ASSIGNMENT-3

TESTING ON LIVE APPLICATION

Q1. What is RDBMS?

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is an advanced version of a DBMS system. It came into existence during 1970's. RDBMS system also allows the organization to access data more efficiently then DBMS. RDBMS is a software system which is used to store only data which need to be stored in the form of tables. In this kind of system, data is managed and stored in rows and columns which is known as tuples and attributes. RDBMS is a powerful data management system and is widely used across the world.

Q2. 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.

Q.3 Write SQL commands.

DDL -DATA DEFINATION LANGUAGE

DML- DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE

DCL- DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE

DQL- DATA QUERY LANGUAGE

DDL - DATA DEFINATION LANGUAGE

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
CREATE	Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database
ALTER	Modifies an existing database object, such as a table.
DROP	Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database.

DQL – Data Query Language

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
SELECT	Retrieves certain records from one or more tables

DML – Data Manipulation Language

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
INSERT	Creates a record
UPDATE	Modifies records
DELETE	Deletes records

DCL – Data Control Language

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
GRANT	Gives a privilege to user
REVOKE	Takes back privileges granted from user

Q.4 What is joins?

SQL joins are used to fetch or retrieve data from two or more data tables, based on a join condition. A join condition is a relationship among some columns in the data tables that take part in SQL join. Basically data tables are related to each other with keys. We use these keys relationship in SQL joins. A primary key is a column or a combination of columns with a unique value for each row. Each primary key value must

be unique within the table. The purpose is to bind data together, across tables, without repeating all of the data in every table.

Q.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

Q.6. How many constraint and describes itself.

- **Not null constraints:** Not null constraints prevent null values from beings entered into a column.
- **Unique constraints** ensure that the values in a set pf columns are unique and not null for all rows in the table. The column specified in a unique constraint must be defined as not null. The data base manager user a unique index to enforce the uniqueness of the key during changes to the columns of the unique constraint.
- **Primary key constraints**: You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationship between tables.
- **Check constraints:** A check constraints specifies the value allowed in one or more columns of every row of Table. Specifying checks constraints in done through a restricted form of a search Condition.
- **Foreign key constraints:** Foreign key constraints (also known as referential constraints or referential integrity constraints) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables.
- **Informational constraints:** An informational constraint is a constraint attributes that can be used by SQL Compiler to improve the access to data. Informational constraints are not enforced by the database manager, and are not used for additional verification of data; rather they are used to improve query performance.

Q.7 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RDBMS VS DBMS.

RDBMS	DBMS
RDBMS stores data in tabular forms.	DBMS stores data as files.
Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.	Data elements needs to access individual.
Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.	No relationship between data.
Normalization is present.	Normalization is not present.
RDBMS supports distributes database.	DBMS does not support distributed database.
It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values.	It stores data in either a navigations or hierarchical form.
It deals with large amount of data.	It deals with small quantity of data.
Keys and indexes do not allow data redundancy.	Data redundancy is common in this model.
It is used to handle large amount of data.	It is used for small organization and deal with small data.
It support multiple users.	It support single user.
Data fetching is fast because of relational approach.	Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data.
There exist multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS.	The data in a DBMS is subject to low security level with regards to data manipulation.
Higher software and hardware.	Low software and hardware necessities.
Example: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL server, Oracle , Microsoft access etc.	Examples: XML,window registry etc.

Q.8 what is API testing?

API TESTING is a software testing type that validates Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). 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. It mainly concentrates on the business logic layer of the software architecture.

API Testing image:

For background, API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface that enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems. A software system that executes an API includes several functions/subroutines that another software system can perform. API defines requests that can be made, how to make requests, data formats that can be used, etc., between two software systems.

Q.9 TYPES OF API TESTING.

- Open API
- Partner API
- Internal API

Q.10 WHAT IS RESPONSIVE TESTING?

Responsive testing is a process that web pages on viewports of multiple devices using CCS media Queries bases on the user device where the website is accessed. In simple terms, responsive testing ensures how responsive web design is optimized well for all types of screen sizes and resolution.

Q.11 WHICH TYPES OF TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE FOR RESPONSIVE TESTING?

- LT BROWSER
- LEMBDA TESTING
- GOOGLERESIZER
- IAMRESPONSIVE
- PIXELTUNER

Q.12 what is the full form of .ipa, .apk?

.ipa: International Phonetic Alphabet

.apk: Android Package Kit

Q.13 How to create step for to open the developers option mode on?

1. Setting
2. Additional setting
3. Developer option
4. Enter code
5. Use Developer option on