

Tips on job interviews for software engineers and data scientists

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Why IT?

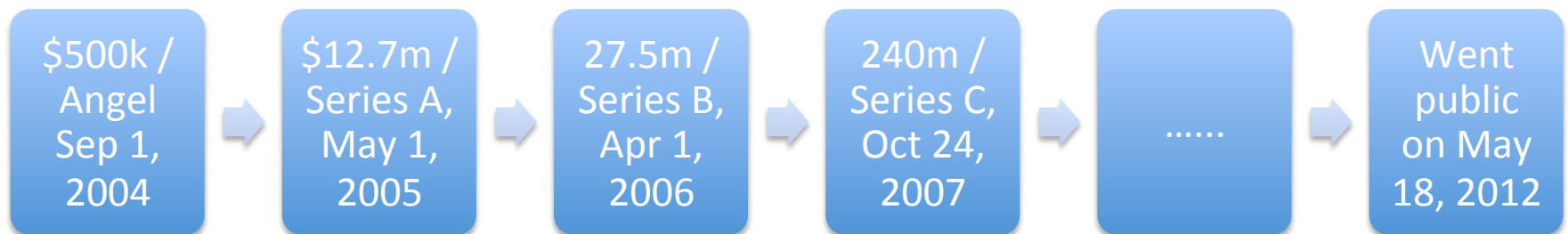
- Most job opportunities are in IT
- The compensation in IT is growing, for fresh PhDs:
 - 100k~150k in 2009
 - 190k~240k in 2014
- It opens up possibilities to start your own companies either in US or China down the road

A typical package

- Base 140k
- Bonus 10%
- Stock option 220k (vested in 4 years)
 - 1 year cliff, then invested monthly after that
- Sign on bonus 50k
- Relocation 10k
- First year = 269k
- Total package : $\text{Base} + \text{Bonus} + (\text{Stock option} + \text{Sign on} + \text{Relocation})/4 = 224\text{k}$

Spectrum of companies

- Q1: How to select the right company?
- Facebook's funding journey:



- After each round of funding, the valuation of stock options can rise multiple times

Established companies



- Company reputation
- Good training programs
- H1B and green card sponsorship
- Great benefit programs
- Stock options can be quickly turned into cash
- 190k ~ 240k

Early stage companies



- Quickly move to high level management positions
- The experience is valuable for starting your own companies in future
- Potential to earn stock options that worth several million dollars




Will early stage companies be successful in future?

Trust professionals. 2 sources:

- Founded by previously successful entrepreneurs
 - Paypal mafia. Companies they found include:
 - Tesla motors, Linkedin, Palantir, SpaceX, Yelp, Youtube
- Famous venture capital
 - Sequoia capital
 - The companies they invested take 20% of Nasdaq
 - Include: Apple, Cisco, Google, Oracle, Youtube, 新浪, 阿里巴巴, 京东.

Where to find them?

- MIT career fair
- Techcrunch:



Funding Received UPDATE ▼

\$45 Million in **1 Round** from **3 Investors**

Most Recent Funding

\$45 Million Venture on June 9, 2014

Headquarters: **San Francisco, CA**

Description: Affirm uses data to solve hard problems in finance.

Founders: **Max Levchin, Nathan Gettings, Jeffrey Kaditz**

Categories: **FinTech, Financial Services, Payments, Finance Technology**

Website: **<http://affirm.com>**

1st step: get an interview

- Internal referral
 - Can get response in less than 3 weeks
 - Employers have high expectations on you
- Career fair
 - Chance to talk to know more about the company
 - Make a good impression to the employer
- Head hunter
 - Help you find companies and set up the interviews, and they are free!

2nd step: prepare the interview

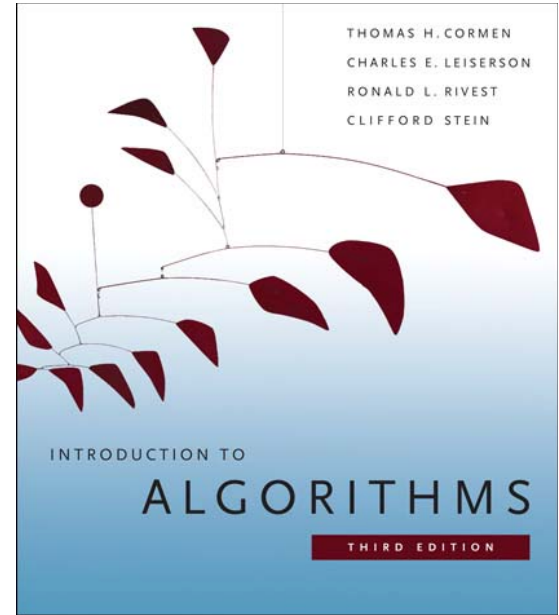
Software engineer requirements:

- Programming (80%)
 - One of the languages: Python (similar to matlab), C++, Java
 - Given a problem, implement an efficient algorithm
- System design (20%)
 - How to handle large number of requests. Lots of users, multiple servers, server communications....
 - May ask you to talk about your previous projects

2nd step: prepare the interview

Programming

- Learning algorithms
 - Read slides for 6.006 or 6.046 (both undergrad classes, simple math)
 - Or read the book on the right
- Practice
 - Leetcode (191 questions), at least once, twice would be safe
 - <https://leetcode.com/problemset/algorithms/>



2nd step: prepare the interview

System design

- Learn system design basics
 - Read slides for 6.824 or 6.829
 - Check some previous interview questions from [glassdoor.com](https://www.glassdoor.com)
- Projects
 - Strongly recommend to take 6.867 machine learning
 - Knowing machine learning helps your research and is a big plus in resume

2nd step: prepare the interview

Data scientist requirements:

- Programming
- System design
- Knowledge of statistics and machine learning
- Ability to handle real world data

2nd step: prepare the interview

- Statics and machine learning
 - Take 6.867 or read its slides
- Handle real world data
 - Learn python package, numpy (closet to matlab), scikit-learn (for machine learning)
 - Or R

Data scientist vs software engineer

	Data scientist	Software engineer
Interview	Harder	Easier
Salary	Slightly lower	Slightly higher
Time	Flexible	On call (1 week in 1 month)
Projects	More interesting	Depends on team
PhD	Usually requires	Does not require, but PhDs have higher level

3rd step: take the interview

- 1 or 2 phone interviews
- 1 day onsite interviews
 - Meet 4-7 people, some are technical, some are HR interviews
- Tips:
 - When given the problem, think for 1-2 mins before writing codes
 - Speak while you write codes, give your interviewer a chance to help you
 - Test a few cases before you are done

4th step: negotiate offers

- Employers assume you will negotiate, so they give you a lower offer at first
- You may get as much as 100k simply by asking
- Need a reason to negotiate:
 - Another company gives me a higher offer / has better location / are more established.....
- Learn how to negotiate
 - Tell them you only consider between it and another company
 - You are very interested in the position and ask if they can make the offer comparable

Final tips

- Timing matters
 - Companies could take advantages of you if they know you just started interviews
- Attitude matters
 - Tell them you love them
- For MIT students who are either too busy or too lazy to prepare
 - Try Oracle. Very friendly to MIT students.