate chosen within this party. In the closed primaries, only Republicans can vote for Republicans and Democrats for Democrats. Independent voters - those who have NNO opted to choose nA © party, but are voters registered - they are not authorized to vote. A primary closed can be modified to allow the independents to vote for a candidate on one side (this is called primary semi-use). In the primaries open, a voter can launch his electoral card for both sides. In most cases, the voter must choose a part to vote by making a public statement at the police station. In this circumstance, the voter will tell the electoral volunteer which party chooses to vote. He or she will then receive a containing the candidates for that party. In some open primaries, voters can choose which party candidate to vote for privately at the polling booth. A third type of primary - the primary blanket - allows voters to vote for whomever they want, without having to affiliate with either party, and Make any kind of statement. California and Washington were both using the primaries covered at the end of the 20th century, but stopped after a 2000 decision of the United States Supreme Court has judged them unconstitutional. It survives mainly in Louisiana in a form called À «The primary not partisan of the blanket». Do you a primary benefit of the blanket? Apart from a thinking of the last minute to the polls, why should a democratic vote for a Republican candidate or a Republican for a democrat? The answer is simple: strategy. Some voters use the primary to vote for the candidate of the other party who has less likely to win in the General Presidential Elections. The reasoning goes that if quite voters from the opposite party vote for a poorly brilliant candidate in fairly primaries, that candidate will continue to win the application of the opponent party for the president. If it happens, then the dishonest voters can vote for the candidate of their party to the general elections, and their candidate «hopefully» will beat the malled candidate of the other party. Regardless of the type of «primary» or À «Caucus» used by a state, the point is to reward the delegates to candidates who go to national elections. Convention. So, what's all this story of the delegates? Who are these people? Discover the role of delegates on the next page. Keep up with the ultimate daily buzz with the Buzzfeed Daily newsletter! When the data is collected for the first time, before they are analyzed, sorted or tabular, primary data is called. Its advantages resided in its purity and simplicity. The disadvantages of primary data reside in the times and costs necessary for their collection, as well as in the need to be able to self-injurious as a resource. The advantage of a greater control a researcher that collects primary data is able to identify the aspects on which he wants to concentrate, leaving details not relevant to the study. This makes it easier to collect information that supports a theory or cause. Keeping the search this way reduces the gap for those who later could question the validity of the study. The advantage of a small data set when a small data set is enough, the primary data is faster to analyze For a researcher. It takes more time to collect, though. The time saving advantage begins when it is time to analyze, order and fill out primary data in a report. This makes it ideal for a small-scale study or for a pilot survey. The disadvantage of primary data costs the collection of primary data costs more than that of secondary data. This is because the primary data is often published in magazines and magazines accessible for free online. Collection of primary data involves more hours-man and is high-intensive work compared to secondary data collection. It may also take more time to evaluate primary data when searching for inconsistencies and potential errors in research or results. If people know they are observed, this also creates a problem withBecause they act differently when they look. The disadvantage of prejudice and dishonesty when investigations, interviews, questionnaires and focus groups are used to collect information, there are potential problems with prejudice and dishonesty. The prejudice may come from the seeker or the people who are questioned. If people in question feel that the questions are too invasive, they may also choose not to answer, or to answer dishonestly to finish the interview and protect their privacy. In addition, even in a written survey, people may prefer to respond in ways that you make it look better. In focus groups, results can be tilted by one or two members of the Group with strong personalities. The disadvantage of being the first being to study and report on a topic can be dangerous to a researcher. This is because there is no backup for comparison if the results are distorted, incorrect or simply questioned for their accuracy. This increases the importance of ensuring that the data collected is accurate and that the collection methods are well planned. If the surveys are used to collect primary data, for example, it is important that the applications are carefully written. With the investigations, there is usually no further possibility of obtaining feedback from respondents, so too narrow questions limit the accuracy of the survey results. Results.

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