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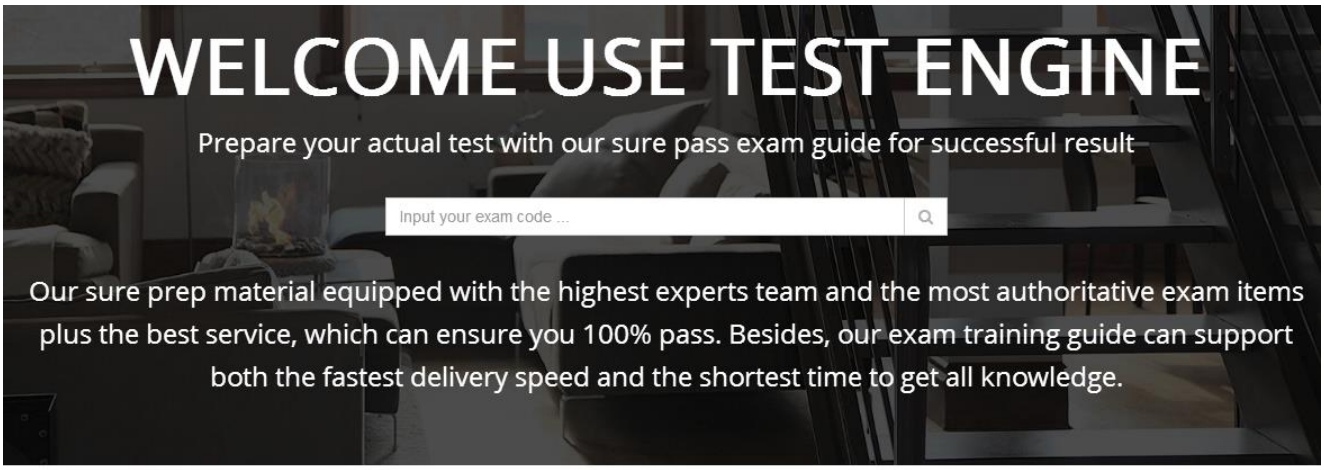

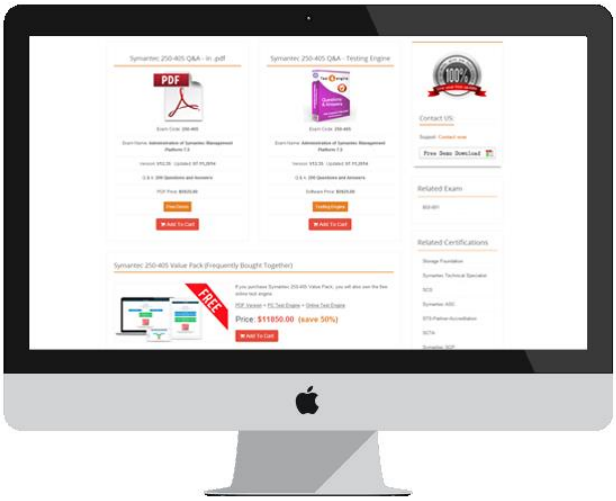

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Exam : **CT-PT**

Title : ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing

Vendor : ISTQB

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which of the following is a major contributor to unreliable performance projections?
A. Differences in the hardware between the test and production environments
B. Business stakeholders setting unrealistic performance goals
C. Disagreement between the technical and business stakeholders during analysis
D. Redundancy between the test and production environments
Answer: A
Explanation:
One of the biggest contributors to unreliable performance projections is differences between the test and production environments. If test environments do not match CPU, memory, network configurations, and database setups in production, the results may not be representative of real-world performance.
Option A (Redundancy between test and production environments) is not a problem; it's actually beneficial for reliability.
Option B (Disagreement between stakeholders) can affect planning but does not cause unreliable projections.
Option D (Unrealistic stakeholder goals) affects expectations but not the accuracy of projections.

NO.2 You have run a load test. When examining the metrics, you see that the virtual users experienced many timeouts and excessive wait times. The system throughput metrics exceeded expected results, even during peak times.
Based on your analysis, what conclusion should you draw?
A. Network infrastructure should be investigated.
B. Processing speed is too slow.
C. New test data is needed.
D. Virtual users are exhibiting impatient behavior.
Answer: B
Explanation:
If timeouts and excessive wait times occur, but throughput is high, this suggests that the system is unable to process requests fast enough. This points to slow processing speed due to CPU bottlenecks, memory limitations, or inefficient database queries.
Option A (Network infrastructure investigation) would be relevant if throughput was low or variable.
Option C (Impatient virtual users) is irrelevant; virtual users follow scripted behaviors.
Option D (New test data) does not address the core issue.

NO.3 What challenge must be considered when using crowds to emulate load generation?
A. This technique is more precise than other methods of load generation.
B. The load generation will be difficult to reproduce.
C. The load generation method is less sensitive to changes in the system under test.
D. This type of load generation is more suitable for mainframe applications.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Crowd-based load generation relies on real users from different locations, making test conditions highly variable. This makes it difficult to reproduce the same test scenario multiple times under identical conditions.

Option B (Less sensitive to changes) is incorrect because crowd-based load is highly sensitive to external conditions (network, device types, etc.).
Option C (Suitable for mainframe applications) is incorrect because crowd-based load testing is typically used for web and cloud applications, not mainframes.
Option D (More precise than other methods) is incorrect because crowd-based load testing lacks precision due to real-world inconsistencies.

NO.4 Which of the following should be a key part of your test acceptance criteria in your performance test plan?

A. Describing the system under test in order to provide context to the metrics

B. Highlighting any technical differences in the hardware between the test environment and the production environment

C. Documenting previously baselined performance metrics in order to compare these to the new performance measurements

D. Convincing technical and business stakeholders to provide realistic performance goals for the regional servers

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the most critical test acceptance criteria in performance testing is to ensure that the hardware in the test environment is comparable to production. Differences in CPU, memory, disk I/O, or network infrastructure can distort performance results.
Option A (Convincing stakeholders to set goals) is a planning activity, not an acceptance criterion.
Option B (Describing the system under test) is important but does not directly affect test acceptance.
Option D (Comparing baselined metrics) is useful, but without a comparable test environment, baseline metrics may be misleading.

NO.5 Which of the following is considered a characteristic of stress testing?

A. Considers the system's ability to recover from a sudden increase of loads within the system's limits.

B. It determines the maximum number of transactions a system can handle.

C. It evaluates the system's ability to handle loads beyond its design limits.

D. It focuses on the system's ability to handle transactions over a specific timeframe.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Stress testing is designed to evaluate how a system behaves under extreme conditions, often exceeding its design limitations. The goal is to identify bottlenecks, memory leaks, and failures that occur beyond normal operating conditions.
Option A is incorrect because it refers to resilience testing, which focuses on recovery rather than stress beyond limits.
Option B is incorrect as it describes load testing, which measures performance under expected loads.
Option C is incorrect since determining the maximum transactions is a feature of capacity testing, not stress testing.