

## Module 3 (Testing on Live Application)

### **Que 1.) 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. Codd.

### **Que 2.) What is SQL.**

Ans. : SQL stands for structured query language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database. It is query language, we can write many queries like insert, update, delete, select etc.

### **Que 3.) Write SQL Commands.**

Ans. :

- DDL – Data Definition Language
- DML – Data Manipulation Language
- DCL – Data Control Language
- DQL – Data Query Language

### **Que 4.) What is join?**

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

### **Que 5.) Write type of joins.**

Ans. :

- Inner Join
- Outer Join
- Right Join

- Left Join

**Que 6.) How Many constraints and describes itself.**

Ans : The six common constraints in SQL are NOT NULL , UNIQUE , PRIMARY KEY , FOREIGN KEY , CHECK , and DEFAULT . Some lists exclude INDEX , as it is more of an optimization feature than a strict constraint.

**Que 7.) Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS.**

Ans. :

	DBMS	RDBMS
1.	DBMS applications store <b>data as file</b> .	RDBMS applications store <b>data in a tabular form</b> .
2.	In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.	In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables.
3.	<b>Normalization is not</b> present in DBMS.	<b>Normalization is</b> present in RDBMS.
4.	DBMS does <b>not apply any security</b> with regards to data manipulation.	RDBMS <b>defines the integrity constraint</b> for the purpose of ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
5.	DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be <b>no relation between the tables</b> .	in RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so a <b>relationship</b> between these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well.
6.	DBMS has to provide some uniform methods to access the stored information.	RDBMS system supports a tabular structure of the data and a relationship between them to access the stored information.
7.	DBMS <b>does not support distributed database</b> .	RDBMS <b>supports distributed database</b> .
8.	DBMS is meant to be for small organization and <b>deal with small data</b> . it supports <b>single user</b> .	RDBMS is designed to <b>handle large amount of data</b> . it supports <b>multiple users</b> .
9.	Data Redundancy is common in this model leading to difficulty in maintaining the data.	Keys and indexes are used in the tables to avoid redundancy.
10.	Example DBMS are dBase, Microsoft Access, LibreOffice Base, FoxPro.	Example RDBMS are SQL Server, Oracle , MySQL, Maria DB, SQLite.

**Que 8.) 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 another definition , API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.

**Que 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.

**Que 10.) 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.

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.

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

Ans. :

- LT Browser
- Lambda Testing
- Google Resizer
- I am responsive
- Pixel tuner

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

Ans. : ipa -> Intelligent Process Automation

Apk -> Android Package Kit or Android Application Package

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

Ans. : To enable Developer Mode on an Android device, navigate to Settings > About phone > Software information and repeatedly tap the Build number seven times until you see a message indicating Developer mode is on.