

## MODULE-3(Testing on Live Application)

### 1) What is RDBMS ?

- RDBMS stands for “Relational Database Management System”.

### 2) What is SQL ?

- SQL stand for the structure query language.
- SQL can store, retrieve , and manipulate the data in to the database.
- SQL can execute queries against a database.

### 3) Write SQL Commands

- There are three types of SQL commands.

#### 1. DDL – Data Definition Language

Command	Description	Syntax
CREATE	Create database or its objects (table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers)	CREATE TABLE table_name (column1 data_type, column2 data_type, ...);
DROP	Delete objects from the database	DROP TABLE table_name;
ALTER	Alter the structure of the database	ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN column_name data_type;
TRUNCATE	Remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed	TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

#### 2. DML – Data Manipulation Language

Command	Description	Syntax
INSERT	Insert data into a table	INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2,):
UPDATE	Update existing data within a table	UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2 WHERE condition;
DELETE	Delete records from a database table	DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

## MODULE-3(Testing on Live Application)

### 3. DQL – Data Query Language

Command	Description	Syntax
SELECT	It is used to retrieve data from the database	SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE condition;

#### 4) What is join?

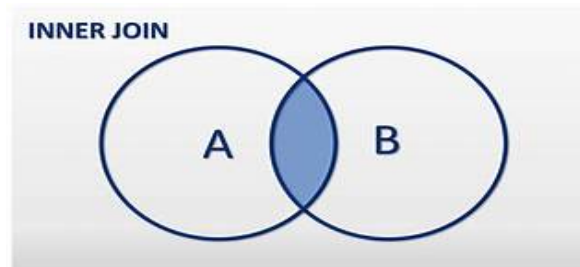
- JOIN is the SQL command used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them.

#### 5) Write type of joins.

- There is Four types of JOIN as below.

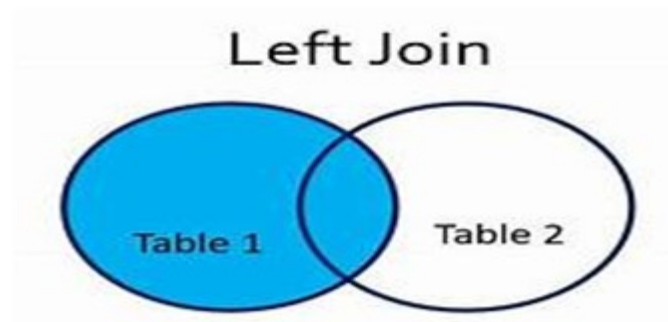
1. **INNER JOIN:** returns rows when there is a match in both tables.

- **Syntax :** SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1.... FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.matching\_column=table2.matching\_column;



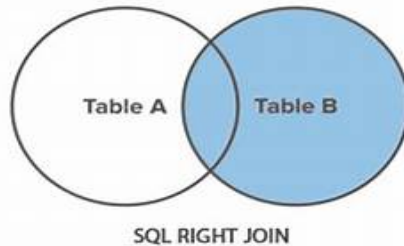
2. **LEFT JOIN:** returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.

- **Syntax :** SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1.... FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.matching\_column=table2.matching\_column;

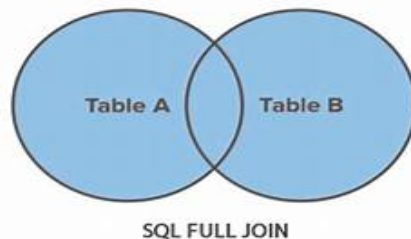


## MODULE-3(Testing on Live Application)

3. **RIGHT JOIN:** returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.
- **Syntax :** `SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1.... FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;`



4. **FULL JOIN:** returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.
- **Syntax :** `SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1.... FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;`



### 6) How Many constraint and describes it self .

- Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table.
- **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 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.

## MODULE-3(Testing on Live Application)

### 7) Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

Sr. No.	DBMS	RDBMS
1	Data elements need to access individually.	Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.
2	No relationship between data.	Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.
3	Normalization is not present.	Normalization is present.
4	It deals with small quantity of data.	It deals with large amount of data.
5	Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data.	Data fetching is fast because of relational approach.

### 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 software systems.
- The purpose of API testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance and security of the programming interface.
- In API testing, instead of using standard user inputs (keyboards) 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.

### 9) Types of API Testing

- There are 3 types of API testing as below:
  1. **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.
  2. **Partner APIs:** Specific rights or licences to access these types of API because they are available to the public.
  3. **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.

### 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.
- Further more, 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 device before it is ready to go live.
- Responsive software is software that adapts to different devices, screen sizes, orientations, and user interactions. It is essential for creating a positive user experience and reaching a wider audience

### 11) Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

- **Responsive testing tools are :**
  - LT Browser
  - Lambda testing
  - Google resizes
  - I am responsive
  - Pixel tuner
  - Ui.dev/am I responsive

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

- **.IPA:** iOS package App Store
- **.APK:** Android Application Package

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

- Below are the steps to open the developer mode ON.
  - **Step 1:** Go to Settings > About phone.
  - **Step 2:** Scroll down to Build number.
  - **Step 3:** Tap Build number seven times. ...
  - **Step 4:** Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, you are now a developer.
  - **Step 5:** Go back to the *settings* pane and head to *System*, where you will now Find *Developer options* as an entry.
  - **Step 6:** Tap it and toggle the switch on if it is not already, and from there, you can proceed to make adjustments to your phone.