Module 3 (Testing on Live Application) :

1)-- What is RDBMS ?

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

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

2) -- What is SQL ?

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

* SQL is a language of database, it includes database creation, deletion, fetching rows and modifying rows etc
* SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

1. MS SQL Server using T-SQL, ANSI SQL
2. Oracle using PL/SQL,
3. MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc

3)-- Write SQL Commands ?

Ans – 1 .DDL – Data Definition Language

1. DML – Data Manipulation Language
2. DCL – Data Control Language
3. DQL – Data Query Language

4)-- What is join?

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

5)-- Write type of joins ?

Ans ---- \* 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

6)-- How Many constraint and describes it self ?

Ans ---  **NOT NULL:** Ensures a column cannot have missing values.

 **UNIQUE:** Guarantees that all values within a column are distinct.

 **PRIMARY KEY:** Uniquely identifies each row in a table (can be a single column or a combination of columns).

 **FOREIGN KEY:** Creates a link between two tables, ensuring a value in one table references a valid value in another.

 **CHECK:** Defines a custom condition that values in a column must adhere to.

7)-- Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS ?

Ans ---

RDBMS :

* RDBMS stores data in tabular form, using rows and columns.
* It enforces relationships between tables using foreign keys.
* RDBMS supports normalization to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity.
* Data is more structured and organized.
* RDBMS fully supports ACID properties.
* Transactions are reliable and ensure data consistency and integrity.

DBMS :

* DBMS stores data as files in a hierarchical or navigational form.
* It doesn't enforce relationships between tables.
* DBMS does not fully support normalization.
* It can have redundant data and less structured data models.
* DBMS may not fully support ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) properties.
* Transactions are less reliable and consistent.

8) -- What is API Testing ?

Ans --- 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.

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 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.

Tools for API Testing

* Postman
* SoapUI
* Jmeter
* VRest

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 tablet

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

11 ) -- Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?

Ans –

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

12 )-- What is the full form of .ipa, .apk ?

Ans --  **IPA:** **I**OS **App** Store **P**ackage

 **APK:** **A**ndroid **P**ackage **K**it

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

Ans --  Open the **Settings** app on your phone.

 Navigate to the **About Phone** or **About device** section. The wording may differ slightly depending on your device's manufacturer.

 Find the **Build number** option.

 Tap on **Build number** rapidly seven times. You might see a message counting down the taps or informing you that you're about to become a developer.

 Enter your PIN, pattern, or password if prompted for verification.

 After tapping enough times, you'll see a message saying "You are now a developer!" or similar.