**Module 3**

**Testing on Live Application**

1. **What is RDBMS**

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is an information management system that is oriented on a data model. Here all the information is properly stored as tables. RDBMS Example systems are SQL Server, Oracle, MySQL, MariaDB, and SQLite.

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System.RDBMS is a program used to maintain a relational database.RDBMS is the basis for all modern database systems such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and Microsoft Access.RDBMS uses [SQL queries](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp) to access the data in the database.

1. **What is SQL**

* SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.
* SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.
* Also, they are using different dialects, such as:
* MS SQL Server using T-SQL,
* ANSI SQL Oracle using PL/SQL,
* MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.

1. **Write SQL Commands**

* DDL – Data Definition Language
* DML – Data Manipulation Language
* DCL – Data Control Language
* DQL – Data Query Language

1. **What is join?**

The SQL Join clause is one of the major components of the Select statement, which is used to pull data out of SQL Server

The Select keyword starts the statement. It’s often followed by a star (\*) AKA splat as some DBAs call it.

1. **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.

1. **How Many constraints and describes itself**
2. **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

* **RDBMS**
* RDBMS stores data in tabular form.
* Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.
* Data is stored in the form of tables that are related to each other.
* Normalization is present.
* RDBMS supports distributed databases.
* It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values.
* It deals with large amounts of data.
* Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy.
* It is used to handle large amounts of data.
* It supports multiple users.
* Data fetching is fast because of the relational approach.
* There exist multiple levels of data security in an RDBMS.
* **DBMS**
* DBMS stores data as a file.
* Data elements need to access individually.
* No relationship between data.
* Normalization is not present.
* DBMS does not support distributed databases.
* It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form.
* It deals with a small quantity of data.
* Data redundancy is common in this model.
* It is used for small organization and deal with small data.
* It supports a single user.
* The data in a DBMS is subject to low-security levels with regards to data manipulation.

1. **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.

1. **Types of API Testing**

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 restriction 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.

1. **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

1. **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing**

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

1. **What is the full form of .ipa, .apk**

**Ipa:** ios app store package

**Apk:** android application package file

**13. How to create a step for to open the developer options mode ON?**

About phone: you are a developer now

Setting: developer options

Developer options: USB debugging

Allow USB debugging: ok button