

Debug With Shubham Accenture Interview Questions with Answers

Accenture HR Interview Questions for Freshers

Q1. What do you know about Accenture/ What can you tell me about Accenture/ How much do you know about us?

Ans. Accenture offers professional services in the domain of Information technology and consulting.

1. Accenture Strategy and Consulting offers services related to technology strategy, business strategy and operations strategy services. It also offers consulting services related to business, technology, and management.

2. Another division known as Accenture Interactive (formerly Digital) offers

services in digital marketing, analytics and mobility.

3. Accenture Technology offers services related to, implementation, technology software, delivery, and research & development.

4. The other division called **Accenture Operations** offers services related to IT, cloud, business process outsourcing, managed operations and security.

Q2. Tell me about yourself.

Ans. This is a very common yet difficult to answer question in interviews. You can learn how to answer tell me about yourself in detail. However, a good way to answer about yourself will involve talking about yourself in professional manner. You need to include details of your career graph and how you have grown yourself professionally.

Q3. Why did you decide to leave your current job?

Ans. Do not include any negative points while answering this question. Try including positive points to answer this question. Some of the effective approaches would be the following:

1. I am ready to take on more job responsibilities as it will help me in upgrading my skills through newer challenges.

2. This opportunity sounds like a career-advancing move that will fit well my existing skillset.

Q4. Why do you think you are suitable for the role/ Why should we pick you?

Ans. I believe that have the required skill set and experience for this job profile. During my previous roles, I have been able to face challenges and find solutions to them. I am a goal-oriented professional and I work well with team members.

Q5. What do you do in your spare time?

Ans. You can talk about activities that you like pursuing. Here is an approach to answer this question.

“In my spare time, I like to work on upgrading my skills and knowledge. For skills, I have enrolled in courses to upscale myself. I also like travelling, playing sports and spending time with my family and friends.”

Q6. Why do you want to work for Accenture/ Why do you want to join Accenture/ Why Accenture?

Ans. Accenture is one of the most successful companies in the world. As per the reviews, the work culture is employee-friendly that offers a suitable environment for professional growth.

Q7. What are your current skills and experience?/ Tell me about your work experience.

Ans. You should talk about those skills that are relevant to the job profile for which you are appearing before the interviewer. You should

mention the relevant work experience.

Q8. What made you apply for the position?

Ans. This position offers newer opportunities to put my skills to use. I would also get a chance to learn more through experience and mentors who bring a fresh perspective. This role is similar to my previous profile but it does come with more opportunities.

Q9. What are your expectations in the corporate world?

Ans. My expectations include a healthy work culture where I can maintain a balance between my professional and personal life. I look forward to working with mentors who will help in upgrading my skills. I would also like opportunities where I can feel a healthy challenge to explore my skills.

Q10. Why did you shift in this field?

Ans. This is a crucial question since interviewers will definitely like to understand the reason

behind changing your domain. Your answer must be logical and reasonable. You can talk about the growth prospect and how this field will help in improving your skills.

Q11. What factor motivates you to work?

Ans. Answer this question keeping your career goals in mind. Do not keep a materialistic approach while answering this interview question. One sample answer could be:

“The long-term perspective of growth, learning and dealing with challenging situations is a driving factor at work.”

Accenture Behavioral Interview Questions and Answers

An important part of Accenture interview process is its behavioral interview. This type of interview is conducted to evaluate whether the candidate will be able to manage and overcome

challenging situations. Interviewer will be asking a number of questions to understand how the candidate will respond to different scenarios at the workplace.

Do remember that while answering behavioral interview questions, you cannot be wrong since these are perspective based questions. They are meant to assess your ability to collaborate, lead and solve problems. For this, STAR (Situation, Task, Action, Result) method is used, This method helps in identifying and showing actions to rectify it. Let us understand each term:

Situation (S): First understand the context of the situation. Explain the background of your story and your reason behind leading it the way you did so.

Task (T): Tasks performed during that situation. Explain what tasks did you perform to ensure you fulfil your responsibilities related to the situation.

Action (A): What actions did you do to complete that tasks. Explain the action points in a chronological order.

Result (R): What was the result of the set of actions you performed. Explain this in quantitative and qualitative terms.

Accenture Interview Questions for Associate Consultant Profile

Q1. How should you create, run and terminate a thread?

Ans. To create a thread, you can declare a variable of that thread class or you can use new to create one. To run a thread, you have to call ThreadFunc() of that thread. The thread will terminate when the execution of a thread reaches the return point or executes the call to Exit().

Q2. What is the difference between BRD and SRS?

Ans. BRD is focused on the requirements of business and stakeholders and why these requirements are being taken. It is used in the initiation phases. On the other hand, SRS focuses on both functional and non-functional requirements to understand what requirements are being taken. It is used in the planning phases.

Q3. What is the test environment of API?

Ans. API's test environment takes effort to set up. To set this test environment, you will need the configuration of the database and server. This will depend on the requirement of the software. Once the installation process is complete, you will need API verification for the proper operation. During this process, the API that is called from the original environment is set up with various parameters in order to study the test results.

Q4. How do you perform API testing?

Ans. First of all, we will choose the suite for adding the API test case. After that, we will

choose a test development mode. Now, demand the development of test cases for needed API methods. Configure the application's control parameters and then test the conditions. Now, configure method validation and then, execute the API test. Check the test reports and then filter the API test cases. In the end, arrange every API test case.

Q5. What is a use case and which process do you follow to make it?

Ans. The use case is a methodology that is used for identifying, clarifying and organizing system requirements during system analysis. It is a set of sequences related to a goal that are possible between users and systems in a particular environment. The use case is available as a document for user reference so that the user can take the necessary steps to complete an activity. Through the use case document, you can identify areas of error during a transaction. There are three essential elements in every use case:

Actor: It is the system user (one or more) that is interacting with the process.

Goal: The final outcome required for completing the process.

System. Steps were taken to reach the goal. This includes the necessary functional requirements and the anticipated behaviour.

Q6. How do you understand the client's needs?

Ans. We must understand our client's business model to accurately understand their requirements. Along with that, we must pay attention to what they are trying to say. Their words will convey what they need. According to that, create a plan and get it confirmed by the client. Revise the plan if there are still more requirements that are not included in the plan.

Q7. Why do we use Pandas in Python?

Ans. Pandas is an open-source software library that is used for data manipulation and analysis in

Python. This library offers several data structures and operations. Pandas provide various methods including 'empty', 'axes', 'values', 'size', head() and tail(). It can deal with different file types.

Q8. Explain classifier in Python.

Ans. In Python, classifier refers to an algorithm for predicting class of input elements based on set of features. This algorithm is mainly used in supervised learning and machine learning. It uses training data for obtaining understandability in relation between input variables and classes.

Accenture Interview Questions and Answers for Java Developers

Q1. Why do we use Springboot?

Ans. Through Springboot, you can create standalone applications that can run on their own. There is no need to rely on an external web server. You can do this by embedding a web

server into your application during the initialization process. Springboot framework reduces overall development time and increases efficiency through a default setup for unit and integration tests.

Q2. Is Springboot better than Spring?

Ans. Spring Boot provides embedded container support. It comes with the provision to independently run the jars through the command `java -jar`. There is the option to exclude dependencies so that one can avoid potential jar conflicts while deploying in an external container. Spring boot is better to use for developing simple Spring-based applications and RESTful services. It simplified the Java EE development so that developers can be more productive.

Q3. Explain the Spring MVC flow.

Ans. Spring MVC is a Java framework that is used for building web applications.

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1. According to the diagram, you can see that each incoming request is intercepted by DispatcherServlet that acts as front controller.
2. Once DispatcherServlet gets the entry of handler mapping from XML file, it forwards this request to the controller.
3. The controller then returns an object of ModelAndView.
4. DispatcherServlet checks the entry of the view resolver in XML file. Then, it invokes the specified view component.

Q4. Explain the basic difference between method overloading and overriding.

Ans. Overloading occurs when two or more methods have the same name but different parameters in the same class. Overriding occurs when the method signature (name and parameters) are the same in both superclass and child class.

Q5. Where do we use static keywords in Java?

Ans. Static keywords are used with block,

variable, method and nested classes for the purpose of memory management as follows:

Block: It helps in initializing static data members.

Variable: It helps in creating a single copy of the variable that is shared across every object of a class.

Class: Static class cannot access the non-static members of the outer class.

Method: Static methods can only directly call other static methods and can directly access the static data.

Q6. What are the advantages of microservice?

Ans. Microservices are independently manageable services. These services minimize the impact on existing services. You can change and upgrade every service individually instead of the need to upgrade the entire application.

Q7. What is the difference between Abstract Class and Interface?

Ans: Search on Google

Q8. Is it possible to implement multiple interfaces in a single Java class?

Ans. Yes, it is possible to implement multiple interfaces in a single Java class. Java supports multiple inheritance through interfaces, allowing a class to inherit or implement multiple interfaces.

Q9. How can we implement multiple interfaces in single Java class?

Ans. To implement multiple interfaces, you can use the implements keyword that are followed by comma-separated list of interface names. The class must provide implementations for all the methods declared in each interface it implements. Here is an example demonstrating the implementation of multiple interfaces:

```
public class MyClass implements Interface1,  
Interface2, Interface3  
{
```



```
// Implement methods from Interface1  
// Implement methods from Interface2  
// Implement methods from Interface3  
}
```

In the above example, MyClass is implementing three interfaces: Interface1, Interface2, and Interface3. It is required to provide implementations for all the methods defined in each interface.

By implementing multiple interfaces, a Java class can inherit and use the methods and behaviors defined in each interface, allowing for greater flexibility and code reuse.

Q1. What is Kubectl?

Ans. Kubectl is a command-line interface (CLI) to run commands against Kubernetes clusters. It authenticates the Master Node of your cluster and makes API calls to perform various management actions. Kubectl controls the Kubernetes cluster manager through create and manage commands on the Kubernetes

component. Users can deploy applications, view logs, and inspect and manage cluster resources.

The following syntax is for running `kubectl` commands from a terminal window:

```
kubectl [command] [TYPE] [NAME] [flags]
```

Q2. What are the different types of Ansible Modules?

Ans. Ansible modules are small units of code that perform specific tasks. The modules can be used from the command line or in the playbook task. These automate a wide range of tasks. Core and extras are the two types of Ansible modules.

Core team maintains core modules and they will only ship with Ansible. They have a slightly higher priority for requests over extras modules.

Ansible itself ships the extras modules, but they can be separately shipped in the future. These

receive lower response as compared to core modules.

Q3. How many types of Shells are there in Linux?

Ans. They are five types of Shells in Linux:

C Shell (csh): It is similar to C syntax. It provides spelling checking as well as job control.

Korn Shell (ksh): This one is a high-level programming language shell.

Z Shell (Zsh): It offers unique nature such as it observes login/logout watching, startup files, file name generating and closing comments.

Bourne Again Shell (bash): It is default to the Linux distributions.

Friendly Interactive Shell (Fish): It offers web-based configuration and auto-suggestions.