New Product Development Job Interview Questions And Answers

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New Product Development Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Find the 3 digits no. whose lat digit is the square root of the first root of the first digits and second digit is the sum of the other two digits. And the number is divisible by 2,3,6,7. what is the number?

Ans:

Three digit number
Ans: 462

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Question - 2:

Why a bug cant be fixed?

Ans:

Sometimes it is not feasable to fix a particular bug
because if it is fixed it may not effect any critical
functionality but fixing that same bug may cause other bugs
to take affect and destroy some useful portion of the
program.

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Question - 3:

Give me an e.g. of Low Severiority and High priority?

Ans:

A spelling mistake in the user interface text may have low
severity and high priority.
For example the question given here itself, the spelling mistake
existing here for 'severity' string will be understood by
many users,so it has low severity, with not impacting what the
user wants to ask here, but have high priority to correct the
same to be
more clear and clarity to the user.

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Question - 4:

What are the beta test and alpha test?

Ans:

Beta test & Alpha tests are type of Acceptance Testing.Beta
testing is performed at the client's site in the absence of
the development team.Whereas alpha testing is performed at
the developor's site.

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Question - 5:

Explain DIfference between ISO and CMM level?

Ans:

The difference is that the CMM is a way to communicate
capabilities, and ISO is a way to communicate the process.
They are not necessarily incompatible.
The Capability Maturity Model is a very specific way of

classifying an organization's software development methods.
In a certain way, it tells how the quality of its software
designs is likely to be repeated.
ISO-9000 procedures describe a (possibly) definite
developemtn process but gives no indication of the likely
quality of the designs or whether multiple software efforts
are likely to produce software of similar quality.

Question - 6:

What is QMS?

Ans:

A quality management system in accordance with ISO 9001:2000
will provide your organization with a set of processes that
ensure a common sense approach to the management of your
organization.
The system should ensure consistency and improvement of
working practices, which in turn should provide products and
services that meet customer's requirements. ISO 9000 is the
most commonly used international standard that provides a
framework for an effective quality management system.

Question - 7:

How do you test the middleware? esp for an Online Banking software?

Ans:

Test Strategy for Middleware and Firmware
We have defined middleware and firmware and understand that
they are different, yet have many characteristics in common
when it comes to testing. The discussion of test strategy
for these types of software will include both middleware
and firmware, and can be extended to test any software
which is not accessed by a user interface.
Early Testing
Early testing will multiply the testing effectiveness of
any software application, regardless of technology.
However, in the world of middleware and firmware early
testing is most critical because finding defects at later
stages carries a higher penalty of rework. This is due to
the extent of integration with hardware and other software.
The problem with early testing in this environment is that
with so many integration dependencies, how does someone
create test harnesses and stubs that allow for an accurate
test? Manually, the job is possible, but can be
overwhelming when where are many interfaces involved. If
you are developing in a language that has tool support for
structural test case design and testing, you may find that
the job can be very easy. Specifically, for C++ and Java,
Parasoft (www.parasoft.com) has a great toolset to design
and perform structural tests, with a feature to
automatically create a test harness and test stubs. Similar
tools are available from International Software Automation
(ISA) www.softwareautomation.com.
Developer Testing
Developer testing is essential to avoid high rework costs.
To the testers, the software is a black box. Only the
developers have the view and access to the code to test all
conditions. In addition, not only are functional cases at
stake, but also the structural tests for memory boundary
violations and memory leaks.
My experience is that developers can test software if the
have a good process to follow, standards to show what is
expected of them in terms of testing, and a way to hold
developers accountable for the quality of their work.
Management must also be making the message loud and clear
that testing is part of the job and that quality is a
shared responsibility between developers, testers, QA, and
management.
An Object-oriented View of Testing
In the object-oriented view of testing, tests are isolated
at a smaller scope, yet can have high complexity due to the
interfaces with other objects. The object-oriented view of
testing must be able to deal with classes, methods, and
attributes and to validate those at a high level of
coverage.
In Shel Siegel's book, "Object-Oriented Software Testing,"
he describes the Hierarchical approach to O-O testing.
"The hierarchical approach is at the heart of the object-

oriented testing system. This test approach uses and builds upon several well-understood testing techniques, tying them together into a comprehensive testing system. The hierarchical approach leverages the fact that "everything is a system." It defines and applies testing standards for several levels of software component: objects, classes, foundation components, and systems. The hierarchical approach designates as SAFE those components that meet the testing standards for that kind of component. Once you designate a component as SAFE, you can integrate it with other SAFE components to produce the next-level component. In turn, you test this component to the level of safety associated with the component level it represents. SAFE is always a relative state. It depends entirely on the standards you choose to enforce, your application, your attitude toward risk, and the specific risks and risk management practices you adopt in your project. The hierarchical approach provides guidelines for minimum safety; you decide what is right for you."

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Question - 8:

Which SDLC model should we select to develop a payroll system for an organisation with employee strength 1000?
here every employee gets salary based on designation, experience and qualification.If possible please tell
1. funcional and non functional requirements
2. schedule for project completion. draw gantt and pert chart
3. estimate cost of project
4. complete SRS development
5. test plan document development

Ans:

The waterfall model seems an ideal choice here. No other
model seems a reasonable alternative to accept as a
different answer.
Strengths:
1. The company is large and bureaucratic, requiring
documentation and good
project visibility. Waterfall documentation satisfies this.
2. The company has a high staff turnover. So probably many
employees are
new and inexperienced. Waterfall works well with
inexperienced staff.
3. The application type is well known to the company, so a
thorough user
requirements analysis should be possible early on.
4. An existing application is to be re-engineered. This also
confirms that the
user requirements are known early. They could be extracted
from the existing application.
5. The company will maintain the software, so good
documentation will be essential.
6. The company has a good reputation to maintain in this
area, so quality control will be essential. Waterfall
emphasis of requirements-before-design and
design-before-coding will emphasise quality.
Weaknesses:
Waterfall has no obvious weaknesses on this project.
1. We may end up swimming upstream, but the chances seem
minimal since the requirements should be clear from the start.
2. Late arrival of code may be one, but on the other hand
our client may be able to continue using the existing
application until the new system arrives.
Solution 1 (b) : Functional and Non-Functional requirements
Interface Requirement, This section defines the parameters
that the software product must follow while interacting with
the outside world.
User Interfaces :
1. Login Screen
2. Menu selection Screen
3.Employee Salary Details
4.Employee Loan Details
5.Employee Leave Details
6.Employee Tax Details
7.Generate Salary Slip
8.Employee Bank Details
Hardware Interfaces Server Configuration: Minimum 2GB Hard
Disk P-III processor or equivalent Ram 512 MB Windows with
Apache preloaded.Client Configuration: A terminal with
Internet Explorer and Printer.
Software Interfaces Operating system -
WindowsXP/2000Language -- JSPDatabase -

OracleNetwork -- LAN Communications Interfaces
Communications interfaces can be provided through email,web
browser, network server communications protocols, electronic
forms, and so on. For this we can use communication
standards such as FTP or HTTP to provide security using
encryption algorithms and synchronization mechanisms
Functional Requirements:
This section analyzes various angles of the functionality to
be developed. You do not need to use each type of analysis
for the entire system. Select only those analyses that best
allow you to complete your understanding of the
requirements. Feature Analysis The Automated Payroll
Processing system consists of following modules.Admin : In
this module admin is provided with many services such as
assigning roles, Add new employee, Update Salary Details,
Update Loan Details, Update Leave Details, Update Tax
Details, Generate Salary Slip, View employee
account.Employee: In this module employee is provided with
the services such as Update personal profile, Change
Password, View earnings, View Deductions, View Salary Slip.
Nonfunctional Requirements:
Performance Requirements System can withstand even though
many number of users requested the desired service. As we
are keeping office level server of the automated payroll
system. And access is given to the only registered users of
office who requires the services of viewing, Updating etc.
It can withstand the load Safety & Reliability Requirements
By incorporating a robust and proven SQL into the system,
reliable performance and integrity of data is ensured. There
must be a power backup for server system.
Security Requirements
Sensitive data is protected from unwanted access by users
appropriate technology and implementing strict user- access
criteria. Software Quality Attributes Menu-driven programs
with user friendly interface with simply hyper links. It is
very easy to use. Backup mechanisms are considered for
maintainability of software as well as database. As it is
object oriented reusability exists. As project is based on
MVC architecture, testability exists.

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Question - 9:

What is difference between get and post method in load
runner or it same as the concept in html form?

Ans:

GET method is mainly used when the client requests are made
to the server. This is like a query made to the server.
POST method is used to submit a set of data to the server.

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Question - 10:

What is main difference between Continuous Integration and Iterative Models?

Ans:

Continuous integration:

First core functionality implemented. Then new requirements
are added to that implemented part and checking whether it
is giving some meaningful functionality and then again some
requirements are added. This process continues until the
system is fully developed.
Advantage: Client gets small working system very early.
Iterative: Total opposite to the above.

Disadvantage : Client has to wait a long for his/her desired
system

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Question - 11:

What is deferred Bug?

Ans:

A defect that is confirmed by the team to be a bug but the effort to correct it at this time exceeds the ROI (Return On Investment). This can often be the case when a
re-design is scheduled for that area of the application or if technology barriers exist that make correction of the bug prohibative.

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Question - 12:

Explain why we call water fall model as waterfall?

Ans:

Waterfall model is a sequential software development process,in which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards(like waterfall) through the phases of conception,initiation,analysis,design,construction,testing and maintenance. Hence these model named as waterfall.

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