# **Testing On Live Application**

**Q.** What is RDBMS?

**A:** RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called relational database management system (RDBMS). The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as the administrative functions for managing data storage, access, and performance.

**Q.** What is SQL?

**A:** SQL is a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases. It stands for Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database. Although SQL is an ANSI/ISO standard, there are different versions of the SQL language. However, to be compliant with the ANSI standard, they all support at least the major commands (such as SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT, WHERE) in a similar manner.

**Q.** Write SQL Commands.

**A: DDL**- Data Definition Language

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| --- | --- |
| Command | Description |
| CREATE | Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database. |
| ALTER | Modifies an existing database object, such as a table. |
| DROP | Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database. |

**DQL**- Data Query Language

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| --- | --- |
| Command | Description |
| SELECT | Retrieves certain records from one or more tables. |

**DCL**- Data Control Language

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| --- | --- |
| Command | Description |
| GRANT | Gives a privilege to user. |
| REVOKE | Takes back privileges granted from user. |

**DML**- Data Manipulation Language

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| --- | --- |
| Command | Description |
| INSERT | Creates a record. |
| UPDATE | Modifies records. |
| DELETE | Deletes records. |

1. What is join?

**A:** A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. It is a means of combining data in fields from two tables by using values common to each table. If you’re working with databases, at some point in your work you will likely need to use SQL JOINs.

**Q.** Write type of joins.

**A:** There are four types of SQL JOINS:

**(INNER) JOIN:** Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

**LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

**RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

**FULL (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.

1. How many constraints and describes it self.

**A:** SQL Constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between constraint and the data action, the action is aborted. They enforce data integrity and ensure that the data stored in the database follows certain conditions.

There are seven different types of constraints in SQL:

1. **NOT NULL Constraint:** This allows individuals to input a value when creating new rows in the database and prevents empty fields in this particular column. It is useful for situations where there must always be data within selected columns.
2. **UNIQUE Constraint:** The UNIQUE constraint prevents the same value from being entered twice into a specified column. It prevents duplicate values from being inserted into the columns.
3. **PRIMARY KEY Constraint:** A PRIMARY KEY of a database table serves as a unique identifier for each row. It must have distinct values and cannot be null, combining NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints. A table has only one primary key.
4. **FOREIGN KEY Constraint:** A FOREIGN KEY is a type of field in one table that links it to another by referencing the PRIMARY KEY of the other. This allows for each row in both tables to be identified uniquely through this link between them. This constraint establishes a relationship between two tables. It ensures referential integrity by enforcing a link between the data in two tables, typically based on a PRIMARY KEY in one table and a corresponding FOREIGN KEY in another table.
5. **CHECK Constraint:** The CHECK constraint is one of the types of constraints in SQL that can be used to make sure that data meets certain requirements before it is inserted into a table. This constraint specifies a condition that must be satisfied for each row in a table. It allows you to enforce data integrity by limiting the values that can be inserted into a column.
6. **DEFAULT Constraint:** When you use the DEFAULT constraint with a SQL column, it will automatically insert the specified default value when no other value is provided. This constraint provides a default value for a column when no value is specified during an INSERT operation.
7. **CREATE INDEX Constraint:** In SQL, the CREATE INDEX constraint is used to make it easier for a database system to quickly retrieve data. When creating an index via this command, we tell our database which column should be indexed so that any queries involving those columns will now have improved performance.
8. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS.

**A:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| DBMS stores data as file. | RDBMS stores data in tabular form. |
| Data elements need to access individually. | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. |
| No relationship between data. | Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. |
| Normalization is not present. | Normalization is present. |
| DBMS does not support distributed database. | RDBMS supports distributed database. |
| It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form. | It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. |
| It deals with small quantity of data. | It deals with large amount of data. |
| Data redundancy is common in this model. | Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy. |
| It is used for small organization and deal with small data. | It is used to handle large amount of data. |
| Not all Codd rules are satisfied. | All 12 Cod rules are satisfied. |
| Security is less | More security measures provided. |
| It supports single user. | It supports multiple users. |
| Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data. | Data fetching is fast because of relational approach. |
| The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation. | There exist multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS. |
| Low software and hardware necessities. | Higher software and hardware necessities. |

1. What is API Testing?

**A:** API stands for Application Programming Interface (API). It is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention. API is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems. Its purpose is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

1. Types of API Testing.

**A:** There are mainly three 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.

1. What is Responsive Testing?

**A:** 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.

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

**A:** Tools available for Responsive Testing are as follows:

* LT browser
* Lambda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

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

**A:** Full forms are below:

* **.IPA:** IOS App Storage Package
* **.APK:** Android Application Package

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

**A:**  Step 1: Go to android mobile setting

Step 2: Click on about phone

Step 3: Developer option

Step 4: USB debugging

Step 5: Allow USB debugging and enter to OK option