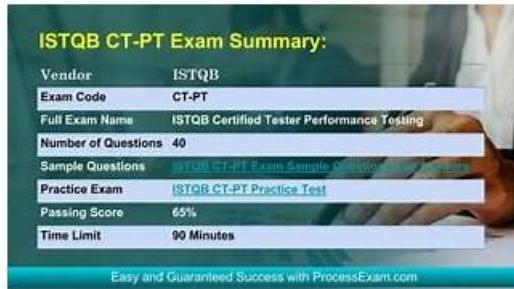


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The ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) certification is a valuable credential that every ISTQB professional should earn it. The ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) certification exam offers a great opportunity for beginners and experienced professionals to demonstrate their expertise. With the ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) certification exam everyone can upgrade their skills and knowledge. There are other several benefits that the ISTQB CT-PT exam holders can achieve after the success of the ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) certification exam.

ISTQB CT-PT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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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Aspiring ISTQB professionals strive to excel in ISTQB CT-PT exams such as the ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) to achieve their dream careers. However, passing the CT-PT Exam can be challenging, especially with a demanding schedule that leaves little time for preparation.

ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the primary purpose of a load generator?

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

Answer: C

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 # 17

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

Answer: B

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 # 18

What is an advantage of aggregating the results of performance testing?

- A. Testing is expedited when the results are aggregated.
- B. Aggregated results show when testing has been completed.
- C. Aggregated results provide more detail and allow for a more complete analysis of the test.
- D. **It is easier for stakeholders to draw a correct conclusion from aggregated results.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Aggregating test results helps stakeholders understand performance trends by combining data points from multiple test runs. This makes it easier to draw conclusions about system behavior.

Option A is incorrect because aggregation may reduce detailed visibility, not increase it.

Option B is incorrect because aggregation does not expedite testing itself.

Option D is incorrect because aggregated results do not indicate test completion.

NEW QUESTION # 19

During performance testing, in addition to the transaction response time, which of the following is needed to accurately reflect the total time to complete a transaction?

- A. Action time
- B. User time
- C. Think time
- D. Wait time

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wait time is the period a transaction spends waiting for resources, database responses, or external services before completing. It is critical for understanding real-world transaction durations.

Option A (Think time) refers to user delays, not system delays.

Option C (Action time) focuses on execution time only.

Option D (User time) is not a standard performance metric.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 21

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There is a way to clear your CT-PT certification exam without finding the best source of help. As an applicant for the ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) exam, you need actual ISTQB CT-PT exam questions to know how you can score well and attempt it successfully. You can visit Getcertkey to get the best quality CT-PT Practice Test material for the CT-PT exam.

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