



Cognizant Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

Every campus season, hundreds compete for roles at Cognizant. The shortlisting stage filters many applicants. The interview round decides who stays.

You might expect direct technical questions. Instead, the panel often explores how you approach a problem step by step. They may interrupt, change the scenario, or ask you to simplify your explanation. This shift catches unprepared candidates off guard.

Strong answers do not sound rehearsed. They show understanding. When you explain concepts in your own words and connect them to practical use, you create impact. This guide presents commonly asked questions with clear responses so you prepare with intention and walk into the interview ready to respond with confidence.

Cognizant Interview Process for Freshers

The hiring flow at Cognizant usually moves in phases. You clear one stage, then you move to the next. Each round checks a different ability, so your preparation cannot stay one dimensional.

- **Online assessment:** This round filters most candidates. Expect aptitude, logical reasoning, and basic English. Some drives include coding. If you prepare only formulas and ignore practice, you struggle with time management. Regular mock tests help you handle pressure better.
- **Technical discussion:** Here, the focus shifts to your fundamentals. Interviewers often pick subjects from your resume. They may ask you to explain a project you completed or solve a small problem. Clear reasoning and structured answers carry more weight than memorised theory.
- **HR interaction:** This stage checks your communication and mindset. Questions revolve around strengths, goals, relocation, and teamwork. Confidence and honest responses matter.

When you prepare round by round, the entire process feels manageable instead of overwhelming.

Cognizant Eligibility Criteria for Students and Freshers

When you prepare for a role at Cognizant, checking eligibility first saves confusion later. Many students focus on interview questions, only to find they weren't eligible in the first place.

- **Academic Background:** Most technical roles require a degree in engineering, computer science, IT, or related branches. Some non-technical roles sometimes accept other degrees, but it depends on what the job poster specifies.
- **Minimum Marks:** They often check your marks from 10th, 12th, and graduation. You do not need perfect scores, but very low percentages or big drops between years might reduce your chance of getting through the early screening.
- **Backlogs:** Active backlogs usually create a hurdle. Some drives allow a small number of cleared backlogs, but ideally, you enter the process with no pending subjects.
- **Gap Between Studies:** A short gap is often acceptable with a clear reason like skill development or health issues. Long gaps without explanation might lead to follow-up questions.
- **Skills:** For technical roles, basic knowledge of at least one programming language helps. Even if the role is not strictly coding, understanding tech fundamentals strengthens your profile.

Read the job notification carefully before applying. Small eligibility gaps often cause rejections before you even reach the interview rounds.

List of Cognizant Interview Questions for Freshers

1. What is data type?
2. Describe the idea of pointers in C.
3. What is an array?
4. Describe Abstraction.
5. Describe inheritance.
6. What is constructor overloading?
7. Describe virtual functions.
8. What is SQL?
9. Create a program to determine a number's power.
10. Create a Java program that reverses a number.

Cognizant Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. What is data type?

An attribute of the data is its type. It makes it easier for the computer to comprehend how the data in the code will be used.

2. Describe the idea of pointers in C.

A pointer is a variable that stores the address of another variable. It is employed to make oblique references to the variables. It enables the manipulation of the values.

3. What is an array?

A group of related components kept together in a continuous memory block is called an array. By using an index, one can access the data kept in memory. Large volumes of data are kept in memory using arrays.

4. Describe Abstraction.

Abstraction is the process of just showing the end user the data and implementation that are truly needed.

5. Describe inheritance.

It is a process that enables one thing to take on all the traits and attributes of another. The class that inherits is referred to as a derived class or subclass, whereas the class used for inheritance is known as the base class or superclass.

6. What is constructor overloading?

It can be characterized as having several constructors, each capable of executing a distinct task, and each constructor having a unique set of parameters. These constructors need to be signed uniquely, and they need to receive a separate set of arguments to compile without errors.

```
public class Employee {
```

```
int uid;
```

```
String name;
```

```
Employee() {
```

```
System.out.println("this a default constructor");
```

```
}
```

```
Employee(int i, String n){
```

```
uid = i;
```

```
name = n;
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
//object creation
```

```
Employee s = new Employee();
```

```
System.out.println("\nDefault Constructor values: \n");
```

```
System.out.println("Employee uid : "+s.uid + "\nEmployee Name : "+s.name);
```

```
System.out.println("\nParameterized Constructor values: \n");
```

```
Employee Employee = new Employee(10, "John");
```

```
System.out.println("Employee uid : "+Employee.uid + "\nEmployee Name :  
"+Employee.name);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

7. Describe virtual functions.

A virtual function is a member function that is declared in the base class and overrides that member function in the derived class. Runtime polymorphism is achieved with the aid of virtual functions.

Guidelines to remember when using virtual functions

- It can't remain motionless.
- It must be accessible using a reference or pointer to the base class.
- Virtual constructors are not possible for classes, although virtual destructors are.

**Take your Knowledge
Test Report**

Check your Score



8. What is SQL?

We refer to Structured Query Language (SQL) as such. It is the language that is employed in database manipulation. The SQL has many categories.

- DDL
- DML
- TCL

9. Create a program to determine a number's power.

```
public class powerNumber {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
  
    {  
  
        int result=1, n;  
  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        System.out.println("the Exponent is:- ");  
  
        n=sc.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.println("the base is:- ");  
  
        int base = sc.nextInt();  
  
        while (n != 0)  
  
        {  
  
            result *= base;  
  
            --n;  
  
        }  
  
        System.out.println("Power of Number is:-" +result);  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

10. Create a Java program that reverses a number.

```
package javaapplication6;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class JavaApplication6 {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, temp, sum=0, n;
```

```
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    n=sc.nextInt();
```

```
    temp=n;
```

```
    while(n>0)
```

```
{
```

```
        int r = n%10;
```

```
        sum = sum*10+r;
```

```
        n = n/10;

    }

    System.out.println("Reverse of Number is:-" +sum);

} }
```

List of Cognizant Interview Questions for Experienced

11. What is a router, also referred to as a bridge router?
12. Explain EGP.
13. What is the Hamming Code?
14. What is BufferedWriter? What are flush() and close() used for?
15. What is a monkey patch in Python?
16. Create a C++ program that prints numbers 0 through 100 without the use of loops or recursion.
17. Without utilizing the string functions, write the code to determine a string's length.
18. If you don't have a pointer, how will you print a variable's address?
19. In the context of database management systems, what do you know about proactive, retroactive, and simultaneous updates?
20. Write down the actions needed to add, modify, and remove a view in SQL.

Cognizant Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

11. What is a brouter, also referred to as a bridge router?

A bridge router, sometimes known as a brouter, is a type of network equipment that can function as both a router and a bridge. The brouter routes only packets for known protocols; it forwards all other packets as a bridge.

- When it comes to non-routable protocols, brouters function at the data link layer; routable protocols function at the network layer.
- Brouters handle both routable and non-routable properties, acting as bridges for non-routable protocols and routers for routable protocols.
- In networking systems, brouters are connecting devices that act as the internet's router and network bridge.

12. Explain EGP.

Network reach-ability information can be shared across Internet gateways from different autonomous systems or the same system via the Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP).

EGP accomplishes three main goals:

- Make a group of adjacent people.
- Check up with the neighbors to make sure they are still living and can be reached.
- Inform your neighbors about the networks that their independent systems can access.

13. What is the Hamming Code?

A collection of error-correction codes called the Hamming code is useful for identifying and resolving issues that may occur during the transfer or storage of data between different sources.

- To make sure that no binary bits are lost during the data transfer, redundant bits are extra bits that are manufactured and added to the bits that transport information.
- To confirm that the total number of 1s in binary data is even or odd, a parity bit is added.
- The process of error detection uses parity bits.

In essence, the Hamming Code uses extra parity bits to enable mistake detection.

Take your Knowledge
Test Report

Check your Score



14. What is BufferedWriter? What are flush() and close() used for?

One source of temporary data storage is BufferedWriter. It creates a buffered character output stream with the output buffer size set to default.

- Characters from the buffered writer stream can be flushed to a file using the flush() function of the Java BufferedWriter class.
- It guarantees that every data item is written to the file, including the final character.
- The Java BufferedWriter class's **close() function** terminates the buffer stream after flushing the characters out of it.

- An error will be raised if the ***write()*** and ***append()*** methods are called after the stream has been closed.

15. What is a monkey patch in Python?

Python classes and modules can be dynamically altered, often known as runtime, using monkey patches. In Python, we can modify the way that code behaves during execution.

Example:

```
# m.py
```

```
class A:
```

```
    def func(self):
```

```
        print ("func() is called")
```

The code below uses the aforementioned module (m) to assign a new value to func() at runtime, changing its functionality.

```
import m
```

```
def monkey_func(self):
```

```
    print ("monkey_func() is called")
```

```
# replacing the address of "func" with "monkey_func"
```

```
m.A.func = monkey_func
```

```
ob = m.A()
```

```
# calling the function "func"
```

ob.func()

Output

monkey_func() is called

16. Create a C++ program that prints numbers 0 through 100 without the use of loops or recursion.

In C++ templates, non-data types can also be used as parameters. A value is referred to as a “non-datatype” instead of a datatype.

Example: N is supplied as a value rather than a datatype in the code that comes before it. Generic classes are formed at build time, and an instance is constructed for each parameter.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
template<int n>
```

```
class PrintZeroToN
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    static void display()
```

```
{
```

PrintZeroToN<n-1>::display(); // this should not be mistaken for recursion

cout << n << endl;

}

};

template<>

class PrintZeroToN<0>

{

public:

static void display()

{

cout << 0 << endl;

}

};

int main()

{

```
const int n = 100;

PrintZeroToN<n>::display();

return 0;

}
```

17. Without utilizing the string functions, write the code to determine a string's length.

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

    char str[100];

    int len = 0;

    cout << "Enter a string: ";

    cin >> str;

    while(str[len] != '\0')

    {
```

```

        len++;

    }

    cout << "Length of the given string is: " << len;

    cout << endl;

    return 0;

}

```

18. If you don't have a pointer, how will you print a variable's address?

Any variable's address can be obtained by using the "address of operator" (&) operator, which returns the address of the variable.

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

    // declaring the variables

    int x;

    float y;

    char z;

```

```
printf("Address of x: %p\n", &x);

printf("Address of y: %p\n", &y);

printf("Address of z: %p\n", &z);

return 0;

}
```

19. In the context of database management systems, what do you know about proactive, retroactive, and simultaneous updates?

Proactive Updates: These are database modifications carried out before the database is utilized in an actual setting.

Retroactive Updates: A database receives these updates after it has been used in a real-world setting.

Simultaneous Updates: The database receives these updates at the same time as they start to work in the real world.

20. Write down the actions needed to add, modify, and remove a view in SQL.

A view in SQL is a single table that has information from other tables in it. As a result, a view includes fields from one or more tables together with rows and columns that are exact replicas of genuine tables.

Create a view:

```
CREATE VIEW View_Name AS
```

```
SELECT Column1, Column2, Column3, ..., ColumnN
```

```
FROM Table_Name
```

```
WHERE Condition;
```

Update a view:

```
CREATE VIEW OR REPLACE View_Name AS
```

```
SELECT Column1, Column2, Column3, ..., ColumnN
```

```
FROM Table_Name
```

```
WHERE Condition;
```

Drop a view:

```
DROP VIEW View_Name;
```

Conclusion

Cognizant takes pride in the accomplishments of its employees and is dedicated to supporting their personal and professional growth by offering clear role enhancement programs, career planning, chances for career advancement through additional education or industry certifications, and opportunities to apply for open positions at Cognizant. We hope these

Cognizant interview questions and answers will be helpful for you. Explore a

wide range of Cognizant opportunities through our **placement training institute in Chennai.**