**Module 3(Testing on Live Application)**

1. **What is RDBMS**

* RDBMS stand for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is a program used to create, update and manage relational databases.
* RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.
* The Software used to store, manage, query and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database

1. **What is SQL**

* SQL stand for structured query language is a programming language for storing and processing information in a relational database.
* A relational database stores information in tabular form, with rows and columns representing different data attributes and the various relationship between the data values.
* You can use SQL statement to store, update, delete, search and retrieve information form the database.

1. W**rite SQL Commands?**

* There are different types of SQL commands:-
* 1. DDL( Data Definition language)
* Create : Used to create database object like tables, views or indexes.
* ALTER: Modifies the structure of existing database testing
* DROP: Delete database object such as table pr views.

2. DQL(Data Query Language)

* SELECT: Retrieves data from one or more tables.

3.DML(Data Manipulation language)

* INSERT: Adds new record into a table
* UPDATE: Modifies existing records in a table.
* DELETE: remove records from a table.

4.DCL(Data Control Language)

* GRANT: Provide specific privileges to database users.
* REVOKE: withdraws previously granted privileges.

1. **What is Join?**

* The SQL join is a command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database.
* It means of combining data in fields from two tables by using values common to each table.

1. **Write types of join.**

* There are Foure types of join:-

1. Inner Join
2. Left Outer Join
3. Right Outer join
4. Full outer join
5. **Inner join:-**

* Inner joins combine two tables based on shared key.

For example: - if you had a table with a column called ”user id” and each user ID was unique to a user you could join that table to another table with a “ user ID” column to find the information with each user.

SELECT\*FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id=table2.id;

1. **Left Outer Join:-**

* Left Join return all rows from the first table and only those in the second table that match.

SELECT\*FROM table1 LEFT OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.id-table2.user\_id

1. **Right Outer join:-**

* Right join are logically the opposite of left joins they return all rows from the second table and only the rows in the first table that match.

SELECT\*FROM table1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.id=table2.user\_id

1. **Full Outer JOIN**

* Full joins combine left and right joins by returning all rows from both tables as long as at least one match exists between them.

SELECT\*FROM table1 FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.id=table2.user\_id

**6.How many constraints and describes itself.**

**-** In a relational database, the most common types of constraints include:-

**1.** Primary key

**2.** Foreign Key

**3.** Unique Key

**4.** Not Null

**5.** Check

**6.** Default

1. Primary key:-

* A unique identifier for each row in a table, ensuring no duplicated entries exist.

1. Foreign Key:-

* A column in one table that references the primary key of another table maintaining relationships between tables.

1. Unique:-

* Enforces that values in a column must be distinct, preventing duplicates within that column.

1. Not Null:-

* Prevents a column from having null values, requiring a value to be entered in that column.

1. Check:-

* Defines a specific condition that every value in a column must meet, allowing for custom validation rules.

1. Default:-

* Specifies a default value to be assigned to a column if no value is explicity provided during data entry.

1. **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| RDBMS stand for Relational Database Management System | DBMS stand for Database Management System |
| In RDBMS data are store in a tabular form. | In DBMS data are store as a file. |
| It support client server architecture. | It does not support client server architecture. |
| Normalization is available in RDBMS | Normalization is not available in DBMS. |
| It allows more than one user at a time. | It allows one user at a time |

1. **What is Api Testing?**

* Api stand for Application Programming Interface.
* Api testing is a software testing type that validates applications programming interface(APIs).
* The purpose of API testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance and security of the programming interfaces.

How its works:-

* API testing involves sending requests to an API and comparing the responses to the expected results.
* API testing can be performed directly on the API or as part of integration testing.

1. **Types of API testing.**

* **There are mainly three types of APIs testing:-**

1. **Open APIs**: These types of APIs are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. So, they are also known as Public APIs.
2. **Partner APIs**: Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
3. **Internal APIs**: Internal or private. These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.
4. **What is Responsive Testing.**

* Responsive testing is a process that evaluates how a website or app looks and functions on different devices and screen size.
* The goal is to ensure that the website is usable on a variety of devices, including desktops, laptops, tables and smartphones.

1. **Which types of tool are available for responsive testing.**

* There are different types of responsive testing tools:-

LT browser

Lambda testing

Google resizer

I am responsive

browser stack

* this all tools are the responsive testing tools

1. **What is the full form of .ipa, apk**

* Ips stand for iOS app store package.
* APK stand for android package kite.

1. **How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?**

Step 1: Open the settings

Step 2: Access about device

Step 3: Find build number

Step 4: Tap repeatedly to seven times

Step 5: Confirmation message that developer option are now enabled.