

Science is all about facts. Scientists search for relationships between a cause and the effect that follows. They develop tests to determine which factors change the outcome of an experiment and how the results are changed. They measure their results, collect **data**, and repeat the experiment to ensure it is **valid**.

Scientists who study the environment collect water samples and record the information on a computer.



How do computers help scientists collect, store, and retrieve so much information? The National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC) has a supercomputer that collects data from many different resources. It organizes the information into one database. By doing this, it makes it easy for researchers to quickly locate results from many different studies. This helps them make better decisions about their own experiments.



Supercomputers provide information to organizations and researchers across the world.

How Did They Prove It?

Jane Goodall wanted to learn about chimpanzees in the wild. When she was 26 years old, she left her home in England and traveled to Tanzania to study chimp behavior. She used a pair of binoculars and a simple notebook to record her findings. Over time, Jane learned about chimp behavior and she was able to share her knowledge with the rest of the world.

