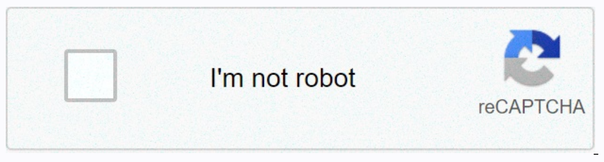

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Problem statement example for science project

Data Scientist and Founder of Decode Data Science. The interview process is probably the most daunting task a data scientist will face in his career. The pressure and competition to get a data science job is intense. In addition, the hype around data science has led to mass confusion around the data science interview process. Data scientists have been the darling of the tech industry for about a decade. In 2012, Harvard Business Review crowned the title of data scientist the sexiest job of the 21st century, kicking off a cycle of hype that has yet to peak. The influx of job seekers and employers rushing to take advantage of the hype has confused the talent pool of data science. Trying to move on to this exciting new career, thousands of engineers, statisticians and analysts are repositioning themselves as data scientists. Hundreds of boot fields and certification programs are popping up to help them in their search. And dozens of hiring managers are struggling to select the most promising candidates from the overwhelming mass of fortune-seeking professionals. The problem of data science interviewsThis golden rush of data science has downstream effects on the interview process. Confused hiring managers subsoil data scientists to incongruous interviews with the data science skills group. Both in confusion and in an attempt to attract talent, some hiring managers rebrand the roles of data analyst and data engineering in data science. Red flags range from interviews focused more on computer algorithms than machine learning algorithms to interviews that spend more time on SQL than on scikit-learn. One or two bad interviews like this will cause a data scientist to spend hours studying the wrong subjects. So candidates end up overwhelmed by the wide range of topics where they are expected to demonstrate experience. In addition, the demand for data scientists has increased faster than the supply of quality interview preparation. Interview questions (and sometimes answers) are easy to find in many places online. Still, it's unclear how reliable they are. The solution to data science interviewsLuckily, the best companies are converging on a standard data science interview process. The solution for applicants must be fully prepared for questions on these topics:Machine learningPythonData programming wranglingAlytic problem solutionStatisticsCultures fit Machine learning and statistical parts are puzzles for most companies because these disciplines form the theoretical basis of the machine Technical skills like python and SQL are easier to learn, but it's disastrous if a data scientist is weak in statistics or machine learning. For statistics, candidates should focus on introductory-level concepts such as:ProbabilityBayes TheoremNormal distributions Central limit theoremHypothesis testsFor machine learning, candidates must a series of topics with practical applications such as:Bias-variance tradeoffCurse of dimensionalityCross-validation Common loss functionsPropriated model evaluation metrics Large companies almost always hire data scientists. Then, candidates check the timing of the interview. Preparation can take up to six months. That said, there's no point dragging him out. So, how long it takes to prepare for a data science interview will depend on a few factors. Is this the candidate's first data science interview? Data science interviews cover a lot of ground. They are like engineering and analysis interviews in one with a bit of machine learning launched for good measure. Is the interview with a big tech company? They tend to have particularly rigorous interviews and a high level of success. When looking at the practical questions, how hard was it to answer them? The candidate must not only know the material, but must be able to recall precise definitions and give concise answers. Although it is difficult to find a reliable source of quality interview preparation, some resources are starting to appear. Data scientists can speed up their interviews with a site like Decode Data Science, which distills hundreds of interviews into archetypal questions and answers and was created by me, a hiring manager with 8 years of experience in technology. Previously published on Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your personalized reading experience. Science is fun once it gets easy -- and these easy scientific projects for kids will show you how. Children will learn about the world around them as they take a closer look at dirt, rocks, trees, and minerals. These easy activities will make way for children to satisfy their scientific curiosity. I wonder where it will lead! Let the easy scientific projects start by following these links: Grow your sugar cane Sugar cane is sweet and you can grow yourself in this easy activity. Learn more. Settle for dirt In this easy scientific project, you will find that dirt always knows the right way to settle down. Read on to learn more. What lives in a tree? All kinds of creatures live in trees. Take a closer look at them in this scientific activity. Be a mineral detective Never ask what household items are made of? Find out what calcium carbonate contains in this easy scientific project. Knocking on wood So many things are made of wood. Look how to find them! Deep Freeze Find out what happens when liquids freeze in this easy project Read a weather map Children can become weather experts after learning to read a weather map. Find out more. Divide and conquer indoor plants Make the most of your indoor plants in this children's activity. Learn more. In the first easy science project, grow your own beautiful indoor sugar cane. For easier and more fun activities for children, see: see: Grow your sugar cane -- it's a sweet and easy scientific project idea. Not only does this child's scientific activity look good, but you will have your sugar cane to use. What you need: Sugar canePotting soilLarge flower pot (about eight inches)KnifeCandle Most people don't know that sugar cane is a type of herb. Like grass, it grows quickly and easily in an attractive plant. Step 1 Ad: Find a freshly cut section of sugar cane at least one foot long. (You may need to search a specialty grocery store.) Step 2: Look near the joints in the stem for a shield-shaped bud from which new stems will grow. Under the buds there are small holes where the roots will grow. Cut the stem two inches below the bud and about an inch above the next joint. Step 3: Fill a flower pot with overgrown soil up to about two inches from the edge. Thread the stick into the ground so that the bud is just covered. Step 4: Light the candle and drip the molten wax on the other end of the stick to prevent it from drying out. Step 5: Keep the soil just moist. In a week or two the bud will germinate. When the new sprout is about six inches tall, add another 1-1/2 inches of overgrown soil. Step 6: As more shoots grow you can cut the shoots, peel them and cut them into sticks with which to mix hot drinks. See how dirt falls into layers of sediment in the next easy scientific project. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: In Settle for Dirt, kids can see firsthand how sediment is made. When soil, sand and other materials settle at the bottom of a lake or pond, it is called sediment. Over time, layers of sediment can form rock. Find out if children can replicate this natural process with this easy scientific activity. What you need: Jar with lidSoilSandGravelWaterSmall plastic animals (optional) Step 1: Put a handful of earth, sand and gravel in a jar. Fill the jar with water. Securely put the lid on. Step 2 Announcement: Shake the jar well until everything is mixed together. Now let the jar sit overnight. Step 3: In the morning, see how the different things have settled in the jar. How would you describe what you see? What can you say about the levels? Compare your layers to what happens in a lake or pond. Step 4: If you want to see how fossilised creatures are made, put small plastic animals with your mixture of earth, sand, and gravel. In the next easy scientific project, shake a tree and see what falls. For easier and easier children's activities see: What lives in a tree? it is an easy scientific project that allows children to discover the smallest inhabitants of a tree. When you shake a tree, you never know what will fall in this easy children's activity. What you need: A tree with an easy-to-reach branchLe white sheetsA partnerContrasto 1: Have a partner help you stretch a white sheet under a tree branch. (The closer you keep the sheet to the branch, the better.) Step 2 of advertising: Advertising: the hard branch for about a minute, then lay the sheet on the ground and observe with a magnifying glass. What little animals do you see? Look for spiders, adult insects and caterpillars. Step 3: Now try the same task with a different tree. Do you find the same animals in a pine you make in an oak tree? Record your results and compare. Step 4: Try to sample the same tree multiple times in a year. Do you see different insects at different times? Be a detective at your home in the next project and identify items containing a certain mineral. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: In this easy scientific project, be a mineral detective and discover calcium carbonate in your home. Calcium carbonate is one of the most common minerals in nature. Children can eradicate it with their sleuthing skills in this easy scientific project. What you will need: VinegarRaw's broad-mouthed vaseOvo (in the shell)Different types of chalk Both eggshells and limestone contain calcium carbonate, and a little chalk is made from it. Advertising It is simple to find out if a substance contains calcium carbonate. Just drop a sample in a jar of vinegar. If vinegar dissolves (or partially dissolves) the substance, it contains calcium carbonate. To try this, fill a wide-mouthed jar with vinegar. Gently put a whole egg in the jar. Watch the eggshell begin to sizzle. For a couple of days, it will dissolve completely! This is because an eggshell is almost all calcium carbonate. Try the same thing with different gypsum samples. If the chalk is made of calcium carbonate, it sizzles and at least partly dissolves. A little chalk is made from another mineral called chalk, which does not sizzle and dissolves in vinegar. What other materials are your household items made of? Find out what is made of wood in the next easy scientific project for children. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: The easy science project Knock on Wood teaches kids that trees give us more than just a shady spot on hot summer days. Find the products that trees provide in the Knock on Wood project. How to knock wood: Do you have a baseball bat? How about a pencil? Does your house have a wooden table or chairs? Advertising There are so many things made of trees it's hard to count them all! Try to walk around your house and find as many things as possible that come from the trees. Look for wooden objects, as well as paper and cardboard. Don't forget to count the fruits - like apples - that grow on trees. In the next easy scientific project for children, see what happens when the liquid freezes inside an object. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: In the science project Deep Freeze, children will find out how rocks break. Winter can be difficult for everyone - even on the rocks. Learn how cold affects more than toes with the Deep Freeze experiment. What you need: EggSmall Step 1: 1 Sealable Plastic Bag: an egg in a sealed plastic bag and put the bag in the freezer overnight. Step 2 announcement: In the morning, see what the egg freezing temperature did. When the egg freezes, it expands and breaks its shell. Winter frosts do the same thing to rocks that have moisture in them. Moisture expands as it freezes, causing rocks to break. Step 3: When you're out walking in winter, see if you can find rocks that have been in the deep freezing of nature. A rock that breaks apart but still lies in its original form is probably a victim of the frozen force of winter. Next, children can learn to read a weather map for easy scientific project. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: Read a weather map and participate in an easy scientific project that offers an excellent learning opportunity. Children will be able to say more about temperatures after learning how to read a weather map. What you need: Take time to learn how to read the weather map in your local newspaper. Advertising Check the key to find out what all the different symbols and colors mean. You may see numbers that stand for high and low temperatures, lines showing hot and cold fronts, and symbols indicating where it might rain or snow. These symbols are used by meteorologists (weather experts) around the world. Read the weather map every day for at least a week. What weather models do you see? A plant becomes many plants in the next easy science project. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: Children will divide and conquer indoor plants in this easy scientific project. No need to buy new ones! The kids will all be green thumbs after this. What you need: Houseplants (such as African purple, begonia or geranium)Knife Florist bottlePotent soilPerlite or vermiculite (optional) Step 1: Take a knife and cut a section of an apartment plant stem with five or six leaves on it. Cut off all the flowers and cut off the three lower leaves. Step 2 Announcement: Fill a small bottle with water and place the stalk of the cut in water. The remaining leaves will stick the cut in place. Put the bottle near a sunny window but not in direct sunlight. Add water to the bottle as needed to keep the stem in water. Step 3: After a few weeks the cut should have long roots and be ready for planting. Fill a small vase of flowers with overgrown soil up to about 1/2 inch from above. Dig a hole big enough for the roots. Lower the cut and cover with the roots. Step 4: You can also start the dies in vermiculite or perlite, which are thermally expanded rocks. You can buy them in a garden store. Fill a small jar with vermiculite or perlite and add water. Step 5: Make a cut as described above. Swallow a hole in vermiculite or perlite and lower the cut into it. Let the roots grow for three weeks, adding water as needed. After the roots have grown, pot up up Soil. For easier and more fun children's activities, see: What lives in a tree? by Maria Birmingham, Karen E. Bledsoe and Kelly Milner Halls. Salt.

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