



Free Questions for CTFL-PT\_D

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## Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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In which activity of the testing process are specific test conditions identified for performance testing?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

- A- Test planning.
- B- Test monitoring and control.
- C- Test analysis.
- D- Test design.



Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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In the testing process, specific test conditions for performance testing are identified during the Test Analysis phase. This phase involves reviewing and analyzing the test basis, such as requirements, architecture, and design, to identify the test conditions, which are the items or events of a component or system that could be verified by one or more test cases.

\* ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus

\* ISTQB Glossary



## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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:

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- 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:

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C

Explanation:

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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)

\* ISTQB Performance Testing Syllabus

\* ISTQB Glossary

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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If George is testing in order to check the stability of a system for a specific period of time in an operational system context, what type of testing is MOST appropriate?

SELECT ONE OPTION



Options:

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- A- Endurance testing.
- B- Capacity testing.
- C- Spike testing.
- D- Load testing.

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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Endurance testing, also known as soak testing, evaluates the stability and performance of a system over an extended period under a significant load. This type of testing is designed to identify issues such as memory leaks, resource depletion, and other long-term stability problems that may not be evident in shorter testing durations. According to ISTQB guidelines, endurance testing is essential for ensuring that the system can maintain performance and stability over time, especially in operational contexts.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which ONE of the following options represents a principle of performance testing?

SELECT ONE OPTION

### Options:

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- A- The tests must be aligned with the defined expectations of different stakeholder groups, users In particular, system designers and operations staff
- B- The tests can only be conducted, where resources allow, on complete systems and test environments that are representative of the production system.
- C- The tests must be reproducible. Identical results must be obtained by repeating the tests on an unchanged system.
- D- The tests must yield results that are both understandable and can be readily compared to the requirements desired by the technical team.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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Reproducibility is a fundamental principle of performance testing, ensuring that identical results are obtained when tests are repeated on an unchanged system. This principle is critical for verifying the reliability and consistency of performance test outcomes, allowing testers to confidently identify and address performance issues. ISTQB standards emphasize reproducibility to ensure that performance testing provides accurate and actionable insights.

## Question 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Choose the option that BEST describes valid opportunities for the dynamic performance testing.

SELECT ONE OPTION

### Options:

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- A- During component Integration testing, across any kind of use cases and workflows, especially when integrating different use case features or Integrating with the 'backbone' structure of a workflow.
- B- During system testing of overall end-to-end behaviors under various load conditions.
- C- During acceptance testing, especially for data flows and workflows across key inter-system interfaces. In system integration testing, it is not uncommon for the 'user\*' to be another system

or machine (e.g. inputs from sensor inputs and other systems).

D- During unit testing, including using or not profiling information to determine potential bottlenecks and white box techniques to evaluate resource utilization.

Answer:

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B

Explanation:

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System testing of overall end-to-end behaviors under various load conditions provides a comprehensive view of how the system performs in real-world scenarios. This type of testing captures interactions between components, identifies potential bottlenecks, and ensures that the system meets performance requirements under expected load conditions. ISTQB performance testing principles highlight the importance of end-to-end testing to validate that the system can handle the intended workloads effectively.

## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which elements are the MOST important parts of a performance testing environment?

1. Test scripts.
2. Software configuration.
3. Test data.
4. The type of environment (physical, cloud-based, virtualized).
5. Hardware configuration.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

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- A- III, V are the most important parts of the test environment.
- B- II, IV are the most important parts of the test environment.
- C- II, III, V are the most important parts of the test environment.
- D- II, V are the most important parts of the test environment.

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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\* II. Software configuration: Ensures the software under test is set up correctly, mirroring the production environment as closely as possible.

\* III. Test data: Provides the necessary inputs to simulate real-world scenarios and workloads.

\* V. Hardware configuration: Ensures the physical resources are adequately represented to gauge performance metrics accurately.

These elements are crucial for creating a realistic and effective performance testing environment. According to ISTQB standards, these components ensure that the testing environment accurately reflects production conditions, which is critical for obtaining valid and reliable performance test results.

## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Select the architecture that, in addition to the virtualized systems, could present performance risks associated with virtualization.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

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A- Dynamic/cloud-based systems.

B- Multi Tier systems.

C- Client-server systems.

D- Distributed systems.

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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Dynamic and cloud-based systems introduce performance risks associated with virtualization due

to the inherent nature of resource allocation and scalability in these environments. Virtualized systems often share physical resources, leading to potential contention and unpredictable performance impacts. These risks are more pronounced in dynamic/cloud-based architectures where resources are frequently allocated and deallocated based on demand, potentially causing latency, resource bottlenecks, and performance variability. ISTQB guidelines on performance testing emphasize understanding these risks to ensure reliable performance outcomes.

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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:

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

Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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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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