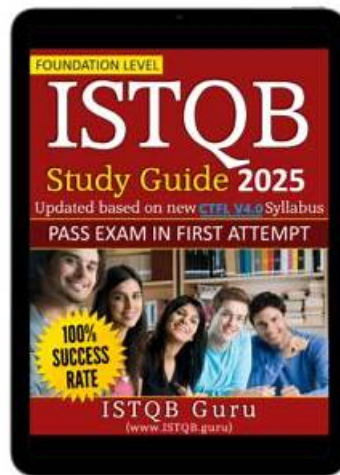


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ISTQB CT-PT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Concept of Load Generation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Software Test Analysts and discusses how representative loads are modeled and produced to simulate user or process behavior. It explores methods such as user interface inputs, crowdsourcing, API-based calls, or protocol capture and playback, emphasizing the need for repeatable loads that accurately reflect real-world conditions.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Failures in Performance Testing and Their Causes: This section of the exam measures the skills of Performance Engineers and outlines frequent failure modes, including slow responses at various load levels, degraded performance over time, and system crashes under peak conditions. It provides examples of underlying causes such as resource leaks, insufficient capacity, and poor handling of spikes or concurrency, illustrating why robust planning and monitoring are crucial for reliable performance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Performance Testing: This section of the exam measures the skills of Software Test Analysts and covers various approaches such as load, stress, scalability, spike, endurance, concurrency, and capacity testing. It explains how each type evaluates system behavior under different conditions, helping testers and stakeholders understand how the system handles both expected and extreme usage scenarios.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing Types in Performance Testing: This section of the exam introduces the distinction between static and dynamic performance testing. It shows how reviews of requirements, architecture, and code can identify risks before coding is complete, and how runtime checks of resource utilization and response times reveal issues that only appear when the system is in operation.

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ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

During which of the principal performance testing activities are the building blocks for larger, more complex tests created?

- A. During test completion
- B. During test design
- C. During test planning
- **D. During test implementation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Test implementation is the stage where smaller test components are created and assembled into larger test scenarios. This phase includes scripting, test data preparation, and configuring load profiles.

Option A (Test completion) involves analyzing results, not building tests.

Option B (Test planning) focuses on strategies and objectives, not test creation.

Option C (Test design) defines test scenarios and cases, but the actual building happens in implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 25

At what point during performance testing does monitoring with the load testing tool begin?

- A. Immediately after test execution.
- B. Before testing execution.
- C. When testing is concluded.
- **D. Simultaneously with test execution.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Performance monitoring must begin simultaneously with test execution to capture system behavior in real-time. This ensures that bottlenecks and performance issues are identified immediately.

Option A (After testing is concluded) is incorrect because historical monitoring does not help in real-time analysis.
Option B (Before execution) is incorrect because monitoring needs active system load to measure performance.
Option C (Immediately after execution) is incorrect because it misses runtime metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following is a key reason to include ramp-up and ramp-down periods in a performance test?

- A. To simulate a more realistic user load pattern and avoid sudden system stress
- B. To guarantee that all virtual users remain active throughout the test duration
- C. To provide a buffer for slow-performing transactions to complete
- D. To ensure virtual users complete their transactions within a defined time window

Answer: A

Explanation:

A ramp-up period in a performance test gradually increases load over time, and a ramp-down period does the opposite. This prevents sudden surges in system load, making test results more realistic.

Option A (Ensuring transactions complete in a time window) is incorrect because ramp-up/down periods do not control transaction timing.

Option C (Providing a buffer for slow transactions) is incorrect because ramp-up/down is about load balancing, not transaction timing.

Option D (Keeping all virtual users active throughout the test) is incorrect because ramp-down periods reduce users gradually.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

- A. Protocol-level scripts
- B. API scripts
- C. GUI scripts
- D. HTTP scripts

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 28

Which type of performance test measures the system's ability to handle increasing levels of load?

- A. Spike testing
- B. Load testing
- C. Endurance testing
- D. Elevation testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Load testing assesses a system's ability to handle gradually increasing levels of load and ensures that it meets performance expectations under normal and peak conditions.

Option B (Elevation testing) is incorrect because this term does not exist in ISTQB performance testing terminology.

Option C (Spike testing) focuses on sudden increases in load rather than gradual scaling.

Option D (Endurance testing) examines how a system performs over an extended period, rather than gradual load increases.

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