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

**Q.1 What is RDBMS**

**Ans:** RDBMS stands for **R**elational **D**atabase **M**anagement **S**ystem. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

**Q.2 What is SQL?**

**Ans:** SQL:

* 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, postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.

**Q.3 Write SQL Commands**

**Ans:** Commands of SQL:

**DDL** – Data Definition Language

**DML** – Data Manipulation Language

**DCL** – Data Control Language

**DQL** – Data Query Language

**Q.4 What is join?**

**Ans:** JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related columm between them

**Q.5 Write type of joins.**

**Ans:** SQL Join Types:

**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.

**Q.6 How Many constraint and describes it self**

**Ans:** There are many types of constraints, including:

* NOT NULL: Prevents null values from being entered into a column or columns
* Unique: Prevents duplicate values from being entered into a column or columns
* Primary key: A column or combination of columns that has the same properties as a unique constraint
* Foreign key: A logical rule about values in one or more columns in one or more tables
* CHECK: Defines a requirement for a column, known as a predicate, that every value entered into it must meet
* DEFAULT: Sets an initial value for a column

**Q.7 Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

**Ans:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SR No.** | **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| **1** | RDBMS stands for relational data base management system | DBMS stands for data base management system |
| **2** | RDBMS applications store data in a tabular form | DBMS application store data as file |
| **3** | In RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so a relationship between these data values will be stored in the form of a tables as well | DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be no relation between the tables |
| **4** | RDBMS supports distributed database | DBMS does not support distributed database |
| **5** | RDBMS is designed to handle large amount of data. It supports multiple users. | DBMS is meant to be for small organization and deal with small data. It supports single user. |
| **6** | In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables | In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigationl form. |
| **7** | RDBMS defines the integrity constraint for the purpose of ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property | DBMS does not apply any security with regards to data manipulation. |

**Q.8 What is API Testing?**

**Ans:** API Testing:

* Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention.
* another definition , API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.

**Q.9 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.

**Q.10 What is Responsive Testing?**

**Ans:**  Responsive Testing:

* A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet.
* Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.
* Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, a responsive web design requires thorough evaluation using a variety of devices before it is ready to go live.

**Q.11 Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing**

**Ans:** Tools for Responsive Testing:

* LT Browser
* Lembda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

**Q.12 What is the full form of .ipa, .apk**

**Ans:** Full form of .ipa is iOS App Store Package

Full form of .apk is Android Package Kit

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

**Ans:**  Go to "Settings"

* Tap "About device" or "About phone"
* Tap “Software information”
* Tap “Build number” seven times. ...
* Enter your pattern, PIN or password to enable the Developer options menu.