Here is a list of questions asked during the Fractal Analytics interview process, as shared by Rajkumar:

Problem Solving Round (2:56-4:43)

- Difference between List and Array in Python.
- A probability sum.
- **Situation-based question:** "If you are working on a three-man team and need to complete a project within four weeks, after one week of working together, one of the two guys left the project due to some reason X, how will you complete the given project within the given time period without hiring anyone else?"

Business Understanding Round (3:54-5:51)

- Brief introduction about yourself.
- Explain one of the projects you have done during your B.Tech.
- "Why did you choose this company?" (Especially if your skill set is different from the role).
- "How would you differentiate yourself with other candidates?"
- "Give me an example where you used your problem-solving abilities."
- **Case study/problem statement:** "You are a representative for a product company. You need to visit 100 stores in a city and note down some data about your company's product in every store. You have seven days of time to visit the maximum number of stores that you can visit within the given period of time."

HR Round (5:59-6:50)

- Basic introduction and family questions.
- "Toughest phase in your life and how did you overcome that phase?"
- **Situation-based question:** "You are in a four-man team to solve a problem. Other three guys had a similar approach to solve that, whereas you had a completely different approach. As the majority of the team has the same approach, they proceeded with their approach without acknowledging yours. So in those kind of situations, how will you react and how will you make your teammates accept your approach or make yourself acknowledged?"
- "Why did you choose Fractal Analytics?"

ased on the video, the interviewee, Abhishek, describes the Fractal AI interview process as having three rounds, which were surprisingly not focused on technical (DSA/DBMS) questions but rather on his resume and problem-solving abilities [08:08], [08:14].

Here are the questions and topics covered in each round:

Round 1:

- **Resume-Based Questions:** The interviewer asked directly about the projects and a hackathon listed on the resume [08:14], [08:22].

- **Case Study 1:** The candidate was given a business case study: "If I want to set up an ice cream shop, what consultation would you provide?"

Round 2:

- **Resume-Based Questions:** This round was very similar to the first, with the interviewer again asking about the projects on the resume [
- **Case Study 2:** A different case study was presented: "If I am a shampoo company and want to launch a luxury shampoo in India, what is your strategy?"

Round 3 (HR Round):

- **Project Questions:** The HR interviewer also started by asking about the projects on his resume
- **Behavioral & Situational Questions:**
    - "What are the expectations you have from the company?"
    - "Are you flexible with the location?"
    - "What are your future plans?" (which the speaker notes can be a trap question about plans for further studies)
- **Technical Interview (4:45-5:22):** This round focused on the candidate's resume and projects. Questions included:
    - Involvement in specific projects.
    - Types of algorithms used.
    - Flowchart details (high-level vs. low-level).
    - Questions about courses taken that were relevant to the projects.
- **Managerial/Behavioral Interview (7:01-7:57):** This round aimed to assess the candidate's attitude and work ethic. Questions were situation-based, asking what the candidate would do in specific scenarios to gauge initiative, professionalism, and work ethic.
- **HR Interview (7:57-8:20):** This final round focused on understanding the candidate's interest in the company and their personality. Candidates were encouraged to ask questions about growth opportunities, working conditions, and work timings.

🟣 **ROUND 2: Technical Interview (1–3 rounds)**

Most common round across all experiences.

Topics Most Frequently Asked

✓ SQL
✓ Python

✓ Pandas / Numpy
✓ OOPS
✓ DSA basics
✓ Resume + projects
✓ Simple puzzles

🔹 **SQL Questions (VERY FREQUENT)**

- Difference between **UNION vs UNION ALL**
- Difference **INNER JOIN vs OUTER JOIN**
- Difference **WHERE vs HAVING**
- **Second highest salary**
- **Second highest salary by department**
- Remove duplicates vs keep originals
- Dense Rank vs Rank
- Delete vs Drop vs Truncate
- Normalization
- SQL query for distinct values
- When to use window functions
- Types of joins

🔹 **Python / Pandas / Numpy**

- Basic Python questions
- Lists, functions, loops
- Reading CSV (pandas)
- DataFrame operations
- Use of pandas/matplotlib
- Decorators
- Python OOPS
- Library usage in projects

🔹 **DSA**

(Level: Easy)

- Linked list:
    - Remove 5th node
    - Reverse linked list
- Climbing staircase problem
- Binary search (simple logic)
- Fibonacci
- Logic-building questions

🔹 **OOPS Concepts**

- Method overloading vs overriding
- Polymorphism
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Real-life examples

🔹 **Resume-Based Questions**

Asked in almost **every experience**:

- Explain your project
- Algorithms used
- What was your contribution
- Challenges faced
- "Sell me your project"

🔹 **Machine Learning (only if on resume)**

- Supervised vs Unsupervised
- Linear regression
- Gradient descent
- Steps in ML
- Predictive analytics basics

🔹 **Case Studies**

- Zomato ETA reduction
- Situation-based analytics problems

🟢 **ROUND 3: Business / Managerial / Apex / Techno-Managerial**

Common Topics

- **Guesstimates** (most common)
- **Case studies**
- **Decision making**
- **Team scenarios**
- **Behavioural**

Most asked Guesstimates

- Number of EVs in Bangalore
- Number of crows in a 100 sq km city
- Laptop sales in a state
- How many students apply to Fractal yearly?
- Reduce Zomato ETA from 25 to 20 minutes

Case studies

- Dataset-based questions
- Business logic questions
- Predictive analysis

Behavioural / Situational

- How to handle a non-performing team member
- Team trusted you—example
- How to handle deadline pressure
- Explain your internship experience
- How you learn new technologies

🟡 **ROUND 4: HR / HC Round**

Common HR Questions

- Tell me about yourself
- Why Fractal?

- Why Data Science?
- Strengths & weaknesses
- Team failure / conflict experience
- Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
- Why Imagineer role?
- Why choose Fractal over a government job?

Other HR Scenarios

- Selecting 4 people out of 10 for a badminton game
- Cultural fit questions
- What makes you a good fit?

🟩 FULL CONSOLIDATED QUESTION BANK (ALL ROUNDS)

SQL

- UNION vs UNION ALL
- WHERE vs HAVING
- Joins (inner, outer, left, right, cross)
- Delete vs Drop vs Truncate
- Rank vs Dense Rank
- Window functions
- Second highest salary
- Remove duplicates
- Distinct names
- Normalization
- Write SQL queries for small problems

Python

- Lists
- Functions
- OOPS
- Decorators
- Read CSV
- Basic pandas operations

- NumPy basics

DSA

- Linked list operations
- Binary search (intuition)
- Climbing stairs
- Fibonacci

ML (if applicable)

- Linear regression
- Supervised vs Unsupervised
- Gradient descent
- Steps in a ML pipeline
- What is predictive analytics

Guesstimates

- EVs in Bangalore
- Crows in a city
- Laptop sales
- Fractal yearly applicants

Business

- Zomato ETA reduction
- Dataset interpretation
- General case studies

HR

- Strengths & weaknesses
- Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
- Why Fractal?
- Team conflict
- Situational judgement

🔥 **TECHNICAL SKILLS REQUIRED (COMBINED LIST)**

Essential

- **Python basics**

- **SQL (most important skill)**
- **Pandas, NumPy**
- **Basic DSA**
- **OOPS concepts**
- **Problem solving**

Good to Have

- **Machine Learning basics** (only if on resume)
- **Data Visualization basics**
- **Case study approach**
- **Aptitude & logical reasoning**

🟣 **ROUND 2: TECHNICAL INTERVIEW(S)**

(May be 1–2 rounds depending on year & campus)

Common Focus Areas

✓ Resume-based questions
✓ Programming (Python, basic coding)
✓ SQL queries
✓ ML basics (if present in resume)
✓ Project deep dive
✓ Core CS concepts

🔹 **All Technical Questions (Combined, No Skips)**

Python & Coding

- Basic Python questions
- Palindrome program syntax
- Difference between list & tuple
- Arrays vs linked lists
- Binary search
- Merge sort
- How to read CSV
- Python libraries (pandas, numpy)

SQL

- Basic SQL (easy/medium)
- Joins (Inner, Outer, Left, Cross)
- Simple MySQL queries
- Subqueries
- Writing SQL queries in OA + interviews

Machine Learning (asked when project/domain involved)

- SVM vs CNN
- How CNN can be used in hospitals
- ML functions
- KNN
- K-means clustering
- Basic probability
- Basic ML steps
- Academic ML concepts (backpropagation, neural networks)

Project-Based Questions (Repeated Everywhere)

- Explain your project
- Why you chose this project
- Challenges faced
- Your contribution
- Internship learnings
- Data cleaning & model building steps
- Explain neural networks used
- Case study based on your dataset
- Daily life analytics application

Data Analytics / Statistics

- Statistics basics
- Pandas operations
- Probability problems

- Profitability-based questions

General CS Concepts

- OOPS basics
- Encapsulation, abstraction
- Difference between C++ & Python

🟢 **ROUND 3: BUSINESS / APEX / MANAGERIAL / PROBLEM-SOLVING ROUND**

(This round had the **biggest variation** across years.)

All Problem-Solving & Business Questions (Complete List)

🔸 **Guesstimates (VERY COMMON)**

- Number of balloons required to fill a room
- Laptop sales
- Number of cars in Kolkata
- Pamper's increasing market share (data-driven)
- Train filled with golf balls: how many required?
- EV count estimation
- Probability with revolver (two consecutive bullets)
- Profitability problems
- Venn diagram: tea vs coffee consumption

🔸 **Case Studies**

- Business analytics case studies
- Healthcare-based CNN questions
- Classification case study
- Scenario: reduce ETA, improve revenue etc.
- Data analysis logic questions
- How to approach a situation using AI/ML

🔸 **Logical Reasoning + Puzzles in Interviews**

- Make 333333 → 31 (arithmetic operations)

- Divide cake into 8 equal parts using 3 cuts
- Basic reasoning puzzles
- Basic math puzzles
- Guestimate + logic combined
- Probability puzzles

🔸 **Behavioral & Situational**

- Work without guidance
- Handling non-performing team member
- Working under pressure
- Team conflict situation
- If partner disagrees on approach
- Innovation example
- Why change branch?
- Daily activities where analytics is used

🟡 **ROUND 4: HR ROUND (HC ROUND)**

Reported as:

- Very easy → moderate
- Conversational
- Sometimes grilling

All HR Questions (Complete List)

Personal & Motivation

- Tell me about yourself
- Why Fractal?
- Why Imagineer?
- Why analytics over core branch?
- Why do you want to become an analyst?
- Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
- Why are you changing branch?

Strengths & Weaknesses

- Your strengths
- Your weaknesses
- What makes you a good fit?

Team & Behaviour

- Example of teamwork
- Situation where you worked without guidance
- Partnership disagreement
- How you handle failures
- Past conflict resolution

Career & Personality

- Risk-driven or safe player?
- What would you change if you go back in time?
- Why low CPI (asked in one HR)?

Open-ended HR

- Do you have any questions for us?

(And many candidates got rejected here because of wrong questions asked.)

🟩 **FULL CONSOLIDATED QUESTION BANK FROM SET #2 (All Unique Questions)**

(EVERY question included—non-repeated across years)

Technical

- SVM vs CNN
- CNN application in hospital
- Palindrome syntax
- Binary search
- Merge sort
- List vs tuple
- Arrays vs linked lists
- Basic pandas operations
- ML functions
- KNN
- K-means

- Backpropagation
- Why did you choose this branch?
- SQL: subqueries, joins

Business / Problem Solving

- Balloons to fill a room
- Cars in Kolkata
- Golf balls in train
- Pamper's market share
- Venn diagram (tea vs coffee)
- Profitability & probability
- Classification case study
- Hospital ML application

Puzzles

- 333333 → 31
- Divide cake 8 parts, 3 cuts
- Several logic puzzles

HR

- Why analytics?
- Why change branch?
- Daily analytics in life
- Weakness/strength
- Teamwork example
- Conflict example
- Why Fractal?

⭐ **MOST IMPORTANT TIPS (FROM THESE EXPERIENCES – SET #2)**

✓ **1. Resume is king**

Majority interviews completely resume-driven.

✓ **2. SQL + Python basics matter more than ML**

Even ML questions appear only if YOU mention ML.

✓ **3. OA is speed-based, not difficulty-based**

Many said questions were average but extremely fast paced.

✓ 4. HR round can eliminate you

Multiple candidates were rejected only in HR.

✓ 5. Ask a SAFE, PROFESSIONAL question at the end

This saved/ruined many final rounds.

✓ 6. Puzzles are common even in HR

Be ready for logical puzzles anywhere.

Use of Pandas

“Pandas is used for data manipulation and analysis. It helps in handling structured data using DataFrames, performing tasks like cleaning, filtering, grouping, merging, and transforming data easily.”

Use of Matplotlib

“Matplotlib is used for data visualization. It helps create graphs like line charts, bar charts, histograms, scatter plots, and is used to visually analyze trends and patterns in data.”

Use of NumPy

NumPy is used for fast maths in Python. It helps you work with big lists of numbers quickly and easily.”

1. head()

Shows the first 5 rows of the DataFrame.
“Used to see starting data.”

2. tail()

Shows the last 5 rows.
“Used to see ending data.”

3. info()

Gives details like column names, data types, and missing values.
“Used to check DataFrame structure.”

4. describe()

Shows summary statistics (mean, count, min, max).
“Used to quickly understand numeric data.”

5. shape

Tells the number of rows and columns.
“Used to know DataFrame size.”

6. columns

Shows all column names.
“Used to see what columns are there.”

7. dtypes

Shows the data type of each column.
“Used to know if column is int, float, string, etc.”

8. isnull()

Checks where values are missing.
“Used to find empty or missing data.”

9. fillna()

Fills missing values with a given value.
“Used to replace empty values.”

10. dropna()

Removes rows that have missing values.
“Used to clean data by removing empty rows.”

Import csv file

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

print(df)
```

Supervised vs unsupervised

Supervised learning uses labeled data to train the model, while unsupervised learning uses unlabeled data to find patterns. Supervised is for prediction; unsupervised is for grouping.”

How to train a model:

To train a model, we first collect and clean data, then split it into train/test.
Next, we choose an algorithm, train it on the data, test it, evaluate performance, and improve if needed.”

Types of Algorithms Used to Train ML Models

Regression Algorithms: Used to predict **numbers**.--- Linear Regression

Classification Algorithms: Used to predict **categories/labels**.--- Random Forest

Clustering Algorithms: Used to group similar items without labels.--- K-Means

Linear Regression :Linear Regression is a machine learning algorithm used to predict a number using a straight line **Y = mX + c**

- m → slope
- c → intercept

The algorithm finds the best values of **m** and **c**.

What is Predictive Analytics? (Simple Words)

“Predictive analytics is the process of using past data to predict future outcomes.”

"If you are working on a three-man team and need to complete a project within four weeks, after one week of working together, one of the two guys left the project due to some reason X, how will you complete the given project within the given time period without hiring anyone else

if one of the team members leaves after the first week, I will first stay calm and trust that the person must have had a genuine reason. Instead of getting stressed, I would focus on how the remaining two of us can still complete the project on time.

I would sit with my teammate and reassess the entire plan. We would look at the remaining tasks, identify what is most important, and divide the work based on our strengths. I would also remove any unnecessary steps and find smarter, faster ways to complete the project without compromising the quality.

I would quickly learn any part of the work that the third member was handling so the progress doesn't stop. At the same time, I would keep clear communication with the team and stakeholders, so everyone is aware of the updated plan.

For me, the goal is simple: support each other, work efficiently, and take ownership. With the right mindset, teamwork, and clear planning, I believe the two of us can still complete the project within the given four weeks.

1. Basic Probability Formula

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total possible outcomes}}$$

Example: Probability of getting heads = 1/2.

📌 **2. Probability of NOT happening (Complement)**

$$P(A') = 1 - P(A)$$

📌 **3. Probability of Two Events (Independent)**

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

Example: Getting heads twice = 1/2 × 1/2 = 1/4.

📌 **4. Probability of A OR B (Mutually Exclusive)**

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

📌 **5. General Addition Rule (Not exclusive)**

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

---

6. Conditional Probability

Used when something has already happened.

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

✅ **7. Bayes' Theorem**

Used to update probability when new information is given.

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

✅ **8. Total Probability Theorem**

When event A can happen through different paths.

$$P(A) = \sum P(A \mid B_i) \cdot P(B_i)$$

✅ **9. Permutation Formula (Arrangement)**

$$^{n}P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

✅ **10. Combination Formula (Selection)**

$$^{n}C_r = \frac{n!}{r!\,(n-r)!}$$

✅ **11. Expected Value (Mean of probability distribution)**

$$E(X) = \sum x \cdot P(x)$$

✅ **12. Variance of a Random Variable**

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

✅ **13. Standard Deviation**

$$SD = \sqrt{Var(X)}$$

📌 **Example: Probability Distribution Table**

X (Value)	P(X)
1	0.2
2	0.5
3	0.3

Expected Value (Mean)
Formula:

$$E(X) = \sum x \cdot P(x)$$

Calculate:

- $1 \cdot 0.2 = 0.2$
- $2 \cdot 0.5 = 1.0$
- $3 \cdot 0.3 = 0.9$

Now add:

$$E(X) = 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.9 = 2.1$$

👉 **Expected Value = 2.1**

Variance

Formula:

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

Step A — Find $E(X^2)$

Make a new column:

X	P(X)	X^2	$X^2 \cdot P(X)$
1	0.2	1	0.2
2	0.5	4	2.0
3	0.3	9	2.7

Add $X^2 \cdot P(X)$:

$$E(X^2) = 0.2 + 2.0 + 2.7 = 4.9$$

Step B — Use the formula

$$Var(X) = 4.9 - (2.1)^2$$
$$(2.1)^2 = 4.41$$

$$Var(X) = 4.9 - 4.41 = 0.49$$

👉 **Variance = 0.49**

Standard Deviation

Formula:

$$SD = \sqrt{Var(X)}$$

SD=0.49

You are a representative for a product company. You need to visit 100 stores in a city and note down some data about your company's product in every store. You have seven days of time to visit the maximum number of stores that you can visit within the given period of time."

- Divide the city into **zones** to reduce travel time
- Plan **14–15 stores per day**
- Use **Google Maps** for optimized routes
- Create a **short mobile form** for fast data entry
- Keep each store visit around **30–35 minutes**
- Start early and avoid backtracking
- Revisit unavailable stores later
- Sync and check data at the end of each day
- Adjust the next day's plan based on progress

"You are in a four-man team to solve a problem. Other three guys had a similar approach to solve that, whereas you had a completely different approach. As the majority of the team has the same approach, they proceeded with their approach without acknowledging yours. So in those kind of situations, how will you react and how will you make your teammates accept your approach or make yourself acknowledged?"

If the other three team members choose a different approach, I won't feel bad or force my idea. I'll stay calm and first try to understand their perspective. Then, at a suitable moment, I'll ask for a few minutes to explain my approach clearly, showing the logic, benefits, or a small example so they can see its value.

If they still don't agree, I'll support the team's decision and give my best to the chosen approach. At the same time, I'll stay alert—if any challenge appears where my idea can help, I will offer it again as a solution.

For me, the goal is not to prove I'm right, but to make sure the team solves the problem in the best way. By staying respectful, open, and collaborative, the team naturally acknowledges my inputs.

Final Polished Introduction

My name is **Chirag Pimprapure**, and I'm currently pursuing my bachelor's degree in **Electronics and Telecommunication** from **Pune Institute of Computer Technology**, where I'm a final-year student.

I am also the **Data Documentation Head** at the PICT NSS Social Service Club, where I manage volunteer data, event records, and planning documentation for various activities. I've also helped organize multiple social initiatives such as **blood donation drives, food donation campaigns, school teaching activities, and tree plantation programs**.

Talking about my projects:

- My first project is **PaperWise**, an intelligent AI application that lets users upload PDFs and directly chat with the system to get instant and accurate answers.

- I also developed a **Lost and Found full-stack system** for PICT, which streamlines the entire process between students and the security team.
- Currently, I'm working on my BE project **Integrichain**, an AI-based plagiarism detection tool that detects not only copy-paste content but also semantic and paraphrased plagiarism.

Technically, I'm comfortable with **C, C++, Python**, and databases like **SQL** and **MongoDB**.

Apart from academics, I'm a **regular marathoner**, and my personal best for the **21 km run** is **2 hours and 9 minutes**. My hobbies include **running and solving puzzles**.

Lost and found Project:

let's explain the **old, manual process**. If a student found a lost item, they would submit it to the lost and found counter. The guard would then manually enter all the details about that item into a logbook and store the item. A student who lost an item would need to regularly and physically check the counter for it. If they found it there, the guard would give the item back.

There were many problems with this process. It was **less transparent**, as students had no way of knowing what was at the counter without visiting. It was **highly manual** for the guard. Finally, it **didn't create a proper record** for old items, making it hard to manage.

This is where the **PICT Lost and Found** project plays a role:

- It makes the entire process **digital**.
- If a student loses an item, there is **no need to continuously visit the counter**. They can browse for it online from anywhere.
- They can **claim the item** directly from the website.
- There is **no need to maintain records manually**, as it's all saved in the database, and the entire process is **transparent** for both students and guards.

Q.Toughest phase in your life and how did you overcome that phase

The toughest phase of my life was during the Covid-19 lockdown when I was preparing for JEE in Nagpur. Our institute announced a 13-day holiday because cases were rising, and they told us that since we were getting these holidays now, we might not get holidays later during Diwali. So I came home thinking it was just a short break.

But those 13 days turned into 1 month, then 2 months. My entire routine collapsed. I was completely out of my zone and not studying at all. Things became even worse when my sister got Covid. Hospitals were full, there were no beds, and every day the news showed numbers rising like never before. We had to sanitize everything, wash things with hot salt water, wear masks at home, and constantly worry about everyone's safety. It was mentally exhausting.

When the institute finally decided to start online classes, it became another challenge. I couldn't adapt to the new format. They were completing one chapter of physics, chemistry, and math in a single lecture. It felt like a superfast train. I could not understand anything, and the new teachers made it even harder. Slowly, my interest in studies dropped completely.

The next year, when I entered 12th, I didn't continue with that coaching. I realised no one was going to fix this for me — I had to take control on my own. I created my own study plan, made a timetable, understood the exam weightage, and focused only on the important chapters because I had limited time. I found good resources online like Unacademy and PhysicsWallah and started following them consistently. I also started doing meditation to keep myself calm.

With discipline and a fresh mindset, I rebuilt my preparation from scratch and ended up clearing both JEE and CET with a score I was genuinely satisfied with. And the best part was seeing myself perform better than students who used to score higher than me earlier.

That entire phase taught me how to stay strong mentally, take responsibility for my own growth, and rebuild myself even when everything around me feels out of control.

- **What makes you a good fit?**

I would differentiate myself through the kind of real-life experiences I have outside academics, especially my marathon experience. Many people see a marathon as just a race, but it's actually not a race against others — it's a competition with yourself.

Marathons are usually organized to support social causes like drug addiction awareness, cancer support, women empowerment, deforestation, and many more. Whatever funds are collected often go to NGOs or social initiatives. Being part of these events taught me that running is not just physical — it's deeply mental.

Everyone has their own threshold. Until that point, running feels normal. But once you cross it, the real fight begins. After every 100 meters your mind tells you to stop, to give up, to slow down. But when you look around and see other runners pushing through their own struggle, you feel motivated to continue. You learn to silence your excuses and keep moving step by step.

This experience built a lot of discipline, mental strength, consistency, and the habit of pushing my limits. It taught me how to stay focused on a goal, how to stay calm under mental pressure, and how to keep going even when things get tough.

Along with this mindset, I'm someone who learns quickly, stays curious, and takes full ownership of my work. This combination of strong mental resilience and a willingness to grow is what truly differentiates me from other candidates.

why fractal?

I want to join Fractal because I really like the way the company works — with trust, learning, and ownership. When I gave the Iqigai + Fractal 360 test, I was honestly amazed. The platform was so well-designed, and every step had a purpose. It showed me how Fractal solves real problems in hiring in a smart and fair way.

I also saw Fractal's work with Marshall Goldsmith, and it made me realize how deeply the company focuses on improving people, teams, and organizations — not just building tools, but creating real impact.

I had built a project called Paperwise earlier, and when I looked at these products, I felt a connection. It gave me the feeling that Fractal is a place where I can push my limits and work on much bigger, meaningful problems.

That's why I want to be here — to learn, grow, and contribute to impactful work

Why Data Science?

I chose Data Science because I enjoy understanding problems deeply and finding useful insights from information. I like taking raw data, organizing it, and making sense out of it in a way that helps people make better decisions.

Being the **Data Management Head at PICT NSS** made this interest even stronger. I handled volunteer data, event data, participation lists, and planning reports, and I saw how powerful data can be when it's managed properly. Even small patterns helped us plan events better, understand student responses, and improve our decisions. That experience showed me how informative data actually is and how much impact it can create.

Data Science combines exactly what I enjoy — problem-solving, structured thinking, and creating real value through insights. That's why I want to build my career in this field.
