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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are heading the testing effort for a system that manages the air/fuel ratio of direct-injection fuel devices built specifically for high-altitude rescue helicopter engines. At altitude, the system must be able to perform in order to make enough air/fuel ratio adjustments per millisecond between fuel and both an on-board source and available ambient air in order to prevent an engine stall due to oxygen starvation. The system is following a sequential development lifecycle.

For this safety-critical software, when is the appropriate point in the lifecycle to identify and define the performance goals?

Options:

- A- After test readiness has been achieved, but before system testing starts
- B- During the requirements phase when the business stakeholders have the opportunity to agree
- C- At the very beginning of the project during the concept stage
- D- During the software design phase when the requirements are set and the design is being defined

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For safety-critical software, performance goals must be identified as early as the requirements phase. This ensures that performance constraints are well understood and accounted for throughout development.

Option A (After test readiness but before system testing) is too late, as requirements should be defined before coding begins.

Option C (During the concept stage) is too early, as details may not be concrete.

Option D (During software design) is useful but should be preceded by a proper definition during the requirements phase.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Crowd-based load generation involves using distributed users (e.g., cloud-based testers or real users). The main challenge is that the load generation can be difficult to reproduce consistently due to variations in network conditions, device types, and user behavior.

Option B is incorrect because load generation methods should adapt to system changes.

Option C is incorrect since mainframe applications typically do not rely on crowd-based testing.

Option D is incorrect because crowd-sourced load testing is generally less precise than scripted load testing.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When following the principal performance testing activities, when are resources allocated?

Options:

- A- During test planning
- B- During test execution
- C- During test evaluation
- D- During test completion

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Resource allocation happens during the test planning phase, where hardware, tools, and personnel are assigned to the project. This ensures that performance tests are adequately supported.

Option B (Test execution) is when resources are actually used, not allocated.

Option C (Test evaluation) happens after execution to analyze results.

Option D (Test completion) focuses on documentation and reporting.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is typically the result of oversaturation of system resources during performance testing?

Options:

A- Response time will gradually improve over a period of time.

B- Response time will be slow under significant load levels.

C- Error logging will decrease.

D- The size of the database will gradually decrease.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When system resources (e.g., CPU, RAM, I/O) are oversaturated, the system becomes overloaded, leading to increased response times and poor application performance.

Option A (Gradual improvement of response time) is incorrect because performance degrades under heavy load.

Option C (Error logging decreases) is unlikely; in most cases, errors increase when systems reach their limits.

Option D (Database size decreases) is unrelated to performance saturation.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary purpose of a load generator?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should be captured for batch processing performance metrics?

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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

Throughput -- Measures the number of transactions processed over time.

Wait times -- Evaluates delays in processing batches.

Option B (Number of records deleted) is irrelevant unless batch processing specifically involves deletions.

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

Option D (Concurrent virtual users) applies more to load testing rather than batch performance.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 option best is appropriate to present to this audience?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

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.

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