**Module -3 (Testing on live application)**

1. What is RDBMS

* RDBMS stands for relational database management system.
* A relational database is a collection of information that organizes data in predefined relationships where data is stored in one or more tables of columns and rows, making it easy to see and understand how different data structures relate to each other. Relationships are a logical connection between different tables, established on the basis of interaction among these tables.

1. What is SQL

* SQL stands for structured query language. SQL is a computer language used to interact with relational database systems. SQL is a tool for organizing, managing, and retrieving archived data from a computer database.

1. Write SQL commands

* Select – Extracts data from a database
* Update – updates data in a database
* Delete – Deletes data from a database
* Insert into – Inserts new data into a database
* Create database – Creates a new database
* Alter database – Modifies a database
* Create table – Creates a new table
* Alter table – Modifies a table
* Drop table – deletes a table
* Grant – Gives a privilege to the user
* Revoke – Takes back privileges granted by the user

1. What is join

* A join is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. It can access data from multiple tables simultaneously using common key values shared across different tables.

1. Write type of 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

* There are 7 types of constraints
* **NOT NULL** – Ensures that a column cannot have a null value
* **UNIQUE** – Ensures that all values in a column are unique
* **PRIMARY KEY** – Combines the NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints. It uniquely identifies each record in the table
* **FOREIGN KEY** – Establishes a relationship between two tables. The values in the foreign key column must match the values in the primary key column of another table
* **CHECK** – Ensures that the values in a column meet specific conditions
* **DEFAULT** – Provides a default value for a column when no value is specified
* **INDEX** – Improves the speed of data retrieval by creating an index on one or more columns

1. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

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| --- | --- |
| **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 |
| DBMS does not support distributed database | RDBMS supports distributed database |
| It deals with small quantity of data | It deals with large amount of data |
| Data redundancy is common in this model | Keys and indexes don not allow data redundancy |
| 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 |
| Low software and hardware necessities | Higher software and hardware necessities |
| Ex- XML, window registry, forxpro etc. | Ex- MySQL, SQL server, oracle, Microsoft access etc. |

1. What is API Testing

* API stands for application programming interface. It is a type of software testing of individual API methods and the interactions between different APIs. This type of testing is performed at the integration level, after unit testing is completed, and before user interface testing begins. It is used to validate that the API behaves correctly and that it meets the requirements of the system.
* API act as an interface between two software applications so that two software applications can communicate with each other.

1. Types of API Testing

* Functional testing
* Unit testing
* Load testing
* Stress testing
* Security testing
* Runtime/error testing
* Usability testing

1. What is Responsive Testing?

* Responsive testing is a range of activities that involve it to check whether the website or any application is behaving in the right way after it is launched on different gadgets and screen sizes. The tests used to check whether the user interface changes dynamically in response to different screen resolutions, device orientations and capabilities act as one of the major aims of testing.

1. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

* LT browser
* Google resizer
* Lambda testing
* Am I responsive?
* Pixel tuner

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

* The full form of .ipa is IOS App storage package
* The full form of .apk is android application package

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

* 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