Types of Science Fair Projects: The Good and the Bad

Demonstrations, experiments, engineering projects, and computer science projects

Science Fair Projects

Experiments

Math projects

Engineering

Computer Science

Demonstrations

What is a demonstration?

- Demonstration projects are not permitted.
- A **demonstration** shows how something works.
- An *experiment* involves an independent and dependent variable.

Demo → Experiment

- The difference between a demonstration and an experiment is the manipulation of variables.
- To change a demonstration to an experiment, modify the project to include an independent and a dependent variable.
- Examples: Volcano, Motor

Science Fair Projects

Experiments

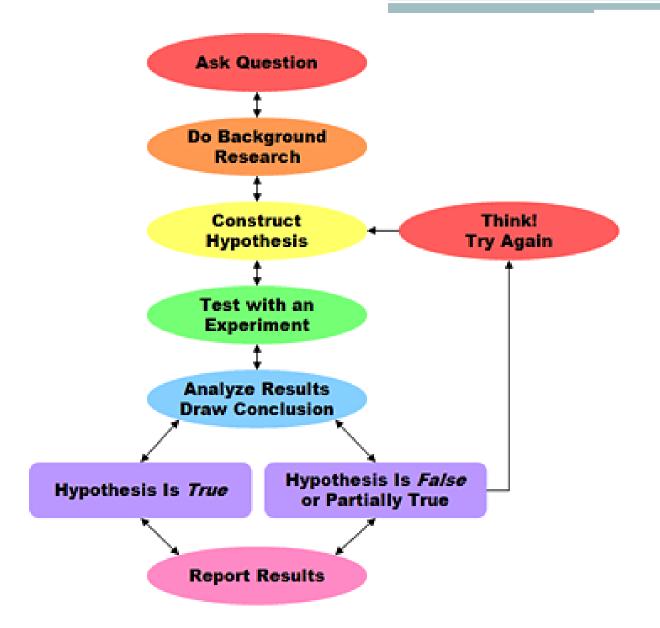
Math projects

Engineering

Computer Science

The Process is the Key

- Science, engineering, and mathematics each have their own process for coming to new knowledge.
- No matter what kind of project you are doing you must follow the process appropriate to your discipline.



Math Projects

Compater Frogrammin	
Engineering	
Process	
Define a need	State v

Scientific Method

Mathematical Reasoning/Proof

State your question

Do background research

Define what is known

Do background research

Research & define all

terminology

Establish design criteria

Formulate your hypothesis, identify variables

Make a conjecture/assumption based on what you know

Prepare preliminary designs

Design experiment, establish procedure

Perform calculations

Build & test prototype

Test your hypothesis by doing an experiment

Recalculate and write up steps

Look for counter examples

Analyze your results and draw Test & redesign as necessary conclusions

to the conclusion

Present results Present results **Present Results**

Scientific Method & Engineering Process Comparison used with permission from Science Buddies.

Computer Science Projects

• Computer science projects are a special type of engineering projects and therefore follow the engineering design process.

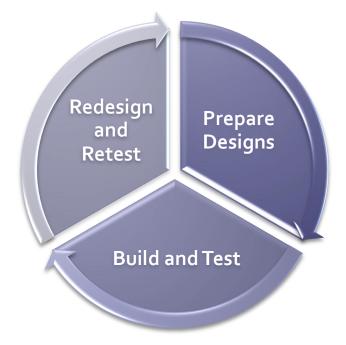
Improve existing things and create new ones.

Engineering

Computer Science

Iteration!

• The engineering design process is iterative—a process of repeating a sequence of steps multiple times, each time coming closer to your goal.



Step-by-Step

1. Define a need.

- Engineers/computer scientists define a need express it as a goal.
- Clearly define the problem you are going to solve or situation you are going to improve.

2. Do background research.

Identify keywords

Generate questions

Define a target user

Evaluate alternate designs

Research design criteria

Iterate!

More Steps

3. Establish designs criteria.

- Design criteria are requirements you specify that will be used to make decisions about how you build/program the product.
- Keep your target user/customer in mind.

4. Make preliminary designs.

- A written-down first iteration of your approach to meeting your design goal.
- Consider and explore alternatives to your approach.

A Few More Steps

5. Build and test.

- Build and test a prototype/test your first iteration of your program.
- Use a "test plan" and analyze your data.

6. Redesign and retest.

- Modify, redesign, debug, etc. until you have achieved your design goal.
- A technical approach to your analysis is essential. Learn from your failures.

The Finish

7. Present your work.

- Outline the engineering design process that you used.
- Highlight the final product, its merit, originality, and usefulness.

Mistakes to avoid

- No need, no project.
- Gadgeteering is not engineering.
- Testing without asking the user.
- No analysis of prototype and redesign test results.

Summary

- Turn a demonstration into an experiment by adding variables.
- Science experiments, engineering projects, computer science projects, and math projects are *all* valid science fair projects.
- One size doesn't fit all: use the process that is specific to the type of project you are doing.