MODULE - 4

Q.1 Which components have you used in Load Runner?
ANS:-

- **Generator**:- It records Vuser scripts that emulate the steps of real users using the application.
- **controller:-**it is an administrative center for creating, maintaining, and executing scenarios starts and stops load tests, and performs other administrative tasks
- **Analyzer:-** uses the load test results to create graphs and reports to correlate system information and identify bottlenecks and performance issues.

Q.2 How can you set the number of Vusers in Load Runner?
ANS:-You can set the number of Vusers in the controller section while creating your scenarios. Many other advanced options like ramp-up, and ramp-down of Vusers are also available in the Controller section.

Q.3 What is correlation?
ANS:-the handling of dynamic values coming from the server. These dynamic values are the unique values generated by the server for security purposes like the session ID, authorization token, etc.

Q.4 What is the process for developing a Vuser Script?
ANS:-

- **Step 1:-**Record the Vuser Script.
- **Step 2:-**Playback and improve the recorded vuser script.
- **Step 3:-**Define and test the different run-time parameters.
- **Step 4:-**Use the script in a LoadRunner scenario.

Q.5 How does Load Runner interact with the application?
ANS:-LoadRunner 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.

Q.6 How many VUsers are required for load testing?
ANS:-How the number of concurrent users affects these bottlenecks depends on the specifics of the system you're testing, such as architecture, code, hardware, caching, load balancing, memory, CPU, bandwidth, and more. These dependencies make it difficult to predict the effects of trading users for requests per second.

Q.7 What is the relationship between Response Time and Throughput?
ANS:-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.