

CT-PT Practice Materials: ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing - CT-PT Test Preparation - ValidDumps

ISTQB CT-PT Exam Summary:	
Vendor	ISTQB
Exam Code	CT-PT
Full Exam Name	ISTQB Certified Tester Performance Testing
Number of Questions	40
Sample Questions	ISTQB CT-PT Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	ISTQB CT-PT Practice Test
Passing Score	65%
Time Limit	90 Minutes
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ISTQB CT-PT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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.
Topic 3	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	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.

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ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 26

How does a load management console aid performance testing?

- A. It enables senior management to monitor testing.
- **B. It provides reports and graphs for analysis.**
- C. It emulates virtual users.
- D. It simulates user behavior.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A load management console is a tool that helps testers analyze and visualize test results, providing performance reports, graphs, and insights. This aids in understanding bottlenecks, response times, and throughput trends.

Option A (Simulating user behavior) is incorrect; load generators handle simulation.

Option B (Senior management monitoring) is not the primary role of a test console.

Option D (Emulating virtual users) is incorrect; that is the job of load injectors.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 ensure virtual users complete their transactions within a defined time window
- C. To provide a buffer for slow-performing transactions to complete
- D. To guarantee that all virtual users remain active throughout the test duration

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 # 28

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

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is the primary purpose of a load generator?

- **A. Simulate user behavior in accordance with the defined operational profile**
- B. Create a steady and consistent background load on the system
- C. Support root cause analysis when performance degradation is encountered
- D. Record and analyze the behavior of the system as it is executing the prescribed tests

Answer: A

Explanation:

A load generator is responsible for simulating virtual users and applying workloads to a system as defined by an operational profile. This allows testers to analyze how the system behaves under different load conditions.

Option A (Background load) is incorrect because load generators create simulated user interactions, not just background noise.

Option C (Record and analyze behavior) is the role of monitoring tools, not a load generator.

Option D (Support root cause analysis) is incorrect because root cause analysis is done after the load test, using monitoring tools.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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