# Module 4 (testing on live application)

1) **What is RDBMS**

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is simply a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E.F. Codd. RDBMS is the basis for SQL & for all modern database system like MS SQL server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MYSQL & Microsoft Access.
Most of the today's data are relational for ex.
Database contains 1 or more table, table contain 1 or more records, records contain 1 or more fields & field contain the data.

2) **What is SQL?**

SQL is structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating & retrieving data stored in relational database

It is a standard language for relation database system. All relational database management system like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postgres & SQL server use SQL as standard database language.

SQL is allows you to access database, is an ANSI standard computer language, can execute queries against a database, retrieve data/insert/delete/update records in a database.

**3) Write SQL Commands**

I) D0DL – Data Definition Language

ii) DML – Data Manipulation Language

iii) DCL – Data Control Language

iv) DQL – Data Query Language

**4) What is join?**

A join is an SQL operation performed to establish a connection between two or more database tables based on matching columns, thereby creating a relationship between the tables. Most complex queries in an SQL database management system involve join commands.

**5) Write type of joins**

There are 4 types of join they are

i) **Inner Join**: returns rows when there is a match in both tables.

ii) **Left Join**: returns al0l rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.
iii) **Right Join**: returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.
iv) **Full Join**: returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

**6) How Many constraint and describes it self**

Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints. The available constraints in SQL are:

- **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.

**7) Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

| SR NO | RDBMS | DBMS |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. | DBMS stand for Database Management Systems |
| **2** | RDBMS stores data in tabular form. | DBMS stores data as file. |
| **3** | RDBMS supports distributed database. | DBMS does not support distributed database. |
| **4** | Data stored in large amount | Data stands in a small amount. |
| **5** | It support client server architecture. | It does not support client server architecture. |
| **6** | Normalization is available in RDBMS | Normalization is not available in DBMS. |
| **7** | It allows more than one user at a time. | It allows one user at a time. |
| **8** | It does support ACID property. | It does not support ACID property |
| **9** | Data redundancy problem does not exist. | Data redundancy problem exist. |

**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. It 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.

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 mainly 3 types of API Testing

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 licenses to access this type of API because they are not 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?**

Responsive testing involves how a website or web application looks and behaves on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions. The goal of responsive testing is to ensure that the website or web application can be used effectively on various devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones

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

Testsigma, Responsinator, Screenfly, Lambda Test, Am I responsive, CrossBrowser Testing, Browserstack.

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

.ipa- iOS App Store package

.apk- Android Package Kit File Format

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

1) Open Setting- Open About Phone- Continuously Tap on Build Number (Developer Mode will get on)-
2) Open Setting- Open System-Open Developer option (Use Developer option will be on)