

# Module-3

## (Testing on live application)

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### **Q1.) What is API testing?**

Application programming interface(API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention.

### **Q2.) Types of API testing?**

Open APIs- these types of APIs are publicly to use likes OAuth from google. it has also not given any restriction to use them. So they are also known as public APIs.

Partner APIs- specific rights or licenses to access this types of APIs because they are not available to the public.

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.

### **Q3.)What is responsive testing?**

A responsive web design involve creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from any mobile phone to tablet.

### **Q4.)Which types of tools are available for responsive testing?**

LT browser, Lambda Testing, google Resizer, I am Responsive, Pixel tuner.

### **Q5.)What is full form of .ipa and .apk?**

.ipa- International phonetic alphabet.

.apk- android package kit.

### **Q6.) How to create a step for to open the developer mode option ON?**

Go to setting – about phone.

Tap software info – build number.

Tap build number seven times.

Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, you are now a developer.

Go back to setting pane, where you will now find developer options as an entry.

Tap it and toggle the switch on if it is not already, and from there, you can process to make adjustments to your phone.

### **Q7.) What is RDBMS?**

RDBMS- relational database management system. RDBMS is the basic for sql, and for all modern database system like my sql server, ibm db2, oracle, mysql and Microsoft access.

### **Q8.) What is SQL?**

SQL stands for structure query language. Can store, retrieve and manipulate the data into the database. Can execute queries against a database.

### **Q9.) Write SQL commands?**

- DDL- data definition language.
- DML-data manipulation language.
- DCL-data control language.
- DQL-data query language.

### **Q10.) What is join?**

- The SQL join is command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database.

### **Q11.) Write a types of join?**

- INNER JOIN- returns row when there is a match in both table.
- LEFT JOIN- returns all row from left table even if there are no matches in the right table.
- RIGHT JOIN- returns all row from right table even if there are no matches in the left table.
- FULL JOIN-returns row when there is match in one of the table.

### **Q12.) How many constraint and describe it self?**

- NOT NULL constraint- ensures that a column can not have null value.
- DEFAULT constraint- provides a default value of a column when null is specified.
- UNIQUE KEY constraint- uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table.

-FOREIGN KEY constraint- uniquely identifies each row/record in another database table.

-CHECK constraint- ensures that all values in column satisfy certain condition.

**Q13.) Difference between RDBMD and DBMS ?**

DBMS	RDBMS
dbms stores data as file	rdbms store data in a tabular form
data elements to need to access indivisualy	Multiple data elements can be access at same time
no relationship between data	data store in the form of tables which are relatedd to each other
normalization is not present	normalization is present
dbms does not support distributed databse	dbms support distributed databse
it deals with small quantity of data	it deals with large amount of data