

## ISTQB.CT-PT.v2025-08-19.q17

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

Why is it important to specify how failures are handled during test execution?

- A. To meet the expectations of the business stakeholders
- B. To ensure that new failures are not introduced
- C. To ensure all defects are captured
- D. To minimize distractions during testing

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

During performance testing, it is crucial to define failure handling procedures to ensure that failures do not introduce additional errors into the test execution process. This helps maintain test accuracy and avoid misleading results.

Option A (Meeting stakeholder expectations) is important but not the primary reason for defining failure handling.

Option C (Capturing all defects) is a general testing principle, not specific to failure handling in performance tests.

Option D (Minimizing distractions) is not a valid reason for defining failure handling.

### NEW QUESTION: 2

What should be captured for batch processing performance metrics?

- A. Throughput and wait times
- B. Number of records deleted
- C. Average percentage of network latency
- D. Number of concurrent virtual users

**Answer:** A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For batch processing performance metrics, the two most important factors are:

Throughput - Measures the number of transactions processed over time.

Wait times - Evaluates delays in processing batches.

Option B (Number of records deleted) is irrelevant unless batch processing specifically involves deletions.

Option C (Network latency percentage) applies to real-time transaction processing, not batch jobs.

Option D (Concurrent virtual users) applies more to load testing rather than batch performance.

### **NEW QUESTION: 3**

Which of the following performance script types measures network response times?

**A.** GUI scripts

**B.** API scripts

**C.** HTTP scripts

**D.** Protocol-level scripts

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Protocol-level scripts measure the actual response times of network requests, making them ideal for analyzing network latency, bandwidth issues, and server response times.

Option A (GUI scripts) measure user interactions, not network timing.

Option B (API scripts) measure API interactions but do not provide detailed network response time analysis.

Option C (HTTP scripts) measure web requests but lack low-level network insights.

### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

When following the principal performance testing activities, when are resources allocated?

**A.** During test planning

**B.** During test execution

**C.** During test evaluation

**D.** During test completion

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Resource allocation happens during the test planning phase, where hardware, tools, and personnel are assigned to the project. This ensures that performance tests are adequately supported.

Option B (Test execution) is when resources are actually used, not allocated.

Option C (Test evaluation) happens after execution to analyze results.

Option D (Test completion) focuses on documentation and reporting.

### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

You are managing the testing efforts of an existing distributed system that manages inventories of automobile and light truck tires from multiple warehouses across the country. The system is being enhanced to track incoming restocking shipments at the point of entry to the warehouse and outbound sales shipments at the point of shipment from the

warehouse, all of which are executed in real-time. System loads traditionally peak on Mondays due to built-up demand from the previous weekend.

You are constructing an operational profile that emulates entities that submit large, bulk orders of greater than or equal to 1600 tires per transaction. You feel the profile you are constructing accurately reflects this type of power purchaser.

Which of the following steps must you take to ensure your operational profile is accurate?

**A.** Execute the performance test with the operational profile and adjust the parameters as needed.

**B.** Review and adjust the profile with key stakeholders prior to using it.

**C.** Aggregate the specific operational profiles into a single generic profile and use that generic profile for load testing.

**D.** Based on the power purchaser information, create operational profiles for low and medium purchasers and use equal proportions of those profiles during the testing.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

To ensure an accurate operational profile, it is crucial to validate and adjust it with key stakeholders before executing tests. This step ensures that the workload realistically represents actual user behavior.

Option A (Executing the test first and adjusting later) is incorrect because adjustments should be made before execution to avoid misleading results.

Option C (Aggregating profiles into a single generic profile) removes important distinctions between different user types, reducing test accuracy.

Option D (Creating separate profiles and using equal proportions) does not match the actual power purchaser behavior, which requires a realistic representation of their higher-volume transactions.

## **NEW QUESTION: 6**

Which of the following is an advantage of using performance monitoring tools?

**A.** They can prevent malicious behavior.

**B.** They proactively compile metrics from server logs.

**C.** They more easily identify and report multi-threading problems.

**D.** They can proactively detect denial-of-service (DoS) attacks.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Performance monitoring tools collect real-time and historical performance data, particularly from server logs, application metrics, and infrastructure monitoring. This allows testers to analyze performance trends efficiently.

Option A is incorrect because monitoring tools do not prevent malicious behavior but may detect it.

Option C is incorrect since identifying multi-threading issues is typically done through profiling tools rather than performance monitors.

Option D is incorrect as DoS attack detection falls under security testing.

### NEW QUESTION: 7

What is typically the result of oversaturation of system resources during performance testing?

- A. Response time will gradually improve over a period of time.
- B. Response time will be slow under significant load levels.
- C. Error logging will decrease.
- D. The size of the database will gradually decrease.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

When system resources are oversaturated (e.g., CPU, RAM, or network bandwidth), response times will degrade because the system struggles to process requests efficiently. This is a key performance bottleneck indicator.

Option A is incorrect because response times do not improve under heavy load; they typically worsen.

Option C is incorrect because error logging may actually increase rather than decrease under stress.

Option D is incorrect because database size is independent of system saturation unless records are actively purged.

### NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following is the most economical solution to minimize costs and time for performance testing for a high-end production client-server platform?

- A. Isolated lab environment
- B. Cloud-based environment
- C. Mainframe environment
- D. No environment

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A cloud-based environment is the most cost-effective solution for performance testing. It offers scalability, pay-per-use models, and flexibility, allowing testers to simulate large workloads without expensive infrastructure investments.

Option A (Isolated lab environment) is costly due to hardware maintenance and infrastructure costs.

Option C (Mainframe environment) is expensive and impractical for performance testing.

Option D (No environment) is not a viable option.

### NEW QUESTION: 9

Which of the following is a general principle of performance testing?

- A. Tests must be executable within the project timeframe.
- B. Test results must be comparable to tester expectations.
- C. Test results must vary when the tests are run repeatedly on an unchanged system.
- D. Tests must align with the ideal outcome of stakeholders.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Performance testing is time-sensitive and must be designed to fit within the constraints of the project timeline. If performance tests take too long to execute, they may not be feasible within a given sprint or development cycle. The results should be reproducible, meaning the same test on an unchanged system should yield the same results (making option C incorrect). While stakeholder expectations are important, performance tests should be objective and based on defined benchmarks rather than subjective expectations (making option D incorrect).

#### **NEW QUESTION: 10**

Which of the following is a typical performance risk associated with distributed architectures?

- A.** A local hard disk that has been de-fragmented
- B.** Excess computer memory resources
- C.** Unreliable or unpredictable remote servers
- D.** Inconsistent Bluetooth connectivity

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A key risk in distributed systems is unreliable remote servers, which can lead to latency, timeouts, and failures in performance testing.

Option A (Hard disk de-fragmentation) is not a significant risk in distributed systems.

Option B (Excess memory) is a positive factor, not a risk.

Option D (Bluetooth connectivity) is unrelated to distributed system performance.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 11**

Which of the following is considered a common web service protocol?

- A.** SOAK
- B.** REST
- C.** HTTP
- D.** RTE

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

REST (Representational State Transfer) is a widely used web service protocol that enables client-server communication over HTTP. It is commonly used in modern APIs and web applications for performance testing.

Option A (SOAK) refers to soak testing, which evaluates performance over an extended period.

Option C (HTTP) is a transport protocol, but REST is the actual web service architecture built on HTTP.

Option D (RTE) is not a web service protocol but may refer to Real-Time Enterprise systems.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

Which of the following is typically the result of oversaturation of system resources during performance testing?

- A. Response time will gradually improve over a period of time.
- B. Response time will be slow under significant load levels.
- C. Error logging will decrease.
- D. The size of the database will gradually decrease.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

When system resources (e.g., CPU, RAM, I/O) are oversaturated, the system becomes overloaded, leading to increased response times and poor application performance.

Option A (Gradual improvement of response time) is incorrect because performance degrades under heavy load.

Option C (Error logging decreases) is unlikely; in most cases, errors increase when systems reach their limits.

Option D (Database size decreases) is unrelated to performance saturation.

### NEW QUESTION: 13

What challenge must be considered when using crowds to emulate load generation?

- A. The load generation will be difficult to reproduce.
- B. The load generation method is less sensitive to changes in the III.
- C. This type of load generation is more suitable for mainframe applications.
- D. This technique is more precise than other methods of load generation.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Crowd-based load generation involves using distributed users (e.g., cloud-based testers or real users). The main challenge is that the load generation can be difficult to reproduce consistently due to variations in network conditions, device types, and user behavior.

Option B is incorrect because load generation methods should adapt to system changes.

Option C is incorrect since mainframe applications typically do not rely on crowd-based testing.

Option D is incorrect because crowd-sourced load testing is generally less precise than scripted load testing.

### NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following is the best description of spike testing?

- A. It focuses on the ability of the system to handle loads that are gradually increased to reach the expected maximum.
- B. It focuses on the ability of the system to handle loads that are at or beyond the expected peak load.
- C. It focuses on the ability of the system to meet future efficiency requirements.
- D. It focuses on the ability of the system to respond to quick and extreme changes in load.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Spike testing is a type of performance testing that evaluates how a system responds to sudden, extreme increases or decreases in load. It is designed to simulate unexpected surges in user activity or workload, such as flash sales, viral events, or cyberattacks.

Option A (Gradual load increase testing) describes load testing, not spike testing.

Option B (Handling expected peak load) describes stress testing, which pushes the system to or beyond its limits but does not focus on sudden changes.

Option C (Meeting future efficiency requirements) relates to capacity planning rather than spike testing.

Spike testing helps to identify system bottlenecks, resource allocation issues, and performance degradation when traffic surges unexpectedly.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 15**

Which of the following is considered a common database protocol?

- A.** ODBC
- B.** JUNIT
- C.** SMP
- D.** MMS

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) is a standard database protocol that enables applications to connect to and interact with databases regardless of vendor specifications.

Option B (JUNIT) is a unit testing framework, not a database protocol.

Option C (SMP - Symmetric Multiprocessing) relates to CPU architecture, not databases.

Option D (MMS - Multimedia Messaging Service) is related to mobile messaging, not database communication.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 16**

Which of the following can provide measurements for both individual and aggregated elements within a single performance test?

- A.** Aggregated metrics
- B.** Process optimization tracking
- C.** Measuring underlying transactions
- D.** Nested transactions

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Nested transactions allow performance tests to capture both individual and aggregated elements by grouping multiple related transactions and measuring their cumulative impact.

Option A (Aggregated metrics) provides summaries but lacks insight into individual elements.

Option B (Process optimization tracking) focuses on business process improvement, not test metrics.

Option C (Measuring underlying transactions) focuses only on individual transactions.

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 17**

Which of the following is a typical performance risk associated with mobile, browser-based, and embedded real-time architectures?

- A. Slow hard disk speed
- B. Misconfigured host machine
- C. Unexpected loads due to API accessibility
- D. Internet connectivity issues

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Mobile and browser-based applications often rely on APIs for data retrieval and processing. Unexpected API load can cause latency issues, bottlenecks, and system crashes.

Option A (Hard disk speed) is not a major issue in cloud-based or mobile systems.

Option B (Misconfigured host machine) affects on-premise systems, not mobile/browser-based applications.

Option D (Internet connectivity issues) is a user-side issue, not a system performance risk.

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