Module 3

(Testing on Live Application)

- ## What is RDBMS.

   Ans. RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

   A Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E. F. Cod.

- ## What is SQL.

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

   SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postures and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.

   Also, they are using different dialects, such as:

   - MS SQL Server using T-SQL, ANSI SQL

   - Oracle using PL/SQL,

   - MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.

- ## Write SQL Commands

Ans. DDL – Data Definition Language

● DML – Data Manipulation Language

● DCL – Data Control Language

● DQL – Data Query Language

- **What is join?**

Ans. a relationship among some columns in the data tables that take part in Sql join. Basically data tables are related to each other with keys. We use these keys relationship in Sql joins. A primary key is a column or a combination of columns with a unique value for each row.

- **Write type of joins.**

Ans. INNER JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in both tables.

● LEFT JOIN: returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no

matches in the right table.

● RIGHT JOIN: returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no

matches in the left table.

● FULL JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

- **Difference between DBMS vs RDBMS.**

Ans.

DBMS	RDBMS
• DBMS stands for "Database Management System".	• RDBMS stands for "Relational Database Management System".
• DBMS technology stores the data in the form of files.	• RDBMS stores the data in the form of tables.
• DBMS is designed to handle small amounts of data.	• RDBMS is designed to deal with vast amount of data.
• DBMS provides support only for a single user at a time.	• RDBMS provides support for multiple users at a time.

- ## What is API Testing.

Ans. Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two

applications to interact with each other without any user intervention.

API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing

interface which enables communication and data exchange between two

separate software systems.

- ## Types of API Testing.

Ans. There are mainly 3 types of API Testing

● 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.

● Partner APIs: Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API 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.

- **What is Responsive Testing?**

    Ans. A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible

    from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet.

    Software testers may find it challenging to perform responsive design testing as a variety of factors are to be looked into during the testing phase.

- **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing.**

    Ans. Responsive Testing Tools

    ● LT Browser

    ● Lambda Testing

    ● Google Resizer
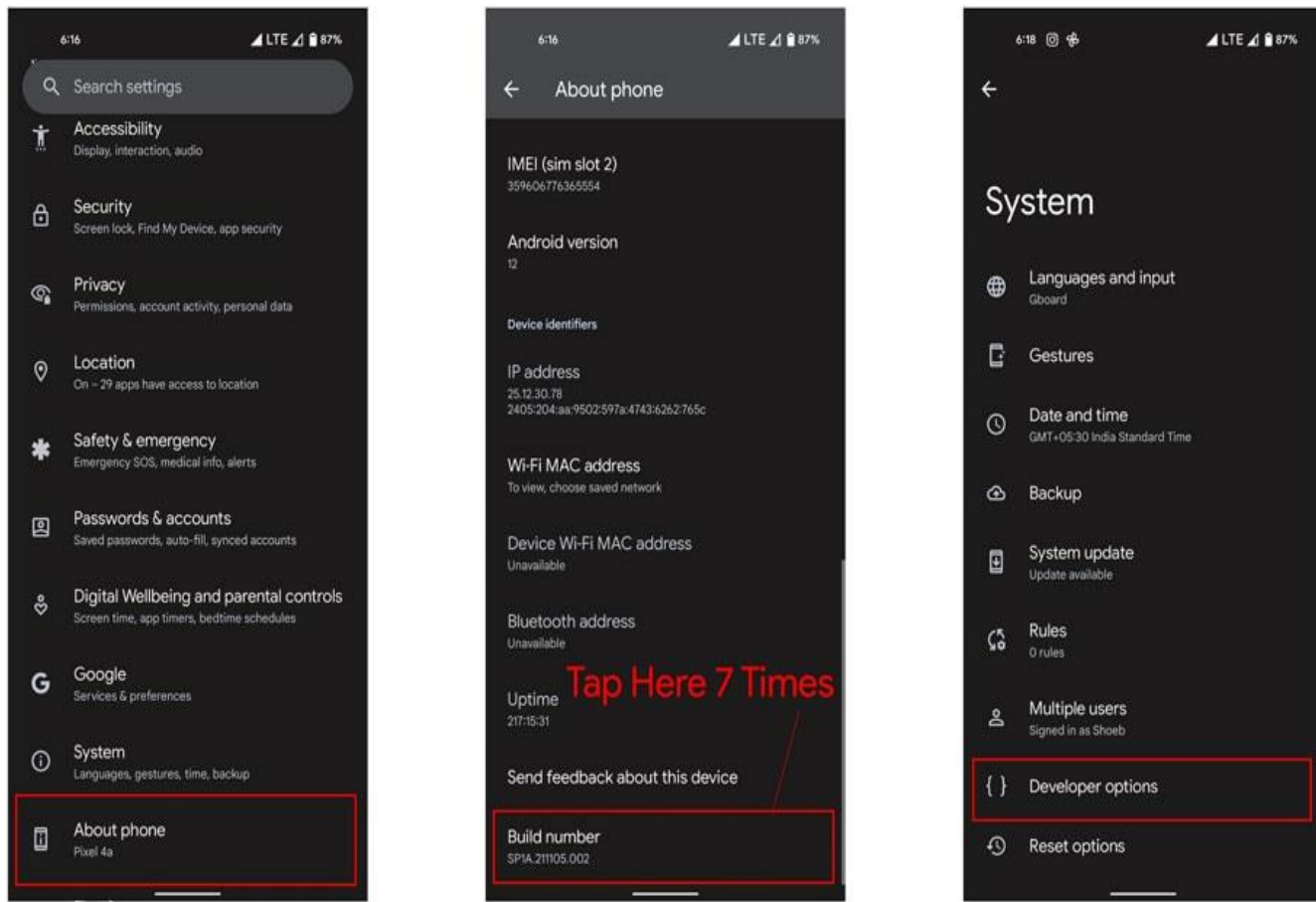
    ● I am responsive

    ● Pixel tuner

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

    Ans. Ipa. Intelligent process automation

    Apk. Android Application Package.

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

Ans.

• How Many constraint and describes itself.

Ans. Primary key : Unique+ Not null, one Primary key/table.

Default : Set Default value.

Unique : Not Duplication, null.

Check : Validate the Column.

Not Null : Column can't be Null.

Foreign Key : Refer the Primary key of the other Table.

• To Check.

Ans. Validate the Column. **Ex.**(18 + age)