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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

(REFER TO BASE SCENARIO 2): When you refer to Base Scenario 2, you are referring to the description and only the description, without any modification.

Question specific constraints: (specific constraints are not part of the Base Scenario and are specific to this question).

Throughout the month of January (31 days), the company performed 3,100 departure operations from the Capital City Airport. These departure operations transported 465,000 passengers during the hours of operation, from 07:00 to 23:00.

The departing passengers (one of the most relevant operational profiles) will access the front-end of the application to check in for their flight. It is known that 30% of departing passengers reconnect after checking in to request the boarding pass to be resent or printed.

Question

How many departing passengers access the front-end only once to check in per hour?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

- A- 187.50 departing passengers / hour
- B- 1,218.75 departing passengers / hour.
- C- 625.00 departing passengers / hour.
- D- 812.50 departing passengers / hour.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To calculate the number of departing passengers accessing the front-end only once to check in per hour, we follow these steps:

1. Total Departing Passengers in January:
 - o 465,000 passengers transported throughout January.
2. Duration of Operations in January:

o Operating hours: 07:00 to 23:00, which equals 16 hours per day.

o Total days in January: 31 days.

o Total operating hours in January: 31 days * 16 hours/day = 496 hours.

3. Passengers Per Hour:

o Total passengers: 465,000.

o Total hours of operation: 496 hours.

o Passengers per hour: 465,000 passengers / 496 hours = 937.5 passengers/hour.

4. Passengers Accessing Only Once for Check-In:

o 30% of departing passengers reconnect for a boarding pass, which means 70% access only once.

o Passengers accessing only once: 70% of 937.5 passengers/hour = $0.70 * 937.5 = 656.25$ passengers/hour.

Given the available options, the closest correct value is C. 625.00 departing passengers / hour.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the VALID description of the ramp-up concept.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- Stage of reaching the stationary state.

B- Stage of finishing the test.

C- Stage of exit from a stationary state by increasing the number of concurrent users.

D- Technique in which the load on the system is increased to a certain value in the shortest possible time.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Ramp-up in performance testing refers to the phase where the number of virtual users is gradually increased to simulate the increase in load on the system. This is essential for determining how the system behaves under varying levels of stress. The correct description of the ramp-up concept aligns with option C, which involves increasing the number of concurrent users to simulate a transition from a steady state to a higher load scenario.

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

(REFER TO BASE SCENARIO 2): When you refer to Base Scenario 2. you are referring to the description and only the description, without any modification.

Question specific constraints: (specific constraints are not part of the Base Scenario and are specific to this question).

* Natalie should make a presentation to the business stakeholders In order to explain the performance test plan.

Question

Which ONE of the following options contains information that should be included in Natalie's presentation to the business stakeholders?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

- A- A spike test shall be conducted in a test environment equivalent to the production environment. Passengers shall be removed from the production environment, disassociated and imported Into the test environment.
- B- The cost of the spike test will be in line with the budget submitted by the cloud service provider. The test must take place in the planned timeframe and use the disassociation algorithm, that were previously agreed on.
- C- A performance test will be conducted to verify the management applications capability to support simultaneous, i.e concurrent, request peaks. The objective of this test (spike test) is to check that the system will be able to support the operations.
- D- A spike test shall be conducted in the performance test environment set up by the systems

manager. Preparation includes installation from the clone of the virtual machine identified for this purpose.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When preparing a presentation for business stakeholders, it is essential to focus on high-level objectives and outcomes that align with business goals. In the context of performance testing, the stakeholders are primarily concerned with ensuring that the system can handle peak loads and maintain operational integrity.

* Option A talks about the setup of the test environment and the logistics of passenger data, which is too technical for business stakeholders.

* Option B focuses on budget and timeline, which are relevant but do not directly address the performance test's purpose and objectives.

* Option C clearly states the purpose of the performance test (spike test) and its objective, which is to verify that the system can support concurrent request peaks, directly aligning with business interests.

* Option D again focuses on technical details about the test environment setup, which is not the primary concern for business stakeholders.

Therefore, Option C is the most appropriate choice as it succinctly communicates the performance test's objective and its relevance to business operations.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Associate each type of performance test (listed from 1 to 5) with part of a description that allows its characterization and/or identification (listed from A to E).

1. Endurance testing
2. Scalability testing
3. Capacity testing
4. Stress testing

5. Concurrency testing

1. Type of testing focused on the ability of a system to meet future efficiency requirements.
2. Type of testing used to evaluate a system's ability to handle reduced availability of resources.
3. Type of testing focused on the stability of the system over a specific time frame.
4. Type of testing used to determine the number of transactions a given system will support while still meeting established performance objectives.
5. Type of testing focused on the impact of situations where specific actions occur simultaneously.

SELECT ONE OPTION



Options:

- A- 1C-2D-3E-4B-5A
- B- 1B-2A-3D-4C-5E
- C- 1B-2E-3A-4D-5C
- D- 1C - 2A - 3D - 4B - 5E

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct associations are based on the definitions of each type of performance testing:

1. Endurance testing: Focused on the stability of the system over a specific time frame. (B)
2. Scalability testing: Focused on the ability of a system to meet future efficiency requirements. (E)
3. Capacity testing: Used to determine the number of transactions a given system will support while still meeting established performance objectives. (A)
4. Stress testing: Evaluates a system's ability to handle reduced availability of resources. (D)
5. Concurrency testing: Focused on the impact of situations where specific actions occur simultaneously. (C)

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify the correspondences between architectures (from 1 to 4) and their characteristic risks (from A to D).

1. Dynamic/cloud-based systems.

2. Client-server systems.

3. Multi-Tier systems.

4. Distributed systems.

1. Potential problems due to firewalls, packet inspection and server load balancing.

2. Critical workflows or dataflows to, from, or through unreliable or unpredictable remote servers, especially when such servers suffer periodic connection problems or intermittent periods of intense load.

3. Failures related to the correct configuration of features such as distribution, virtualization and scaling, during the Initial configuration or subsequent updates.

4. Inadequate bandwidth or capacity on any individual server.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- 1D-2A-3C-4B

B- 1C - 2B - 3D - 4A.

C- 1A-2C-3D-4B.

D- 1C-2A-3D-4B.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The characteristic risks associated with different architectures are as follows:

1. Dynamic/cloud-based systems: Critical workflows or dataflows to, from, or through unreliable or unpredictable remote servers, especially when such servers suffer periodic connection problems or intermittent periods of intense load. (C)
2. Client-server systems: Potential problems due to firewalls, packet inspection, and server load balancing. (A)
3. Multi-Tier systems: Failures related to the correct configuration of features such as distribution, virtualization, and scaling, during the initial configuration or subsequent updates. (D)
4. Distributed systems: Inadequate bandwidth or capacity on any individual server. (B)

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