Module 3 Testing On Live Application	
Que-1	**What is RDBMS?**
Ans-1	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 a introduced by E. F. Codd. - Most of today's databases are relational: - database contains 1 or more tables - table contains 1 or more records - record contains 1 or more fields - fields contain the data - So why is it called "relational"? - tables are related (joined) based on common fields
Que-2	**What is SQL?**
Ans-2	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. - 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. SQL stands for Structured Query Language - SQL allows you to access a database - SQL is an ANSI standard computer language - SQL can execute queries against a database - SQL can retrieve data from a database - SQL can insert new records in a database - SQL can delete records from a database - SQL can update records in a database - SQL is easy to learn - SQL is written in the form of queries - action queries insert, update & delete data - select queries retrieve data from DB
Que-3	**Write SQL Commands?**
Ans-3	DDL – Data Definition Language 1. CREATE :- Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database 2. ALTER :- Modifies an existing database object, such as a table. 3. DROP :- Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database. DML – Data Manipulation Language 1. INSERT :- Creates a record 2. UPDATE :- Modifies records 3. DELETE :- Deletes records DCL – Data Control Language 1. GRANT :- Gives a privilege to user 2. REVOKE :- Takes back privileges granted from user DQL – Data Query Language 1. SELECT :- Retrieves certain records from one or more tables
Que-4	**What is join?**
Ans-4	Join is an operation in DBMS(Database Management System) that combines the row of two or more tables based on related columns between them. The main purpose of Join is to retrieve the data from multiple tables in other words Join is used to perform multi-table queries
Que-5	**Write type of joins?**
Ans-5	- 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.
Que-6	**How Many constraint and describes it self?**

Ans-6	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. 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. 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.
Que-7	**Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?**

Ans-7

DBMS	RDBMS
DBMS stores data as file.	RDBMS stores data in tabular form.
Data is stored in a database management system (DBMS) in either a navigational or hierarchical format	RDBMS employs a tabular format, with column names as headers and associated data as rows
Only a single user is supported by the DBMS, Data elements need to access individually.	It may be used by numerous people, Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. It supports multiple users.
The data in a typical database may not be stored according to the ACID model This can lead to database discrepancies	Relational databases are more difficult to create, but they are more consistent and organised They follow the rules of ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability)
It is an application that is used to manage databases over computer networks as well as the system hard drives	The database systems are used to keep track of the relationships between the tables
Software and hardware requirements are minimal	Higher hardware and software requirements are required
The integrity constraints are not supported by DBMS At the file level, the integrity constraints are not imposed	At the schema level, RDBMS provides integrity restrictions Values outside of a certain range cannot be stored in the RDBMS column
Normalization is not supported by DBMS.,Normalization is not present.	A relational database management system (RDBMS) can be normalised. Normalization is present.
Distributed databases are not supported by DBMS, DBMS does not support distributed database.	Distributed databases are supported by RBMS, RDBMS supports distributed database.
It is used for small organization and deal with small data. It deals with small quantity of data.	The RDBMS database is built to manage a vast volume of data. It deals with large amount of data.
Dbms only meet seven of Dr E.F. Codd's rules	Dbms meet 8 to 10 of Dr E.F. Codd's rules
Client-server architecture is not supported by DBMS	Client-server architecture is supported by RDBMS
For complicated and vast amounts of data, data retrieval takes longer. Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data.	Because of its relational methodology, data retrieval is quick. Data fetching is fast because of relational approach.
In this architecture, data redundancy is common, Data redundancy is common in this model.	Data redundancy is not possible using keys and indexes. Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy.
There is no correlation between the data	Data is kept in the form of tables that are linked together via foreign keys
There is no sense of safety, Security is less	more /Multiple security levels are available. At the OS, command, and object levels, log files are produced
Individual data items must be accessed	SQL queries make it simple to retrieve data At the same time, many data items can be accessed
A file system, XML, the Windows Registry, Forxpro, dbaselllplus and other DBMS are examples	MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, microsoft access, PostgreSQL and other RDBMS are examples

Que-8	**What is API Testing?**
Ans-8	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. - The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance,and security of the programming interfaces. - In API Testing, instead of using standard user inputs(keyboard) and outputs, you use software to send calls to the API, get output, and note down the system's response. - API tests are very different from GUI Tests and won't concentrate on the look and feel of an application.
Que-9	**Types of API Testing?**
Ans-9	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. Tools for API Testing - PostMan - SoapUI - Jmeter - VRest
Que-10	**What is Responsive Testing?**

Ans-10	A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet. 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. - 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. - Some points to be understand for Responsive Testing. - The challenges involved in testing a responsive website - How website testing differs from a mobile device to a computer - Rules and guidelines to be followed during responsive design testing and - Lastly, various tools available to perform responsive testing
Que-11	**Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?**
Ans-11	Responsive Testing Tools :- - LT Browser - Lembda Testing - Google Resizer - I am responsive - Pixel tuner
Que-12	**What is the full form of .ipa, .apk?**
Ans-12	Intelligent Process Automation is full form of .ipa, & Android Application Package / Android Package Kit file format is full form of .apk
Que-13	**How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?**
Ans-13	1 Go to "Settings" 2 Tap "About device" or "About phone" 3 Tap “Software information” 4 Tap “Build number” seven times. ... 5 Enter your pattern, PIN or password to enable the Developer options menu. 6 The "Developer options" menu will now appear in your Settings menu. 7 Depending on your device, it may appear under Settings > General > Developer options.