

Assistant Design Engineer Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Assistant Design Engineer Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Tell us what do you enjoy least as Assistant Design Engineer?

Ans:

Guess what? You need to be honest with this answer too - but be careful not to be too negative - or you might talk yourself out of the job altogether! With this answer, 'safe' answers might include you hate the fact that sometimes designing particular part may take some time. Sometimes the quality doesn't meet the numbers, these comments that most people in the design industry would agree with- so they may give you common ground with you interviewer.

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Question - 2:

Tell me what is the use of mechanical engineer's scale?

Ans:

This is flat or triangular shape and used for making drawings of machines and structural parts in 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 or full size.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

Tell me some methods of reducing stress concentration?

Ans:

Some of the methods are:

- * Avoiding sharp corners.
- * Providing fillets.
- * Use of multiple holes instead of single hole
- * Undercutting the shoulder parts.

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Question - 4:

Tell me what do you mean by First Aid?

Ans:

First Aid is immediate and temporary care given to a person who affected accidental injury or a sudden illness before the arrival of doctor.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

Tell us the difference between brittle fracture and ductile fracture?

Ans:

In brittle fracture, crack growth is up to a small depth of the material.

In ductile fracture large amount of plastic deformation is present to a higher depth.

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Question - 6:

Tell me what is principle stress and principle plane?

Ans:

A plane which has no shear stress is called principle plane the corresponding stress is called principle stress.

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**Question - 7:**

Tell me what is a Centre line?

Ans:

Centreline is a thin line in the form long and short dashes. It indicates area of symmetrical parts, circles and path of motion.

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Question - 8:

Tell me what is a Drawing?

Ans:

It is a graphical representation of a real thing to define and specify the shape and size of a particular object by means of lines.

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Question - 9:

Explain me stress concentration and stress concentration factor?

Ans:

Stress concentration is the increase in local stresses at points of rapid change in cross section or discontinuities.

Stress concentration factor is the ratio of maximum stress at critical section to the nominal stress

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Question - 10:

Tell me what are the various phases of design process?

Ans:

The various phases of design process are:

- * Recognition of need.
- * Definition of problem
- * Synthesis
- * Analysis and optimization
- * Evaluation
- * Presentation

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Question - 11:

Tell me what are the precautions to be taken to avoid fire?

Ans:

- * 1) The buckets along with sand should be placed inside the workshop.
- * 2) Switches and other electrical parts must be made of fireproof material.
- * 3) Carbon dioxide gas should be placed at required points in special containers.
- * 4) Fire extinguishers of suitable type should be placed at accessible places.

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Question - 12:

Explain me what is Drafting machine(Mini Drafter)?

Ans:

It is a device to do drawing work neatly and quickly. An attachment provided to move any position and may be adjusted at any required height.

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Question - 13:

Explain me what are the points that should be kept in mind during forging design?

Ans:

Some of the points that should be followed while forging design are:

- * > A radial flow of grains or fibers must be achieved in the forged components.
- * > The forged items such as drop and press forgings should have a parting line that should divide the forging into two equal halves.
- * > The ribs in a forging should not be high or thin.
- * > In order to avoid increased die wear the pockets and recesses in forgings should be minimum.
- * > In forgings the parting line of it should lie as far as possible in a single plane.
- * > For ease of forging and easy removal of forgings the surfaces of the metal should contain sufficient drafts.

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Question - 14:

Tell me what are the types of fracture?

Ans:

The two types of fracture are

- * Ductile fracture
- * Brittle fracture



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Question - 15:

What is endurance limit?

Ans:

Endurance limit is the maximum value of completely reversed stress that the standard specimen can sustain an infinite number (10⁶) of cycles without failure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

Can you please explain the difference between repeated stress and reversed stress?

Ans:

Repeated stress refers to a stress varying from zero to a maximum value of same nature. Reversed stress of cyclic stress varies from one value of tension to the same value of compression.

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Question - 17:

What is machinability?

Ans:

It is the property of the material, which refers to a relative ease with which a material can be cut. It is measured in a number of ways such as comparing the tool life for cutting different material

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Question - 18:

Tell me what is an accident?

Ans:

An accident is a unexpected and unforeseen event which may or may not injury to a person or a machine tool.

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Question - 19:

Tell me what is Representative Fraction?

Ans:

It is the ratio of drawing to the object. $R.F = \frac{\text{Length of the object in the drawing}}{\text{Actual length of the object}}$.

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Question - 20:

Explain me what is Engineering Drawing?

Ans:

A drawing which is worked out an engineer for the engineering purpose is known as Engineering Drawing.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

Explain me what is curved beam?

Ans:

In curved beam the neutral axis does not coincide with the centroidal axis.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

Explain me what is impact load?

Ans:

If the time of load application is less than one third of the lowest natural period of vibration of the part, it is called an impact load.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

Tell me some example for curved beam?

Ans:

C frame, crane hook

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

Tell me what is a sketching?



Ans:

This is freehand expression of the graphic language.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

Tell us briefly the following lines used in Engineering drawing?

Ans:

- * (a) Dimension Lines
- * (b) Extension Lines
- * (c) Leaders

Dimension lines are the thin lines used to indicate extents and direction of dimension. These are terminated with arrowheads.

Extension lines are also thin lines and it used to indicate the termination of a dimension.

Leaders are used to direct notes or identification symbols to feature on the drawing.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

Explain me what is heat treatment and why is it done?

Ans:

Heat treatment can be defined as a combination of processes or operations in which the heating and cooling of a metal or alloy is done in order to obtain desirable characteristics without changing the compositions. Some of the motives or purpose of heat treatment are as follows:

- * > In order to improve the hardness of metals.
- * > For the softening of the metal.
- * > In order to improve the machinability of the metal.
- * > To change the grain size.
- * > To provide better resistance to heat, corrosion, wear etc.

Heat treatment is generally performed in the following ways:

- * > Normalizing
- * > Annealing
- * > Spheroidising
- * > Hardening
- * > Tempering
- * > Surface or case hardening

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

Tell me what are various theories of failure?

Ans:

The failure theories are:

- * Maximum principal stress theory.
- * Maximum shear stress theory.
- * Maximum principal strain theory.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

Tell me which designing tools do you use- and how effective do you think they are?

Ans:

This question should be a relatively simple one to answer because it all comes back to your previous experience. With this one, the interviewer is interested in your history with designing tools and what your personal opinions are regarding these tools so you've really got nothing to lose by just being honest. With this one, they're also looking to see if you use any tools which they use - and how you find them/how familiar you are with them.

Again, with this one, it's all going to come down to personal experience but some designing tools which you might like to mention if you've had experience with them- mechanical / civil design using AutoCAD for 3D design.

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Question - 29:

Tell us what are the different types of loads that can act on machine components?

Ans:

Different loads on machine components are:

- * Steady load.
- * Variable load.
- * Shock load
- * Impact load.

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Question - 30:

What is size factor in endurance strength?

Ans:

Size factor is used to consider the effect of the size on endurance strength. A large size object will have more defects compared to a small one. So, endurance strength is reduced. If K is the size factor, then



Actual endurance strength = Theoretical endurance limit x K

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

Tell me during the design of a friction clutch what are the considerations that should be made?

Ans:

In order to design a friction clutch the following points must be kept in mind:

- * > The material for the contact surfaces must be carefully selected.
- * > For high speed devices to minimize the inertia load of the clutch, low weight moving parts must be selected.
- * > The contact of the friction surfaces must be maintained at all the times without the application of any external forces.
- * > Provisions for the facilitation of repairs must be there.
- * > In order to increase safety the projecting parts of a clutch must be covered.
- * > A provision to take up the wearing of the contact surfaces must be present.
- * > Heat dissipaters to take away the heat from the point of contacting surfaces must be there.

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Question - 32:

Explain me what are the different theories of failure under static load?

Ans:

The main theories of failure of a member subjected to bi-axial stress are as follows:

- * > Maximum principal stress theory (Rankine's theory): This theory states that failure occurs at a point in member where the maximum principal or normal stress in a bi-axial system reaches the maximum strength in a simple tension test.
- * > Maximum shear stress theory (Guest's or Tresca's theory): This theory states that failure occurs when the biaxial stress reaches a value equal to the shear stress at yield point in a simple tension test.
- * > Maximum principal strain theory (Saint Venant theory): This theory states that failure occurs when bi-axial stress reaches the limiting value of strain.
- * > Maximum strain energy theory (Haigh's theory): This theory states that failure occurs when strain energy per unit volume of the stress system reaches the limiting strain energy point.
- * > Maximum distortion energy theory (Hencky and Von Mises theory): This theory states that failure occurs when strain energy per unit volume reaches the limiting distortion energy.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

Explain me what are the different types of fits?

Ans:

On the basis of Indian standards fits can mainly be categorized into three groups:

- > Clearance Fit: These types of fits are characterized by the occurrence of a clearance between the two mating parts. The difference between the minimum size of the hole and the maximum size of the shaft is called the minimum clearance, the difference between the maximum size of the hole and the minimum size of the shaft is known as maximum clearance.
- > Interference Fit: In these types of fits the size of the mating parts are predefined so that interference between them always occurs. The tolerance zone of the hole is completely below the tolerance zone of the shaft.
- > Transition Fit: As the name suggests these type of fit has its mating parts sized limited to allow either clearance or interference. The tolerance zone of the hole and the shaft overlaps in case of such fits.

For a shaft designated as 40 H8/f7, calculate the tolerances.

Given: Shaft designation = 40 H8/f7

The shaft designation 40 H8/f 7 means that the basic size is 40 mm and the tolerance grade for the hole is 8 (i. e. IT 8) and for the shaft is 7 (i. e. IT 7).

Since 40 mm lies in the diameter steps of 30 to 50 mm, therefore the geometric mean diameter,

$$D = \text{Square root of } (30 \times 50) = 38.73 \text{ mm}$$

We know that standard tolerance unit,

$$i = 0.45 \times \text{Cube root of } (D) + 0.001 D$$

$$i = 0.45 \text{ times } 3.38 + 0.03873 = 1.55973 \text{ or } 1.56 \text{ microns}$$

$$i = 1.56 \text{ times } 0.001 = 0.00156 \text{ mm} \dots (1 \text{ micron} = 0.001 \text{ mm})$$

The standard tolerance for the hole of grade 8 (IT8)

$$= 25 i = 25 \text{ times } 0.00156 = 0.039 \text{ mm}$$

The standard tolerance for the shaft of grade 7 (IT7)

$$= 16 i = 16 \text{ times } 0.00156 = 0.025 \text{ mm}$$

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Question - 34:

Explain me briefly the different cold drawing processes?

Ans:

Some of the important cold drawing processes are as follows:

- * > Bar and Rod Drawing: In the case of bar drawing the hot drawn bars are at first pickled, washed and coated to prevent oxidation. Once this is done a draw bench is used for the process of cold drawing. In order to make an end possible to enter a drawing die the diameter of the rod is reduced by the swaging operation. This end is fastened by chains to the draw bench and the end is gripped by the jaws of the carriage. In this method a high surface finish and accuracy dimensionally is obtained. The products of this process can be used directly without any further machining.
- * > Wire Drawing: Similar to the above process the bars are first pickled, washed and coated to prevent any oxidation. After this the rods are passed through several dies of decreasing diameter to provide a desired reduction in the size (diameter). The dies used for the reduction process is generally made up of carbide materials.
- * > Tube Drawing: This type of drawing is very similar to the bar drawing process and in majority of cases it is accomplished by the use of a draw bench.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:



What is notch sensitivity. State the relation between stress concentration factor and notch sensitivity?

Ans:

Notch sensitivity (q) is the degree to which the theoretical effect of stress concentration is actually reached.
The relation is, $K_f = 1 + q (K_t - 1)$

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

Tell me how important do you think the new era of designing would help the clients to meet their expectation?

Ans:

With this question, the interviewer is really looking to gauge your opinion and fitment for their company. By this, I mean they're keen to find out you would take the task to meet their clients requirement.

It's best to answer that, the skills which you have got and learning experience you would be getting by joining this company would definitely help you out to meet the challenges and the deadlines. Help from the colleagues and the seniors will help you to give the best productive work possible, which would meet the quality and the numbers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

Tell me why Gothic style lettering is universally used in industry?

Ans:

Because it is more legible than other styles.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

Tell me what are the standard sizes of drawing board as per Indian Standards?

Ans:

As per Indian Standards : 1250times900, 900times650, 650times500, 500times350, 350times250 sizes are available.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

Do you know what are Section lines?

Ans:

Section lines are thin lines and used to show the cut surface of an object in sectional view.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

Tell me what are the methods of extinguishing fire?

Ans:

- * 1) Starvation. Separating or removing the burning material from the neighbour hood of the fire.
- * 2) Blanketing. Preventing the air flow to the fire.
- * 3) Cooling. Lowering the heat created by burning materials.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Tell me what are the rules that must be kept in mind while designing castings?

Ans:

Some of the points that must be kept in mind during the process of cast designing are as follows:

- * > To avoid the concentration of stresses sharp corners and frequent use of fillets should be avoided.
- * > Section thicknesses should be uniform as much as possible. For variations it must be done gradually.
- * > Abrupt changes in the thickness should be avoided at all costs.
- * > Simplicity is the key, the casting should be designed as simple as possible.
- * > It is difficult to create true large spaces and henceforth large flat surfaces must be avoided.
- * > Webs and ribs used for stiffening in castings should as minimal as possible.
- * > Curved shapes can be used in order to improve the stress handling of the cast.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

Please explain the torsion equation?

Ans:

The torsional equation is, $T/J = q/r = G\theta/L$

Where,

T - Torsional moment (T is in N-mm)

J - Polar moment of inertia (J is in mm^4)

q - Shear stress in the element (q is in N/mm^2)

r - Distance of element from centre of shaft (r is in mm)

G - Modulus of Rigidity (G is in N/mm^2)



θ - Angle of twist (θ is in radians)
L - Length of the shaft (L is in mm)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Tell me what is an S-N Curve?

Ans:

An S- N curve has fatigue stress on 'Y' axis and number of loading cycles in 'X' axis. It is used to find the fatigue stress value corresponding to a given number of cycles.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

Tell me what are the modes of fracture?

Ans:

The different the modes of fractures are:

- * Mode I (Opening mode) - Displacement is normal to crack surface.
- * Mode II (Sliding mode) - Displacement is in the plane of the plate.
- * Mode III (Tearing mode) - Out of plane shear.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

Tell us what are the types of variable stresses?

Ans:

Types of variable stresses are:

- * Completely reversed or cyclic stresses
- * Fluctuating stresses
- * Repeated stresses

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

What is Factor of safety?

Ans:

The ratio between maximum stresses to working stress is known as factor of safety.

Factor of safety = Maximum stress / Working stress

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

Explain me what changes to do anticipate for the design industry in the next five years?

Ans:

The thing to remember when you're answering this question is that there's no right or wrong answer. The employer is looking for your insight into the industry - and they're really trying to determine how much you know - and whether you have enough knowledge to try and forecast trends. As I said, with this one, there's no one 'correct' answer - so the best way to really answer this one is to again be honest.

Think about what has happened in the design industry over the last few years (Ways of design technique has been changed, great designs according to the request of the client can be made in less number of time) - and think realistically about what might happen in the next few years. Whatever answer you give, make sure you can justify your answer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Tell us what are the different types of brakes and explain them briefly?

Ans:

Brakes can be classified on the basis of their medium used to brake, they are as follows:

- * > Hydraulic Brakes: These brakes as their name suggest use a fluid medium to push or repel the brake pads for braking.
- * > Electric Brakes: These brakes use electrical energy to deplete or create a braking force.
- * Both the above types of breaks are used primarily for applications where a large amount of energy is to be transformed.
- * > Mechanical Brakes: They can be further classified on the basis of the direction of their acting force: Radial Brakes: As their names suggests the force that acts on the brakes is of radial direction. They can further be classified into internal and external blades. Axial Brakes: In these types of brakes the braking force is acting in an axial direction as compared to radial brakes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

Explain me what are the functions of a scale?

Ans:

- * (a) To measure distance accurately.
- * (b) For making drawing to scale either in full size, reduced size or enlarged size.

[View All Answers](#)



Question - 50:

Explain me what are the factors that can affect the Factor of safety selection?

Ans:

The factor of safety is used in designing a machine component. Prior to selecting the correct factor of safety certain points must be taken into consideration such as:

- * > The properties of the material used for the machine and the changes in its intrinsic properties over the time period of service.
- * > The accuracy and authenticity of test results to the actual machine parts.
- * > The applied load reliability.
- * > The limit of stresses (localized).
- * > The loss of property and life in case of failures.
- * > The limit of initial stresses at the time period of manufacture.
- * > The extent to which the assumptions can be simplified.

The factor of safety also depends on numerous other considerations such as the material, the method of manufacturing, the various types of stress, the part shapes etc.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Tell me what is the use of Goodman & Soderberg diagrams?

Ans:

They are used to solve the problems of variable stresses.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

Tell us what are the factors to be considered in the selection of materials for a machine element?

Ans:

While selecting a material for a machine element, the following factors are to be considered

- * Required material properties
- * Manufacturing ease
- * Material availability
- * Cost

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

What is fatigue?

Ans:

When a material is subjected to repeated stress, it fails at stresses below the yield point stress; such type of failure of the material is called fatigue.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Tell me what attracted you to be a design engineer?

Ans:

With this question, the employer/interviewer is really interested in your motivation - and they're also trying to find out why you applied for the job in question (particularly if this is your first job as a design engineer). With this answer, they're looking for you to be passionate and enthusiastic and for you to at least interest in the profile.

With this one, it's best to be honest. Why did you want to get into design? Was it because it seemed a bit different? It was good fit for your skills? It seemed like an interesting challenge? Or did you just fall into it? If it was the latter, it's ok to say that- but be sure why you want to work in this area. Remember- they're looking for honesty- and to gain some insight into you as an individual and how you might fit into their team- so try and sound at least little bit credible!

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Question - 55:

Please explain on what basis can sliding contact bearings be classified?

Ans:

Sliding contact bearings can be classified on the basis of the thickness of the lubricating agent layer between the bearing and the journal. They can be classified as follows:

- * > Thick film bearings: These type of bearings have their working surface separated by a layer of the lubricant. They are also known as hydrodynamic lubricated bearings.
- * > Thin film bearings: In this type of bearings the surfaces are partially in direct contact with each other even after the presence of a lubricant. The other name for such type of bearings is boundary lubricated bearings.
- * > Zero Film Bearings: These type of bearings as their name suggests have no lubricant present between the contact layers.
- * > Externally or hydrostatically pressurized lubricated bearings: These bearings are able to without any relative motion support steady loads.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

Tell me what are Cutting Plane Lines?

Ans:

These are thick lines used to indicate the location of cutting planes in sectioning and the viewing position of removed pieces.

[View All Answers](#)



Question - 57:

Tell me what is a lettering?

Ans:

Lettering is the presentation of information data on a drawing.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

Explain me what is a Vernier Scale?

Ans:

This is used to measure very small unit with greater accuracy. It consists of a primary scale and a vernier scale. Vernier scale slides on the primary scale.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

Tell us what safety precautions should be observed while working in the workshop?

Ans:

- * 1) Keep shop floor clean, free from oil and other slippery materials.
- * 2) Wear proper dress and avoid loose clothing and loose hair.
- * 3) Wear shoes and avoid chapels.
- * 4) Avoid playing, loose talk and funning inside the shop floor.
- * 5) Keep good housekeeping and put all unnecessary items and rejected items in scrap box.
- * 6) Learn everything about the machine before starting and clear all the doubts.
- * 7) Keep a safe distance from rotating and sliding parts.
- * 8) Never store inflammable materials inside or around the shop.
- * 9) Never play with electricity, fire, parts with sharp edge etc.
- * 10) Keep fire buckets and extinguishers ready for use.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

Explain me the bending equation?

Ans:

The bending moment equation is, $M/I = f/y = E/R$,

Where,

M - Bending moment (M is in N-mm)

I - Moment of inertia about centroidal axis (I is in mm^4)

f - Bending Stress (f is in N/mm^2)

y - Distance from neutral axis (y is in mm)

E - Young's modulus (E is in N/mm^2)

R - Radius of curvature (R is in mm)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

Tell us what are the factors that affect notch sensitivity?

Ans:

The factors effecting notch sensitivity are:

- * Material
- * Notch radius
- * Size of component
- * Type of loading
- * Grain Structure

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Question - 62:

Tell me the factors involved in arriving at factor of safety?

Ans:

The factors involved in arriving at factor of safety are:

- * Material properties
- * Nature of loads
- * Presence of localized stresses
- * Mode of failures

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is Griffith theory. (Or) State the condition for crack growth?

Ans:

A crack can propagate if the energy release rate of crack is greater than crack resistance.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 64:**

Tell me what are the factors affecting endurance strength?

Ans:

Factors affecting endurance strength are

- * Load
- ii. Surface finish
- * Size
- * Temperature
- * Impact
- * Reliability

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

What is Ductility?

Ans:

It is the property of the material enabling it to be drawn into wire, with the application of tensile force. It must be both strong and plastic. It is usually measured in terms of percentage elongation and reduction in area, (e.g.) Ni, Al, and Cu.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

Tell us what do you enjoy most about working as a Design Engineer?

Ans:

Just like the other questions on this page, when answering this question, it's best to be honest - especially because the answer you give to this one might end up influencing your role, should you get the job! So, you need to think carefully - and not rush into an answer!

With this one, if you can, try and name a few different elements and try to pick things which will make you stand out for all the right reasons. For example, you can design appropriately according to the client's requirements, new ideas to make the design more effective and easy to read. You enjoy the design work by implementing new techniques.

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