Data-Based Changes

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Author Note

Answer to Three Questions

 Data-Based Changes

**Big Data and Data Mining**

Big Data is a word used to describe a large data set. Big data sets are larger than most databases and data handling designs that were used before their inventions (Techopedia, 2019). It was when the big data sets were expensive to use and difficult to maintain. The classic example of big data would be the data that cannot be handled by Microsoft Excel.

 Data Mining is a different story altogether. It refers to the whole activity of sorting through big data sets and looking for appropriate data. This is like “looking for a needle in a haystack”. The idea behind the concept is that certain businesses collect data sets that may be accumulated due to a predefined automated process. Decision-makers of these businesses need relevant data to make informed decisions that are crucial for the running of the company. This careful sorting of data uncovers relevant information for helping the leadership.

 Data mining uses a variety of software for analysis. There are two ways in which this software is utilized. For one, they can be fully automated under a specific set of pre-programmed instructions. But the preferred way for data mining is the old fashion practice of using labor. This is when individuals scrutinize the data and send relevant queries until problems are sorted. Data mining involves a detailed and well-set pattern of targeted search that achieve well-defined results that are then used for specific goals and operations. Let us take the example of the discipline of accounting to clarify the matter. Accounts can be a nightmare for a person who is not related to the discipline, therefore data mining will sort out the data to produce relevant information and then produce the results for the management to use or quote as per their needs.

 In a sentence, we can conclude that big data is an asset that is accessed through the medium of data mining to provide relevant results.

**Business Continuity Planning**

Business Continuity Planning, or BCP, is a detailed process that involves creating a detailed scheme of preventing and recovering from threats that are eminent to the company (Kenton, 2019). The plan is usually multi-layered with several goals, chief of which is the idea that the personnel and the asset that are under the management's direct supervision must be protected. BCP is generally shaped after detailed meetings and discussions with key shareholders and related personnel.

 The prime objective of the BCP is the definition and demarcation of all the threats that a company might face in its course of business. This makes the key component of the entire risk management program of an organization. These risks are related to the substance of the business of an organization. Generally, they may include threats like floods, fire or other weather-related events. Modern-day threats also include cyber-attacks. Once the risks are known, plans are made.

 The plans usually comprise four points: Defining how risks affect the operations of an organization, implementing the required safeguards and procedure to eliminate or dampen the risks that are subsequently created, Testing the set procedure and finally reviewing and perfecting the entire process so that it can handle the risks when the time comes.

 BCP is an integral part of any business. It is not new for a business to be under different types of threats and disruptions that would at best cause damage to the revenue of an organization and at worst threaten the running of a business or close it down permanently. These practices add a layer of security to any business, as this is a fact that the business cannot rely on insurance alone. This is true as insurances do not completely cover the losses that are incurred by the shareholders and the management. The practice of BCP ultimately establishes confidence in any business, which is central to any organization’s sustainability.

**Healthcare Informatics**

Healthcare informatics relies on the use of information technology to organize and perform an analysis of the health records of a patient to produce improved healthcare results (Bonnie Ainsley, 2009). It usually deals with the devices, resources, and methods that are required to store, retrieve, acquire and use the relevant material in health and medicine. Some of the options that are used in this regard are communication and information systems, medical terminologies and computer technology. This system provides access to doctors, patients, nurses, insurance companies, hospital administrators and health information technicians. This field is currently growing with leaps and bounds and many educational institutions are offering degrees in this discipline at different levels.

 There are many benefits to this technology. This technology gives access to information that can save lives to the saving of wastage of time. It also helps the physicians to make informed decisions related to the patients entrusted to their care. The framework of the entire system provides coordination among all the stakeholders involved in the ambit of healthcare as per their needs. This also reduces the cost that are often incurred in the maintenance of electronic medical records by physicians and hospital administrations. This decreases the problem of duplication and improves the accuracy of the overall system of healthcare.

 There are also many problems with the implication of this system as well. For one, many physicians are reluctant to switch to this system. The chief cause of this predicament is that this system is poorly designed and therefore compromises the information that can cause serious damages in the wrong hands. Another problem is that although the patients gain form the implementation of the system, the physicians and the administration of a hospital must bear the cost of the system from their purses.

# References

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