

# Test Analyst Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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## Test Analyst Job Interview Preparation Guide.

### Question # 1

Do you know what does a test analyst do actually?

#### Answer:-

A test analyst usually performs many of the following tasks:

- \* Preparing and maintaining test plans
- \* Providing feedback to the development teams
- \* Scheduling projects
- \* Conducting risk assessments
- \* Doing continuous testing and upgrades
- \* Providing budget forecasts
- \* Liaising with suppliers, teams and team leaders
- \* Preparing test scripts
- \* Creating new test strategies

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### Question # 2

What are the skills a test analyst should have?

#### Answer:-

The skills of a test analyst are as follows:

- \* Understanding structured test methods and processes
- \* Manual and Automated Testing
- \* Being analytical and effective
- \* Resolving problems in a timely manner
- \* Paying attention to details
- \* Managing time and people
- \* Teamwork
- \* Preparing concise documentation
- \* Information technology
- \* Being articulate and communicating effectively
- \* Stress management
- \* Planning and prioritizing projects

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### Question # 3

Which fields test analysts are trained in?

#### Answer:-

Test analysts are trained in engineering or science related fields. Areas of study may include network engineering, mechanical engineering, industrial engineering, statistics, management information systems and quality assurance.

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### Question # 4

Tell me what are the responsibilities of a test analyst?

#### Answer:-

Working in a testing environment, assessing products, checking for quality and accuracy or creating tests scripts is the responsibility of a test analyst.

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### Question # 5

What are your qualifications as a test analyst?

#### Answer:-



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The usual necessary qualifications are problem solving abilities and mathematical aptitude. In addition, a good test analyst has good communication skills and can cooperate with engineers and employees to advance solutions to problems.

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### **Question # 6**

What tasks did you perform in the capacity of a test analyst in the past?

**Answer:-**

You might feel as if you have already answered this question already but the idea is to be more specific now.

Example: You formulated and maintained the organization's master test plan according to company goals and regulations. Say which company and test plan specifically, unless classified otherwise.

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### **Question # 7**

Tell me what is risk-based testing as a test analyst?

**Answer:-**

Risk-based testing is the term used for an approach to creating a test strategy that is based on prioritizing tests by risk. The basis of the approach is a detailed risk analysis and prioritizing of risks by risk level. Tests to address each risk are then specified, starting with the highest risk first.

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### **Question # 8**

A test analyst's job is highly technical. Do you think communication skills are important for the job?

**Answer:-**

The test analyst does not work alone. He runs the test and draws conclusions in the context of the company as a whole. He then proceeds to cooperate with company employees, department managers and engineers to initiate, advance and implement improvement procedures. He reports, regularly and efficiently to higher management regarding the mode of operation and results.

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### **Question # 9**

What is the main benefit of designing tests early in the life cycle in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

Designing tests early in the life cycle can prevent defects from being introduced into the code.

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### **Question # 10**

What is the purpose of exit criteria in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

An exit criterion defines when a test level is complete.

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### **Question # 11**

What determines the level of risk in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

The likelihood of an adverse event and the impact of the event determine the level of risk.

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### **Question # 12**

Tell me why you would be suitable for the position of a test analyst in our firm?

**Answer:-**

Describe any past experience. Be specific, do not hide behind generalizations. Describe your personal characteristics, analytical thinking, problem solving and team work etc.

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### **Question # 13**

What is the key difference between preventative and reactive approaches to testing?

**Answer:-**

Preventative tests are designed early whereas reactive tests are designed after the software has been produced.

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### **Question # 14**

Are you comfortable working in a computerized environment as a test analyst?

**Answer:-**

Test analysts are familiar with a variety of software and tools, emulators, applications etc. Technology and computers are the test analyst's home turf.



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### **Question # 15**

Tell me what is beta testing as a test analyst?

**Answer:-**

Beta testing is testing that is performed by potential customers at their own locations.

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### **Question # 16**

Which is a benefit of test independence in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.

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### **Question # 17**

What is functional system testing in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole.

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### **Question # 18**

What are the benefits of independent testing?

**Answer:-**

Independent testers are unbiased.

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### **Question # 19**

In a reactive approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be implemented?

**Answer:-**

After the software or system has been produced.

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### **Question # 20**

When should configuration management procedures be implemented as a test analyst?

**Answer:-**

Configuration management procedures should be implemented during test planning.

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### **Question # 21**

How much testing is enough in test analysis?

**Answer:-**

It depends on the risks, contract and special requirements.

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### **Question # 22**

What is failure for a test analyst?

**Answer:-**

Failure is the deviation from expected result to actual result for the test analyst.

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### **Question # 23**

Which of the following are generic risk factors that should be considered by the test analyst?

- A. Technology factors such as complexity and availability of tools
- B. Potential conflicts between stakeholders
- C. Large number of defects found with the reliability of the software
- D. Large number of defects found with the usability of previous versions
- E. Availability of documentation from legacy systems to be used to verify the accuracy of computations
- F. Budgetary restrictions on the project
- G. High change rates of the business use cases

**Answer:-**

A. Technology factors such as complexity and availability of tools



- B. Potential conflicts between stakeholders
- C. Large number of defects found with the reliability of the software

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### Question # 24

When participating in a risk analysis, the test analyst is expected to work closely with which of the following sets of people?

- A. Developers
- B. Users
- C. Business analysts
- D. Project sponsors

**Answer:-**

- A. Developers

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### Question # 25

Which of the following statements about condition coverage is true?

- A. It requires setting each atomic condition to true and false, but does not require the resulting decision to be tested with both true and false outcomes
- B. It requires setting each atomic condition to true, false and requires the resulting decision to be tested with both true and false outcomes
- C. It requires evaluating the decision with both true and false outcomes, regardless of the atomic conditions
- D. It provides more thorough coverage than decision coverage

**Answer:-**

- A. It requires setting each atomic condition to true and false, but does not require the resulting decision to be tested with both true and false outcomes.

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### Question # 26

Consider these sets of values:

1. RED + WHEELS
2. RED + not WHEELS
3. not RED + WHEELS
4. not RED + not WHEELS

Assume the logic in the code is as follows:

If RED and WHEELS then

Take the photo

Else

Do not take the photo

Given this information, which sets of values provides the minimum tests to achieve 100% decision/condition coverage?

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 1 and 2 or 1 and 3
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- D. 2 and 3

**Answer:-**

- A. 1 and 4

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### Question # 27

Consider these sets of test values:

1. RED + SPEED + WHEELS
2. RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
3. RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
4. RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS
5. not RED + SPEED + WHEELS
6. not RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
7. not RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
8. not RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS

Assume the logic in the code is as follows:

If ((RED or SPEED) and WHEELS) then

Take the photo

Else

Do not take the photo

Given this information, which sets of values provides the minimum tests to achieve 100% modified condition/decision coverage?

- A. 3, 4, 5, 7
- B. 1, 3, 8
- C. 2, 8
- D. 1, 5, 7, 8

**Answer:-**

- A. 3, 4, 5, 7

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### Question # 28

Consider these sets of values:

1. RED + SPEED + WHEELS



2. RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
3. RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
4. RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS
5. not RED + SPEED + WHEELS
6. not RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
7. not RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
8. not RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS

Assume the logic in the code is as follows:

If ((RED or SPEED) and WHEELS) then

Take the photo

Else

Do not take the photo

Given this information, which sets of values provide the minimum tests to achieve 100% multiple condition coverage?

- A. All the sets are needed
- B. 3, 4, 5, 7
- C. 1, 3, 8
- D. 1, 5, 7, 8

**Answer:-**

- A. All the sets are needed

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### Question # 29

You are testing a photo-enforcement system for traffic control in an intersection. The requirements state that a photo shall be taken if the signal light is red (RED) or the car is speeding (SPEED) and if the front wheels of the car are over the line marking the beginning of the intersection (WHEELS).

Consider these sets of values:

1. RED + SPEED + WHEELS
2. RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
3. RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
4. RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS
5. not RED + SPEED + WHEELS
6. not RED + SPEED + not WHEELS
7. not RED + not SPEED + WHEELS
8. not RED + not SPEED + not WHEELS

Given this information, which sets of values provide the minimum tests to achieve 100% path coverage?

- A. 2, 3
- B. 3, 4, 5, 7
- C. 1, 3, 8
- D. 1

**Answer:-**

- A. 2, 3

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### Question # 30

Which of the following types of defects are targeted by API testing?

- A. incorrect data handling
- B. timing problems
- C. loss of transactions
- D. non-conformance to coding standards
- E. lack of usability
- F. installation defects
- G. GUI faults

**Answer:-**

- A. incorrect data handling
- B. timing problems
- C. loss of transactions

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### Question # 31

You are the test analyst working on the testing of software that will control the movement of a roof on a new national sports stadium that seats 100,000 spectators. A failure analysis has shown that if the software system fails then it may cause the roof to break up and fall on the spectators. The government has requested that the level of testing for this software exceeds that normally required by the relevant regulatory standards.

Which is the level of test coverage you would expect to be achieved in the testing of the control software for the stadium roof?

- A. Multiple Condition coverage
- B. Branch coverage + Modified Condition/Decision coverage
- C. Branch coverage + Statement coverage
- D. Modified Condition/Decision coverage

**Answer:-**

- A. Multiple Condition coverage

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### Question # 32

0 program TRICKY

1 var1, var2, var3 : integer



```
2 begin
3 read ( var2 )
4 read ( var1 )
5 while var2 < 10 loop
6 var3 = var2 + var1
7 var2 = 4
8 var1 = var2 + 1
9 print ( var3 )
10 if var1 = 5 then
11 print ( var1 )
12 else
13 print ( var1+1 )
14 endif
15 var2 = var2 + 1
16 endloop
17 write ( "Wow - that was tricky!" )
18 write ( "But the answer is..." )
19 write ( var2+var1 )
20 end program TRICKY
```

Which of the following statements about the TRICKY program MOST correctly describes any control flow anomalies in it?

- A. The TRICKY program contains unreachable code and an infinite loop
- B. The TRICKY program contains no control flow anomalies
- C. The TRICKY program contains unreachable code
- D. The TRICKY program contains a loop with multiple entry points

**Answer:-**

- A. The TRICKY program contains unreachable code and an infinite loop

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### Question # 33

```
0 program Calculate Commission
1 total, number : integer
2 commission_hi, commission_lo : real
3 begin
4 read ( number )
5 while number &#2264; -1 loop
6 total = total + number
7 read ( number )
8 endloop
9 if total > 1000 then
10 commission_hi = 100 + 0.2 * ( total - 1000 )
11 else
12 commission_lo = 0.15 * total
13 endif
14 write ( "This salesman's commission is:")
15 write ( commission_hi )
16 end program Calculate Commission
```

Which of the following correctly lists data flow anomalies that exist in the 'calculate commission' program?

- A. total: line 6; commission\_lo: line 12; commission\_hi: line 15
- B. commission\_hi: line 10; commission\_lo: line 12
- C. number: line 5; number: line 6
- D. total: line 6; commission\_hi: line 10; commission\_lo: line 12

**Answer:-**

- A. total: line 6; commission\_lo: line 12; commission\_hi: line 15

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### Question # 34

Which of the following is a way to use call graphs to determine integration testing requirements?

- A. Establishing the number of locations within the software from where a module or system is called
- B. Establishing the number of locations within the software from where a method or function is called
- C. Determining conditional and unconditional calls for performance analysis
- D. Detecting areas to be targeted for possible memory leaks

**Answer:-**

- A. Establishing the number of locations within the software from where a module or system is called.

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### Question # 35

Which of the following statements would BEST justify the use of dynamic analysis in this situation?

- A. Dynamic analysis could identify memory access violations caused by a wild pointer that result in the occasional 'crashes'.
- B. Dynamic analysis could be used to measure response times for various functions to subsequently allow system tuning.
- C. Dynamic analysis could be used to generate call graphs of the system to allow targeted performance enhancement.
- D. Dynamic analysis could be used to determine if defects introduced by programmers failing to release allocated memory are causing the 'crashes'.

**Answer:-**

- A. Dynamic analysis could identify memory access violations caused by a wild pointer that result in the occasional 'crashes'.

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### Question # 36

Assume you are working as a test analyst on a project where a new banking system is being developed. This system will store customer financial data, including personally identifying information, account numbers and balances and transaction history. Based on this information, which of the following topics are you most likely to need to contribute to the test plan?

- A. Testing data encryption
- B. Test data anonymization
- C. Coordination of distributed components
- D. Testing in production

#### Answer:-

- A. Testing data encryption

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### Question # 37

What is exploratory testing as a test analyst?

#### Answer:-

Exploratory testing is a hands-on approach in which testers are involved in minimum planning and maximum test execution. The planning involves the creation of a test charter, a short declaration of the scope of a short (1 to 2 hour) time-boxed test effort, the objectives and possible approaches to be used. The test design and test execution activities are performed in parallel typically without formally documenting the test conditions, test cases or test scripts. This does not mean that other, more formal testing techniques will not be used. Some notes will be written during the exploratory-testing session, so that a report can be produced afterwards.

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### Question # 38

Please tell me what are the white-box testing techniques as a test analyst?

#### Answer:-

White-box testing techniques use the internal structure of the software to derive test cases. They are commonly called 'glass-box' techniques (implying you can see into the system) since they require knowledge of how the software works.

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### Question # 39

When decision table testing is used?

#### Answer:-

Decision table testing is used for testing systems for which the specification takes the form of rules or cause-effect combinations. In a decision table the inputs are listed in a column with the outputs in the same column but below the inputs. The remainder of the table explores combinations of inputs to define the outputs produced.

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### Question # 40

What is component testing in test analysis?

#### Answer:-

Component testing, also known as unit, module and program testing, searches for defects in and verifies the functioning of software (e.g. modules, programs, objects, classes etc.) that are able to be tested separately. Component testing may be done in isolation from the rest of the system depending on the context of the development life cycle and the system.

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