

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

1. What is RDBMS ?

- A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a program used to create, update, and manage relational databases. Some of the most well-known RDBMSs include MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle Database.

2. What is SQL ?

- SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

3. Write SQL Commands ?

- There are 4 types of sql commands :-
  - Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Data Control Language (DCL)
  - Data Query Language (DQL)

4. What is join ?

- An SQL clause used to query and access data from multiple tables, based on logical relationships between those tables is known as join.

5. Write type of joins ?

- There are 4 types of join :-
  - Inner Join
  - Left Join
  - Right Join
  - Full Join

6. How Many constraint and describes it self ?

- There are 7 types of constraint :-
  - Primary Key :- A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
  - Foreign Key :- A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.

- NOT NULL :- This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
- UNIQUE :- This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
- CHECK :- This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.
- DEFAULT :- This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.
- INDEX :- It's Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly.

## 7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS ?

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RDBMS	DBMS
RDBMS stores data in tabular form.	DBMS stores data as file.
Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.	Data elements need to access individually.
Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.	No relationship between data.
RDBMS supports distributed database.	DBMS does not support distributed database.
Normalization is present.	Normalization is not present.
Priority status is based on customer requirements.	Data redundancy is common in this model.
All 12 Codd rules are satisfied.	Not all Codd rules are satisfied.
There exists multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS.	The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation.
Examples:- MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc.	Examples:- XML, Window Registry, Foxpro, dbaseIIIplus etc.

8. What is API Testing ?

- API testing is a software testing that verifies the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of an API. It involves sending requests to the API and checking the responses to ensure that they match the expected results.

9. Types of API Testing ?

- There are mainly 3 types of API Testing :-
  - Open APIs
  - Partner APIs
  - Internal APIs

10. What is Responsive Testing?

- Responsive testing is a functional UI testing that evaluates how a website or web application behaves and looks on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions. It's also known as functional responsive testing.

11. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing ?

- Responsive testing tools are :-
  - LT Browser
  - Google Resizer
  - Lambda Testing
  - I am responsive
  - Pixel tuner

12. What is the full form of .ipa, .apk ?

- .ipa stands for iOS AppStore Package & .apk stands for Android Application Package.

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

- Steps for to open the developer option mode ON :-
  - Step 1:- Go to Settings > About phone.
  - Step 2:- Scroll down to Build number.
  - Step 3:- Tap Build number seven times. After the first few taps, you should see the steps counting down until you unlock the developer options. You may also have to tap in your PIN for verification.

- Step 4:- Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, You are now a developer.
- Step 5:- Go back to the Settings pane and head to System, where you will now find Developer options as an entry.
- Step 6:- Tap it and toggle the switch on if it is not already, and from there, you can proceed to make adjustments to your phone.