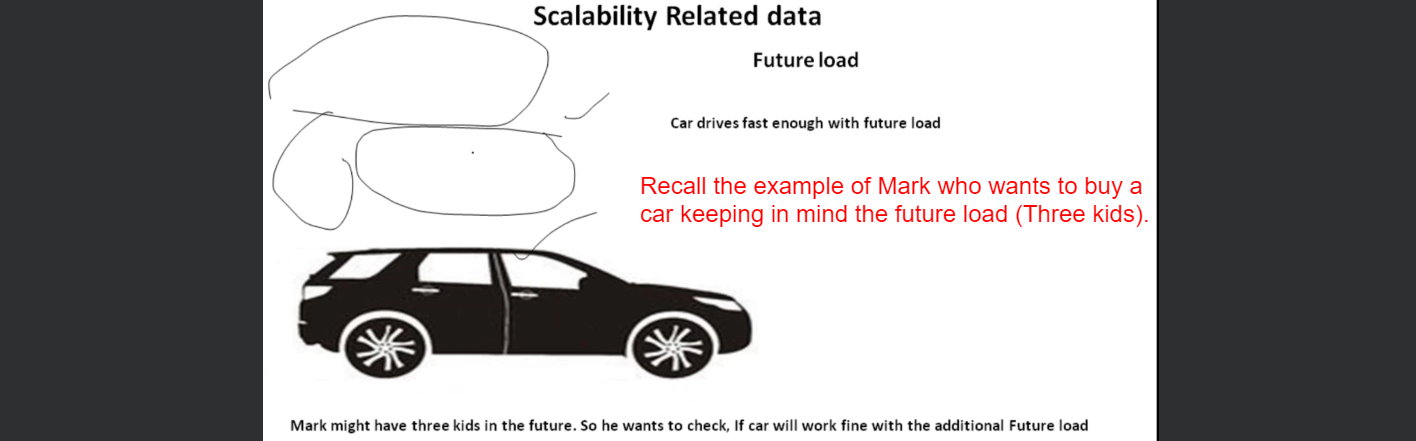
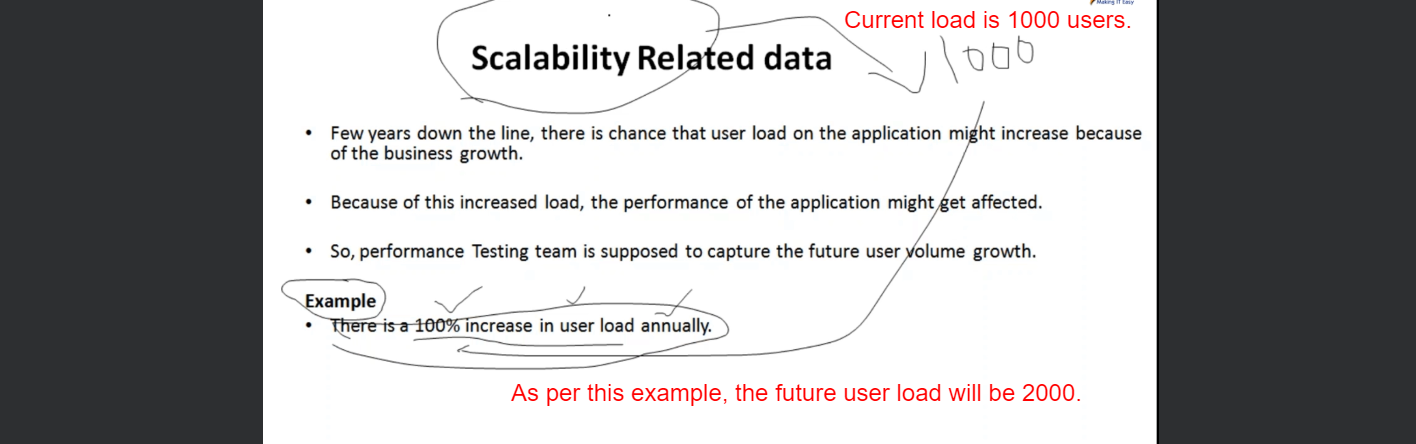
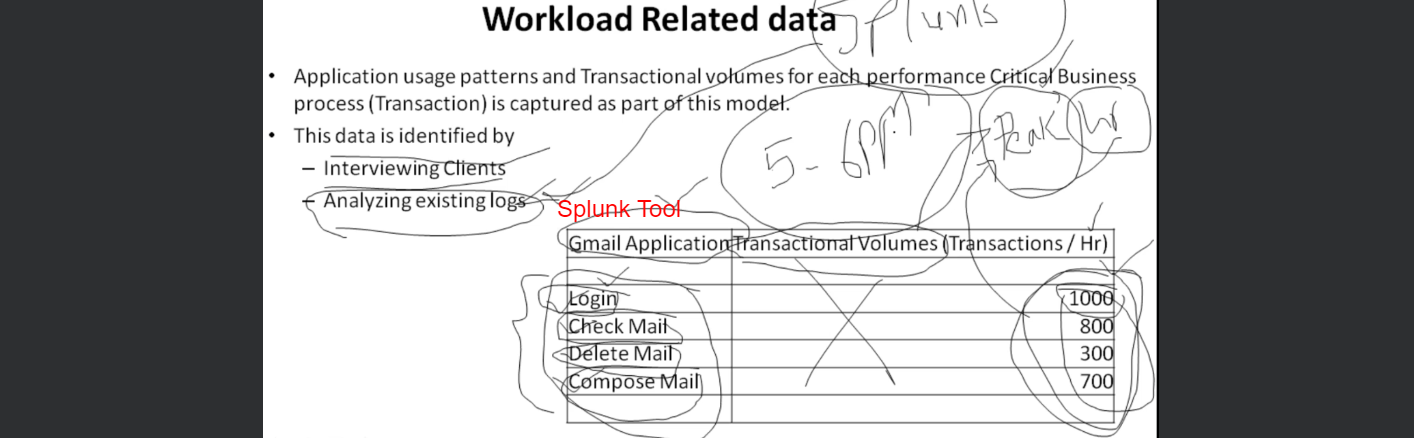
1. Let’s talk about Scalability Related Data.
2. We need to get it from a client (Stakeholder, Business Owner).
3. As we discussed Performance Testing is testing an app for speed, **scalability**, and stability in “Production Like Environment” under virtual users to meet non-functional requirements.
4. 
5. Similarly, we want to do the testing for the future load right away.
6. The load now is 2000 and in future it could become 5000.
7. The following is the Scalability NRF.
8. 
9. The current load which is 1000 and given that in future the user load is 100% (which is scalability Data).
   1. **Load Testing**: If we do the testing with that load, it becomes load testing.
   2. **Scalability Testing**: If I do the testing for 2000 (100% increment in future), then it becomes scalability test.
10. **So far, we have covered:**
    1. Infrastructure Related Details.
    2. Transaction Related Details.
    3. Scalability Related Details.
11. Now this is an extremely important data that we collect which is **Workload Related Data.**
12. **Terms**:
    1. Business Process = Transaction.
13. 
    1. We always do performance testing for peak hour because if an app works fast in peak hour, it will work fast in any other hour.

Here “Other hour” doesn’t mean that during that time there is no load. It is like that during peak hour, the load is maximum.

* 1. Without this Workload data, we will not be able to do performance testing.  
     (Other way to say 🡺 Without this data, we will not be able to do Workload Modelling, therefore will not be able to do Performance Testing.)
  2. Who is responsible to give this data.
     1. Interviewing the clients (BA, Stakeholder).
     2. Analyzing Existing Logs:
        1. Using some tool (Such as **Splunk**), we can analyze the logs from the production to see how many times,
           1. Login happened.
           2. Logout happened.
           3. Compose email happened.