1. Which components have you used in Load Runner?

The key components of Load Runner are:

1. **Virtual user generator –** For generating Scripts
2. **Controller –** For creating and executing scenarios
3. **Analyzer –** To analyze results.
4. How can you set the number of Virtual users in Load Runner?

You can set the number of Virtual users in the controller section while creating your scenarios. Many other advanced options like ramp-up, ramp-down of Virtual users are also available in the Controller section.

1. What is Correlation?

Correlation is nothing but catching the dynamic values that are returned from the server and pass it to the subsequent requests. It is a specific set of activity that would be performed after recording and replaying the script in the tool. Captured values will be saved into a parameter, that parameter will be used in the subsequent requests. So that the business scenario completes without any error.

1. What is the process for developing a Vuser Script?

**VUGen** (Virtual User Generator) is a key tool in LoadRunner to create testing scripts to emulate real-user behavior on your system. In VUGen, a human is replaced by a virtual user (VUser) and the actions performed by a VUser are recorded in VUser script to emulate the real-user behavior for testing and monitoring.

There are four steps for developing a vuser script.  
1- Record the Vuser Script.  
2- Playback / Enhance the recorded vuser script.  
3- Define the various run-time settings & check  
4- Incorporate the script in a Load Runner scenario

1. How Load Runner interacts with the application

**Load Runner** is a software testing tool from [Open Text](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenText). It is used to test [applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software), measuring system behavior and performance under load.

Load Runner can simulate millions of users concurrently using application software, recording and later analyzing the performance of key components of the application whilst under load.

Load Runner simulates user activity by generating messages between application components or by simulating interactions with the user interface such as key presses or mouse movements. The messages and interactions to be generated are stored in scripts. Load Runner can generate the scripts by recording them, such as logging [HTTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP) requests between a client web browser and an application's web server.

1. How many VUsers are required for load testing?

All of this must be completed for a total of**five users**. So, instead of utilizing a tool, we can now physically load the application with five physical users from various workstations to test the application load for five users.

1. What is the relationship between Response Time and Throughput?

**Response time and throughput are related**. The response time for an average transaction tends to decrease as you increase overall throughput. However, you can decrease the response time for a specific query, at the expense of overall throughput, by allocating a disproportionate amount of resources to that query.

1. What is the difference between hits/second and requests/second?

Request/Hits per second - The number of request received by the server. For example, the server can receive 10 requests per second, and the server send the response for all the requests in a second or not .But, here requests per second is 10, since it never bother about the response

Throughput - It considers the response status. If 8 requests are successfully responded in a second and other 2 are served after some time, then it gives you only 8 per second out of 10 requests per second.

At the end, RPS is nothing but the number of requests received by the server, and Throughput is nothing but the number of requests it was able to serve in a second or number of requests server is able to respond in a second