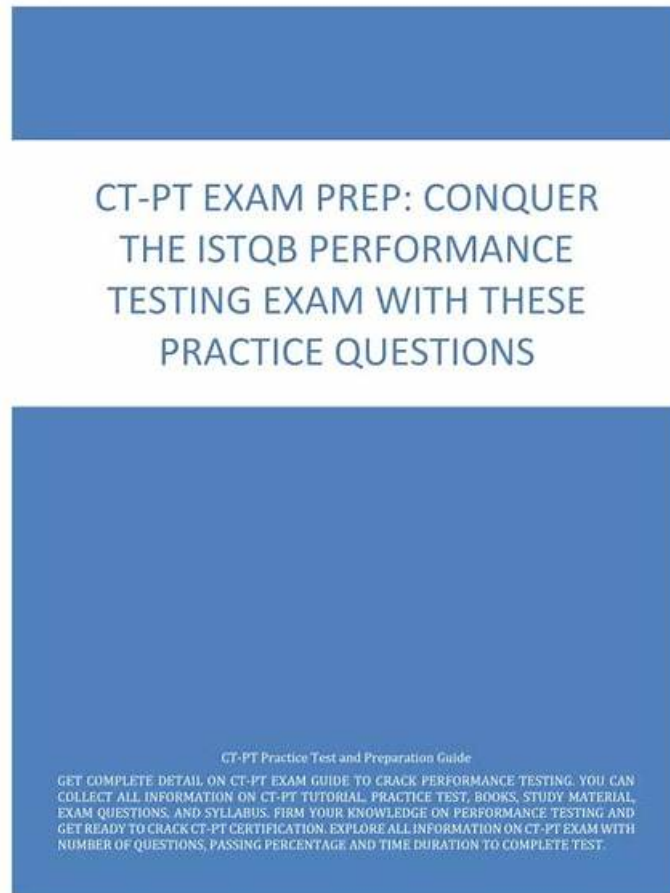


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ISTQB CT-PT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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	• 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.

ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

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 preparing a presentation to the business stakeholders, outlining your performance testing strategy.

Which of the following is appropriate to present to this audience?

- A. A test plan that includes specific technical specifications for the computing hardware to be used for performance testing
- B. Established HTTP response per second goals that will have acceptable minimum, maximum, and average response times
- **C. The risks that may exist due to platform differences between the test environment and the production environment**
- D. A comprehensive list of support staff to be available during performance testing, including key members of the application development team

Answer: C

Explanation:

Business stakeholders are most concerned with risks that affect deployment and production stability. The primary risk in performance testing is that the test environment may differ from production, leading to misleading test results.

Option A (HTTP response goals) is too technical for a business stakeholder audience.

Option B (Hardware specifications) is relevant for technical teams, not business stakeholders.

Option C (Support staff details) is a logistical aspect, not a key performance testing risk for business decision-makers.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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. Virtual users are exhibiting impatient behavior.
- B. New test data is needed.

- C. Processing speed is too slow.
- D. Network infrastructure should be investigated.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 17

What is the primary purpose of a load generator?

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

Answer: D

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 # 18

What should be captured for batch processing performance metrics?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Wait times - Evaluates delays in processing batches.

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

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