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 system. A relational database management system 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 computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

- SQL is allows you to access database

- SQL is an ANSI standard computer language

- SQL can execute queries against a database

- SQL can retrieve data from a database

- SQL can insert new records in a database

- SQL can delete records from a database

- SQL can update records in a database

- SQL is easy to learn

- SQL is written in the form of queries

- Action queries insert, update & delete data

- Select queries retrieve data from DB

3.Write SQL Commands?

- DDL – Data Definition Language

- DML – Data Manipulation Language

- DCL – Data Control Language

- DQL – Data Query Language

4.What is join?

- The purpose of join is to combine the data across tables. A join is actually performed by the where clause which combines the specified rows of tables.

- If a join involves more than two tables then join two tables based on join conditions and then compare the result with next table and so on.

5.Write type 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 describes itself?

A constraint is a rule that is used for optimization purposes. Constraints can be categorized into 6 types.

1. PRIMARY KEY – unique+ not null, one primary key/table.

2. DEFAULT - set duplicate value.

3. TABLE CHECK – validate the column.

4. NOT NULL - ensure that a column cannot have a null value.

5. FORGINE – refer the primary key of the other table.

6. UNIQUE – ensure that all the values in a column are different.

7.Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?

Sr	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 supports client server architecture.	It does not support client server architecture.
6	Normalization is available in RDBMS.	Normalization is not available in RDBMS.
7	It allows more than one user at a time.	It allows one user at a time.
8	Higher software and hardware needs.	Law software and hardware needs.
9	It does support ACID property.	It does not support ACID property.
10	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

- 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.

- In API Testing, instead of using standard user inputs(keyboard) 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 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?

- 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.

- Some points to be understand for Responsive Testing.

- The challenges involved in testing a responsive website

- How website testing differs from a mobile device to a computer

- Rules and guidelines to be followed during responsive design testing and

- Lastly, various tools available to perform responsive testing

11.Which types of tools are 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 Application Package file

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

- Open setting/ Open about phone/Continuously Tap on build number (Developer Mode Will get on).

-Open Setting/ Open System/ Open Developer Option.