Module 3 (testing on live application)

1)what is RDBMS

* Relational database management system in the context refers to using a relational database system to manage and store test data, test cases, test results, and other testing related information

2)what is SQL

* Structured query language which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database

3)write SQL Commands

* DDL- data definition language
* DML- data manipulation language
* DCL- data control language
* DQL- data query language

4)what is join?

* Join is typically Refers to the process of executing test cases or scripts against a particular software build or version. When a tester joins a testing cycle, it means they start executing predefined test cases to verify the functionality, performance, security, or other aspects of the software.

5)write type of joins

* 1. Inner join

2. left join

3. right join

4. full join

6)How Many Constraint and describes it self

* 1) Not null constraint: NOT NULL constraint Prevent null values from being entered into a column

2) unique constraint: a unique constraint is a rule that forbids duplicate values in one or more columns within a table

3) primary key constraint: a primary key constraint is a column or combination of columns that has the same properties as a unique constraint

4) foreign key constraint: foreign key constraint Enable definition of required relationships between and within tables

5) informational constraint: an informational constraint is an attribute of a certain type of constraint, but the attribute is not enforced by the data base manager

7)Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

* RDBMS:

1) RDBMS stores data in tabular form

2)RDBMS supports distributed database

3)It supports multiple users

4)Normalization is present

5)It deals with large amount of data

6)Example: MYSQL, PostgreSQL, SQL server, Microsoft access etc.

* DBMS:

1)DBMS stores data as file

2)DBMS does not support distributed database

3)It support single user

4)Normalization is not present

5)It deals with small quantity of data

6)Example: XML, window registry etc.

8)What is API testing

* Application programming interface is a Refers to the process of verifying the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of application programming interfaces (APIs). APIs allow different software systems to communicate and interact with each other. API testing involves testing the individual API methods, endpoints, and parameters to ensure they meet the specified requirements and standards.

9)Types of API testing

* 1. Open APIs

2. partner APIs

3. internal APIs

10)What is Responsive testing?

* Responsive testing is Refers to the process of evaluating how well a software application adapts and functions across various devices, screen sizes, resolutions, and orientations. This type of testing is crucial for ensuring that the application provides a consistent and user-friendly experience across different platforms, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

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 package app store)

.APK (Android application package)

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

* Step 1: Go to settings > about phone
* Step 2: scroll down to build number
* Step 3: tap build number seven times. After the first few taps, you should see the steps counting down until you unlock the developer options. You may also have to tap in your PIN for verification
* Step 4: once developer options activated, you well see a message that reads, you are now a developer
* Step 5: Go back to the setting 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