

MODULE-3

(Testing On Live Application)

1. What is RDBMS?

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

2. What is 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.

3. Write SQL Commands.

There are four types of SQL commands:

- DDL (Data Definition Language):
 - Create: creates a new table, a view of a table, or object in database
 - Alter: Modifies an existing database object such as a table
 - Drop: Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or object in the database
- DML (Data Manipulation Language):
 - Insert: Creates a record
 - Update: Modifies records
 - Delete: Deletes records
- DCL (Data Control Language):

- Grant: Gives a privilege to user
- Revoke: Takes back privileges granted from user
- DQL (Data Query Language):
 - Select: Retrieves certain records from one or more tables

4. What is join?

The SQL JOIN is a command clause that combines records from two or more tables in a database. It is a means of combining data in fields from two tables by using values common to each table.

5. Write type of joins.

There are four types of joins:

- 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

6. How many constraints and describe them.

There are 3 main constraints in SQL:

- PRIMARY KEY: It is a unique identifier for each record in a table, ensuring no duplicate or null values.
- FOREIGN KEY: It is a field in one table that uniquely identifies a row of another table, establishing a relationship between the two tables.
- UNIQUE KEY: It ensures all values in a column are distinct, allowing NULLs but each must be unique.

7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

DBMS	RDBMS
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It stands for Database Management System.	It stands for Relational Database Management System.
It stores data in form of files.	It stores data in form of tables. Data is related to each other.
It has very low data integrity.	It has high data integrity with help of constraints.
It does not support Normalization.	It supports Normalization to reduce data redundancy.
It doesn't use SQL.	It uses SQL.
It has higher data redundancy	It has lower data redundancy due to Normalization.
Ex: File systems, XML databases, etc.	Ex: MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, etc.

8. What is 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.

The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

9. Types of API Testing.

There are mainly three types of API Testing:

- Open APIs: These are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. they are also known as Public APIs.
- Partner APIs: It gives specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.

- Internal APIs: These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.

10.What is 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.

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.

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

There are five types of tools available for Responsive Testing:

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

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

.ipa; iOS App Store Package

.apk: Android Package

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

Steps:

Open the settings app on any Android Device.

Scroll down and tap on "About Phone/Device".

Find the “Build Number” entry.

It may be under a sub-menu like “Software Information”.

Click on “Developer Options” to enable development settings.