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Interview either for your first job or for the job you are trying to switch will always make you feel tense. If you have an interview on CATIA and you are looking out for interview questions and answers related to this then you must go through these the list given below, as it can help you a lot. CATIA has a vast scope in every field but to get selected in any MNC you must clear the interview.

Here are some frequently asked **CATIA Interview questions** with their answers that will help you in cracking yours:

Q1. What do you mean by CATIA and the scope of the application?

CATIA is abbreviated for **Computer Aided Three-Dimensional Interactive Application**, which supports different phases of item development from conceptualization, engineering, manufacturing, and designing. It gives a vast exhibit of utilization for mold and dies, along with common tooling. CATIA empowers the designing of circulated, electrical, and electronic systems from generation to manufacturing. It is most appropriate for Mechanical Engineering candidates, as it empowers them to make 3D sections from 3D sketches alongside offering answers for shape design, style, surface workspace, and envision shapes.

Q2. Differentiate between Split and trim?

Following are the differences between Split and Trim:

- **Split-:** Split can be utilized with lines, curves, or surfaces to cut with a plane or surface. It's additionally accessible in the Part Design workbench to cut a solid.
- **Trim-:** Trim can be utilized with lines, bends, or surfaces to cut and join the rest of the sections. Trim can also be utilized inside a sketch.

Q3. What do you mean by NURBS?

NURBS (non-uniform rational B-splines) are mathematical portrayals of 2-or 3-dimensional objects, which can be standard shapes, (for example, a cone) or freestyle shapes, (like cars). NURBS are utilized as a part of PC graphics and the CAD/CAM industry and have come to be viewed as a standard method to make and represent to complex articles.

Q4. What is Sketcher Workbench?

The sketch is a 2D profile that is utilized to make 3D models. To start making 3D models one normally begin

with a 2D sketch. Sketches are made in the Sketcher Workbench utilizing wireframe components (i.e., lines, curves, circles, and so forth). The Sketcher Workbench is utilized to make 2D geometries planned for use in the Part Design Workbench and different workbenches. Generally a 2D geometry is viewed as the beginning stage for most CAD models – a basic 2D sketch can be ‘expelled’ into a 3D shape, promote 2D sketches can be utilized to make pockets in the surface of this shape and draws can be utilized to characterize ‘cushions’ (expulsions) on the surface of 3D objects.

Q5. What is the importance of sketch tools?

As an apparatus or ability, sketching has its part in the design procedure. That part will fluctuate contingent upon the final result being made, the size and scope of the project, the individual originator’s style, experience, and work process, and the customer’s desires. The main purpose of sketching in advanced arts varies if you’re making Websites, characters, representations, product concepts, or different plans.

Q6. What do you mean by true dimension and ISO-Constraints?

Let’s define the terms one by one:

- **True Dimension-:** True dimension is the measurement, which is required after the machining. This is the value that ought to be accomplished after the machining.
- **ISO- Constraints-:** When degrees of freedom of geometry have been taking up by a predictable combination of measurements and fixed geometry. That geometry is said to be ISO-CONSTRAINED.

Q7. Where do we utilize axis? State the difference between axis and construction components?

Axis is utilized as a part of making Shaft which is the rotating feature. Axis is noticeable to some extent-designing mode and can be chosen. However, construction elements are not visible to some parts in designing mode and can’t be chosen. A construction component is a 2D geometric component that isn’t utilized for making geometry, yet is utilized for positioning other 2D geometric components. Dashed lines in a sketch show a development element. An axis is a line that is characterized as an axis of revolution for a rotating surface.

Q8. What is the utilization of Cut Part by Sketch Plane?

This alternative represents to make edges noticeable. It is utilized to hide the strong bit, which appears in front of sketch and incapacitates us to work easily.

Q9. What is the function of mirror command in the sketch and what should we do to remove the relation between original and mirrored elements?

This is an extraordinary tool when you are working on an asymmetrical sketch. The mirror highlight can be utilized inside sketches, parts (adding sheet metal, elements, and surface bodies), and assemblies. Mirror command in design makes a copy of the sketch about a reference plane. If we need to evacuate the connection amongst unique and mirror elements, we have to detonate, and the connection between the original and mirror components will be evacuated.

Q10. What is SHOW/HIDE mode? Is it possible to hide the specification tree?

Show mode empowers us to see the accessible components opened whereas, in Hide mode, we can hide the required components from the view on a provisional premise which boosts screen space. With the assistance of F3 button on the keyboard, it is conceivable to hide specification tree, but it must be ensured that options in Tool command must be enabled to allow this.

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