

ISTQB.CT-PT.v2026-01-23.q15

Exam Code:	CT-PT
Exam Name:	ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing
Certification Provider:	ISTQB
Free Question Number:	15
Version:	v2026-01-23
# of views:	108
# of Questions views:	150
https://www.exam-tests.com/CT-PT-exam/ISTQB.CT-PT.v2026-01-23.q15.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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: 2

Which of the following is a static performance test?

- A. Usability test of the user interface
- B. Evaluation of the test execution skills of the testers
- C. Review of the network architecture
- D. Formal signature approval by the end users

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A static performance test is a non-execution-based review that analyzes system architecture, network configurations, and other elements that affect system performance before execution.

Option A (Usability test) is not a static performance test but rather a functional or UX evaluation.

Option B (Evaluation of testers' skills) is unrelated to performance testing.

Option D (Formal signature approval) is an administrative task and not a static test.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following is usually identified by a performance test?

- A. Resource bottlenecks
- B. Suitability issues
- C. Learnability concerns
- D. Failure to meet accessibility requirements

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Performance tests primarily identify resource bottlenecks such as CPU saturation, memory leaks, network congestion, and database slowdowns.

Option B (Suitability issues) is a functional requirement concern, not a performance issue.

Option C (Learnability concerns) relates to usability testing, not performance.

Option D (Accessibility requirements) falls under compliance and usability testing, not performance testing.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following could lead to inconsistent performance test results?

- A. Concurrent scripts running and attempting to access the same data.
- B. Sequential scripts running and attempting to access the same data.
- C. Virtual users running the same script while logged in as the same user.
- D. Expected results were not verified with senior management.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

If multiple virtual users execute the same script while logged in as the same user, it can cause data conflicts, session collisions, or cache interference, leading to inconsistent performance test results.

Option A (Concurrent scripts accessing the same data) may cause data locking issues, but this is a test setup concern rather than an inconsistency issue.

Option B (Sequential scripts accessing the same data) does not typically cause inconsistencies since they execute in order.

Option D (Verification with management) is unrelated to technical inconsistencies.

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 6

Which of the following is a key challenge when testing applications in a cloud environment?

- A.** Limited ability to control test execution timing
- B.** Inability to generate significant load
- C.** Lack of user behavior simulation tools
- D.** Test execution speed being too high

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

One of the biggest challenges of cloud-based performance testing is the lack of control over test execution timing due to shared cloud resources. Cloud environments dynamically allocate computing power, meaning that test execution may vary due to background processes, VM migrations, or auto-scaling events.

Option B (Inability to generate load) is incorrect because cloud platforms can scale up resources to generate high loads.

Option C (Lack of behavior simulation tools) is incorrect because cloud providers offer robust testing tools.

Option D (Test execution speed being too high) is not a valid performance testing challenge.

NEW QUESTION: 7

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.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following is a best practice to include in performance test scripts when verifying results?

- A. Hold the development team accountable for system performance.
- B. Verify that correct information was added to the database.
- C. Increase the number of scripts executed to provide greater coverage.
- D. Add transaction timers to collect response times.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 10

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. Network infrastructure should be investigated.
- B. Processing speed is too slow.
- C. Virtual users are exhibiting impatient behavior.
- D. New test data is needed.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 11

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: 12

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 planning
- C.** During test design
- D.** During test implementation

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 13

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: 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 characteristic of stress testing?

A. Considers the system's ability to recover from a sudden increase of loads within the system's limits.

B. It focuses on the system's ability to handle transactions over a specific timeframe.

C. It determines the maximum number of transactions a system can handle.

D. It evaluates the system's ability to handle loads beyond its design limits.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Stress testing is designed to evaluate how a system behaves under extreme conditions, often exceeding its design limitations. The goal is to identify bottlenecks, memory leaks, and failures that occur beyond normal operating conditions.

Option A is incorrect because it refers to resilience testing, which focuses on recovery rather than stress beyond limits.

Option B is incorrect as it describes load testing, which measures performance under expected loads.

Option C is incorrect since determining the maximum transactions is a feature of capacity testing, not stress testing.

Valid CT-PT Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing CT-PT Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest CT-PT exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com CT-PT exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com CT-PT dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.braindumpspass.com/ISTQB/CT-PT-practice-exam-dumps.html> (42 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)