

**Module - 3**

**Testing on Live Application**



**April 10, 2024**

**TOPS Technologies**

**MANINAGAR**

**Q.1. What is RDBMS?**

**Ans**. RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basis for SQL and all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL and Microsoft Access.

* A Relational database management system is a database management system that is based on the relational model as introduced by E. F. Codd.

**Q.2. What is SQL?**

**Ans**. SQL is a Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in a relational database.

* SQL is the standard language for Relation Database Systems. All relational database management systems like MY SQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.

**Q.3. Write SQL Commands.**

**Ans**. SQL tutorial gives unique learning on Structured Query Language and it helps to practice SQL commands which provides immediate results.

* SQL is a language of the database, it includes database creation, deletion fetching rows and modifying rows etc.
* SQL Commands :
* DDL – Data Definition Language
* DML – Data Manipulation Language
* DCL – Data Control Language
* DQL – Data Query Language

**Q.4. What is join?**

**Ans**. In the context of databases and SQL (Structured Query Language) a JOIN operation combines rows from two or more tables based on related columns between them. Let’s explore this concept further.

**Q.5. Write the type of joins.**

**Ans**. There are five types of joins.

* Inner join (or JOIN)
* Left join
* Right join
* Full join
* Natural join

**Q.6. How many constraint and describe it self.**

**Ans**. Remember that constraints enhance data reliability prevent inconsistencies and maintain the overall quality of your database whether you’re designing a simple student database or a complex e-commerce system, understanding and applying constraints is essential.

**Q.7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS.**

**Ans**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DBMS** | **RDBMS** |
| Data is stored in a database management system as a file | Tables are used to store information. |
| Data is stored in a database management system in either a navigational or hierarchical format | RDBMS employs a tabular format, with column names as headers and associated data as rows |
| Only a single user is supported by the DBMS | It may be used by numerous people |
| The data in a typical database may not be stored according to the ACID model | Relational databases are more difficult to create but they are more consistent and organized |
| This can lead to database discrepancies | They follow the rules of ACID |
| It is an application that is used to manage databases over computer networks as well as the system hard drives | The database systems are used to keep track of the relationships between the tables |
| Software and hardware requirements are minimal | Higher hardware and software requirements are required |
| The integrity constraints are not supported by DBMS | At the schema level RDBMS provides integrity restrictions |
| At the file level, the integrity constraints are not imposed | Values outside of a certain range cannot be stored in the RDBMS column |
| Normalization is not supported by DBMS. | A relational database management system can be normalized. |
| Distributed databases are not supported by DBMS | Distributed databases are supported by RBMS |
| The DBMS system is mostly used to manage tiny amounts of data | The RDMS database is built to manage a vast volume of data |

**Q.8. What is API Testing?**

**Ans**. Application Programming Interface is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention

* Another definition, API is a computing interface that enables communication and data exchange between two separate.
* The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

**Q.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 restrictions 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.

**Q.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 table.

* Furthermore a responsive web design improves the user’s 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.

**Q.11. Which types of tools are available for responsive testing?**

**Ans.** There are five types of tools for responsive testing

* LT Browser
* Lembda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

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

Ans. An IPA (IOS App Store package) is an application archive file that contains an IOS app. In simple words, it is a file that can be installed on iOS devices and used as an application.

**Q.13. How to create a step to open the developer option mode ON.**

**Ans**. Certainly to enable developer mode on your Windows computer follow these steps:

* Remember that enabling developer mode allows you to side-load apps and run virtual studio apps in debug mode. However, be cautious as it may open your computer up to additional security risks. Proceed with care and only enable developer mode if you need it for development purposes.