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PREFACE1 WHY PERFORMANCE TEST? What Is Performance?The End-User Perspective Bad Performance:Why It's So Common Summary2 THE FUNDAMENTALS OF EFFECTIVE APPLICATION PERFORMANCE TESTING Choosing and Appropriate Performance Test Environment Setting Realistic and Appropriate Performance Targets Making Sure Your Application is Stable Enough for Performance Testing Obtaining a Code Freeze Identifying and Scripting the Business-Critical Transactions Providing Sufficient Test Data of High Quality Ensuring Accurate Performance Test Design Identifying the Server and Network Key Performance Indicators(KPIs) Allocating Enough Time to Performance Test Effectively3 THE PROCESS OF PERFORMANCE TESTING The Proof of Concept(POC) From Requirements to Performance Test Case Study 1:Online Banking Case Study 2:Call Center Summary4 INTERPRETING RESULTS:EFFECTUVE ROOT-CAUSE ANALYSIS The Analysis Process Types of Output from a performance Test Root-Cause Analysis Analysis Checklist Summary5 APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE TESTING Astbcgribiys Java and XML(AJAX) Citrix HTTP Protocol Java Oracle SAP Service-Orientated Architecture(SOA) Web 2.0 Oddball Application Technologies:Help,My Load Testing Tool Won't Won't Record it!A TRANCTION EXAMPLESB POC AND PERFORMANCE TEST QUICK PEFERENCEC AUTOMAZ TOOL VENDORSD SAMPLE KPI MONITORING TEMPLATESE SAMPLE PROJECTINDEX

Project time scales amounted to a week of lead time and three days to carry out the testing engagement. The client decided to outsource the entire testing project because of the short schedule and lack of in-house testing expertise. The test environment required little preparation. since testing was to be carried out using the live infrastructure.   More on this approach in Step 2.   Performance targets for online banking were limited to availability and concurrency. The application had to be available and performant at a concurrent load of 1.000 virtual users. As mentioned. the application was coping with approximately 380 concurrent users at peak periods on a daily basis without problems. but this number was expected to increase significantly during the next year. Ten transactions were identified as core to the performance testing project. Input data requirements amounted to a list of card numbers representing real user accounts and an accompanying PIN number that provided an additional level of account security. Target data requirements were unusually straightforward in that the live application databa.se was to be used with the caveat of no 'write' or 'update' transactions unless the transaction backed up any changes made to the database as its final action. The only performance test identified was a progressive ramp-up   without step

to the target concurrency of 1   000 virtual users. Had more time been available. a ramp-up with step variation would have provided a more granular view of steady. state performance. Server and network KPIs focused on generic Windows performance metrics. There was no requirement to specifically monitor the application server or database layer. It subsequently transpired that application server monitoring would have been useful to identify poorly performing Java components whose presence had to be extrapolated from slow rendering of client-side content.

"   Ian   vendor-agnostic

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"   ——Matt St.Onge   HCL Technologies America/Teradyne

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