Preparing Questions  
Prepare a maximum of 6 open-ended questions that will solicit all the required information you are  
looking for (as outlined by the objectives):  
• personal professional biography including discipline/education  
• skills desired by engineering employers  
• engineering issues within industry  
• the importance of safety in engineering  
• engineering ethics and the professional engineer  
• factors that influence engineering decision-making

I’ve taken a look at your LinkedIn and I’ve seen your employment history, you were at cisco for a very long time (15 years)…could you go a little in depth as to how you ended up working there and what you did there and how you got there in terms of education?

What do you look for in engineers when hiring aside from the ability to problem solve.

At your current job, what are the largest issues in terms of engineering.

There are many safety standards in engineering, have you ever had experiences where these safety measures saved a life, or prevented injury, or where more safety measures should have been implemented?

Are engineering ethics actually used in engineering today? Are ethics considered when making decisions? I feel my profs live in an idealistic world because everything is so fast paced that there’s no time to really weigh ethics.  
  
What would you say are the largest factors that you take into account when making engineering decisions.

Prepare an opening statement for the interview which describes the purpose of the interview and tries  
to establish rapport with the interviewee. Prepare some closing remarks that you can use at the end of  
the interview. Remember at the time to include a summary of your interpretation of the person’s  
responses and do not forget to say “thank-you.”  
Submission on onQ  
The submission on onQ will be the information about the interview:  
• Name of interviewee  
• Company or organization they currently work for (or if retired, the company they last worked for)  
• Contact information for the interviewee (email or phone number)  
• List of questions asked  
• Date and time that the interview occurred  
Submission Guidelines  
Submit your completed information to the Interview with an Engineer dropbox in the APSC 103 course  
on onQ.  
Presentation  
Your APSC 103 Project Manager will facilitate a team meeting during Week 1 in which each team  
member will present a description of the interview they conducted and what was learned. The  
presentation should be a minimum of five minutes and should include:  
• A summary of the interviewee’s responses  
• A description of what you learned about engineering, the discipline, the field of work, and  
related issues.  
• A small number of slides may be helpful to summarize your key points for your teammates.

Question 1:

Brian graduated with his degree in electrical engineering from the university of Waterloo in 1994. His first job was with Newbridge where he did hardware design. Later on Cisco bought systone, who had a telecom chip that cisco wanted, cisco grew their Ottawa design team, soo in 99 when the .com boom wsas taking off, cisco was aggressive in hiring, cisco was locally growing their team, and they were paying well and they were a big name at the time, it was easy to get a job back then, he liked it. All hardware design. You’ll need to make a decision of what kind of electrical engineer you want to be, and if you went into software there was no turning back so he went into hardware and stuck qith it because her liked it.

Question 2:

The main approach, wether you can problem solve do you understand what you did? If you’ve had a job before, wat is one of the more interesting projects. You can kinda tell as you ask more questions if they really understand it. And what their level of attention to detail is. People can do what they are told to do really easily. What you understrand is very important becayuse at the end of the day you;ll always figure out the problem.

Question 3:

Uniquely the most difficult part is getting components. You need to take cost and availability into account, So supply is the biggest issue. Recently most of the jobs are redesigning. Planning for the supply chain.

Sinal integrity experts, using experience. Experience is key. It’s important to lean on other experts, never being afraid to ask. Collaboration in small companies can be big challenges. You need to lean on the suppliers in components. Small company. People is the challenge.

Question 4:

Telecom and hardware engineering always goes through safety compliance, they get tested for accidental electrocution. He hasn’t really had to deal with safety.

Question 5:

Ethics outta be common sense, we always try to do things in an ethical way but that’s just common sense. It’s never a major concern but that’s just because he doesn’t act in an unethical way. They are very important but they don’t come into play among people who are ethical. \

You’re not going to use a cheap material to build a bridge. It’s not something that comes up much.

But if you don’t talk boout these things, acting incorrectly becomes normalized .

Question 6:

We already talked aboutr supply chain and that’s supply chain, we don’t want to have to redesign

Design margins, newbridge was a quick and dirty ship it mentality, cisco put a lot more effort into testing. You have to test the product against higher margins. You have to test like crazy. If you’re shipping in high volume, the last thing you need is corner cases failing.

You always try to over design.

Has to work and be cheap.

Brian graduated with his degree in electrical engineering from the university of Waterloo in 1994. His first job was with Newbridge where he did hardware design. Later, Cisco was growing their Ottawa design team, so in 1999 when the .com boom was taking off, cisco was aggressive in hiring, cisco was locally growing their team, and they were paying well and they were a big name at the time, it was easy to get a job back then. Brian’s job was hardware design and he really enjoyed cisco, so he stayed there for a long time.

You’ll need to make a decision of what kind of electrical engineer you want to be, and if you went into software there was no turning back so he went into hardware and stuck qith it because her liked it.

Basically, everyone can problem solve, but do you understand what you did?

“If you’ve had a job before, what is one of the more interesting projects?”

You can tell as you ask more questions if they really understand it. And what their level of attention to detail is. People can easily do what they are told to do. What you understand is very important because at the end of the day you’ll always figure out the problem.