**ASSIGNMENT**

**MODULE 3 (Testing on Live Application)**

**Q. What is RDBMS?**

**Ans.** An RDBMS is a type of database management system (DBMS) that stores data in a row-based table structure which connects related data elements. An RDBMS includes functions that maintain the security, accuracy, integrity and consistency of the data.

**Q. What is SQL?**

**Ans.** SQL is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS).

**Q. Write SQL Commands.**

**Ans.** SQL Commands

1) DDL: Data Definition Language : create table, create database, use , truncate etc.

2) DML: Data Manipulation Lang. : insert , update, delete

3) DQL: Data Query Lang. : select

4) DCL/TCL: Data/Transactional Control Language : commit, rollback etc..

**Q. What is join?**

**Ans**. A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

**Q. Write type of joins.**

**Ans.** There are the different types of the JOINs in SQL:

(INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

FULL (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.

**Q. How Many constraint and describes itself.**

**Ans.** There are seven types of constraint in SQL.

Primary key : unique + not null

Foreign key: it depends on primary table

Unique key: only unique value: blank allow

Check: condition you should apply

Not null: no to be blank

Default: fixed value

Index: when you searching some record at that time apply indexing.

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

**Ans.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| Data stored is in table format | Data stored is in the file format |
| Multiple data elements are accessible together | Individual access of data elements |
| Data in the form of a table are linked together | No connection between data |
| Normalization is not achievable | There is normalization |
| Support distributed database | No support for distributed database |
| Data is stored in a large amount | Data stored is a small quantity |
| Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS | Data redundancy is common |
| RDBMS supports multiple users | DBMS supports a single user |
| It features multiple layers of security while handling data | There is only low security while handling data |
| The software and hardware requirements are higher | The software and hardware requirements are low |
| Oracle, SQL Server. | XML, Microsoft Access. |

**Q. What is API Testing?**

**Ans.** API testing, or application programming interface testing, is a type of software testing that focuses on the testing of individual API methods and the interactions between different APIs.

**Q. Types of API Testing.**

**Ans.** There are three types of APIs.

* Open APIs.
* Partner APIs.
* Internal APIs.

**Q. What is Responsive Testing?**

**Ans. Responsive testing aims to ensure that the same website looks great on any screen size so its usability is consistent across all device types.**

**Q. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?**

**Ans.**

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

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

**Ans**. .Apk stands for **Android Application Package.**

.Ipa stands for **iOS package App Store**.

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

**Ans.**

Step 1: Go to Settings > about phone.

Step 2: Scroll down to Build number.

Step 3: Tap Build number seven times. ...

Step 4: Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, You are now a developer.