Free Questions for CTFL-PT_D

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Choose the MOST suitable description of the structure of a performance test script

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- The Initialization section Is the section in which everything Is prepared for the main part, the main sections are executed only once, because If It is necessary to repeat any action the whole script or part of it must be repeated and the clean-up section Is the section where the necessary steps are carried out to finish the test correctly.

B- The clean-up section Is the section in which everything is prepared for the main part In order to comply with the preconditions, the main sections can be executed several times and the completion section is the section that takes care of recording the results In the corresponding repository.

C- The initialization section Is the section in which everything Is prepared for the main part, the main sections can be executed several times and the finalization section is the section in charge of registering the results In the corresponding repository.

D- The Initialization section is the section in which everything Is prepared for the main part, the main sections can be executed several times and the clean-up section is the section where the necessary steps are carried out to finish the test correctly.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A performance test script generally consists of three main sections:

* Initialization: This section sets up the preconditions and prepares the system for the main test actions. It ensures that the environment and the test are ready to execute.

* Main section: This is where the core test actions occur. These actions can be executed multiple times to simulate different loads and scenarios.

* Clean-up: This section includes steps to properly close the test, such as releasing resources, resetting states, and logging results.

This structure ensures that performance tests are conducted systematically and efficiently, as emphasized by ISTQB performance testing standards.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Identify the correspondences between the communication protocols used most frequently (listed from 1 to 5) in performance testing and the categories to which they belong to (A to C).

1.REST.

2. HTTP.

3. JDBC.

4. SOAP.

5. HTTPS.

1. Web service.

2. Database.

3. Web.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- 1A-2B-3B-4C-5C.

B- 1C - 2C - 3B - 4A - 5A.

C- 1A-2C-3A-4A- 5B.

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

* 1A: REST - Web service

* 2C: HTTP - Web

* 3B: JDBC - Database

* 4A: SOAP - Web service

* 5C: HTTPS - Web

This mapping accurately categorizes each protocol according to its common use in performance testing. REST and SOAP are typically used for web services, JDBC for database connectivity, and HTTP/HTTPS for web communications. Understanding these correspondences helps testers select the appropriate protocols for performance testing scenarios, as outlined in ISTQB guidelines.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In this question, consider that test scripts are generated from a protocol level recording. At the end of the recording, an attempt was made to execute the recorded scripts without any processing, and it was not possible to play them back.

Question

What could be the reason why it is not possible to play back the script?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- The lack of business logic.

B- The test script has not been correlated.

C- The length of the script.

D- The missing Initialization section.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Correlation is a critical step in preparing performance test scripts, especially when they are generated from protocol-level recordings. It involves handling dynamic values (such as session IDs or tokens) that change with each user session or transaction. Without correlation, the script fails to handle these dynamic values correctly, leading to playback errors. According to ISTQB principles, ensuring scripts are properly correlated is essential for accurate and functional test execution.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify the activity that is NOT part of the performance test preparation.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- Deploying the environment.

B- Setting up the system under test.

C- Setting up the load generation and monitoring tools and making sure that all the necessary information will be collected.

D- Virtualizing the servers.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Virtualizing the servers is not typically part of performance test preparation. Performance test preparation generally involves activities such as deploying the test environment, setting up the system under test, and configuring load generation and monitoring tools to ensure accurate data collection. While virtualization can be an aspect of the overall infrastructure setup, it is not a direct step in preparing for performance testing. ISTQB performance testing guidelines emphasize setting up the environment, system, and tools specifically for performance test execution.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which activity of the testing process is the scope of performance testing established?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- Test analysis.

B- Test design.

C- Test planning.

D- Test monitoring and control.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The scope of performance testing is established during the test planning phase. During this phase, testers define the objectives, resources, schedule, and scope of the testing activities. This includes identifying the specific performance requirements, determining the test environment, and outlining the test strategy. According to ISTQB guidelines, effective test planning ensures that the performance testing efforts are aligned with the project goals and stakeholder expectations, setting a clear direction for subsequent testing activities.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If Emily is conducting a performance test to determine that a system exposed to a load can respond to a high number of concurrent users during short periods of time that occur on specific days and at specific times, and then return to a stable state.

What type of performance testing is Emily conducting?

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- Endurance testing

B- Spike testing.

C- Concurrency testing.

D- Load testing.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Spike testing involves subjecting a system to a significant increase in load for short periods of time to determine if it can handle sudden spikes in traffic. Emily's scenario of testing a system's response to a high number of concurrent users during specific periods and then returning to a stable state fits the description of spike testing.

* ISTQB Performance Testing Syllabus

* ISTQB Glossary

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Identify the correspondences between the aspects (listed from 1 to 4) and factors to be considered (listed from A to D) when selecting performance testing tools.

1. Compatibility.

2. Scalability.

3. Understandability.

4. Monitoring.

1. Level of technical knowledge needed to use the tool.

2. Correlation of the monitoring with the defined transactions.

3. Protocols.

4. Ability to generate load from multiple points of presence.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

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

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

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

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct associations between the aspects and factors to be considered when selecting performance testing tools are:

1. Compatibility: Protocols. (C)

2. Scalability: Ability to generate load from multiple points of presence. (D)

3. Understandability: Level of technical knowledge needed to use the tool. (A)

4. Monitoring: Correlation of the monitoring with the defined transactions. (B)

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* ISTQB Glossary

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given the following list of approaches to load generation, select the load generation approach that is LEAST reproducible and accurate.

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- Load generation using crowds.

B- Load generation via the user interface.

C- Load generation using captured communication protocols.

D- Load generation via the Application Programming Interface (API).

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Load generation using crowds (crowdsourcing) is the least reproducible and accurate approach. This method involves using a large number of real users to generate load on the system. The variability in network conditions, user behavior, and device capabilities makes it difficult to reproduce the exact same load conditions consistently.

* ISTQB Performance Testing Syllabus

* ISTQB Advanced Level Test Automation Engineer Syllabus