Module: 3 Testing on Live application

1. what is RDBMS ?

RDBMS stands for Relational Databse Management System. RDBMS is a program used to maintain a ralational database.
RDBMS is the basis for all morden database system such as My SQL, Microsoft SQL server, oracle, and Microsoft Access.
RDBMS uses SQL queries to access the data in the database.
it is the underlaying part of the interface layer that helps we are store and work with data.

2. what is SQL ?

SQL is Structured Query Langauage,which is a computer langauge for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.
SQL is the standard langauge to communicate with relational database system.all the relational database management systems like- My SQL, MS Access, oracle, sybase, informix, postgres and SQL server use SQL as their standard database langauge.

3. SQL commands:

DDL: Data Defination Langauge
DML: Data Manipulation Language
DCL: Data Control Language
TCL: Transaction Control Language
DQL: Data Query Language

4. what is join ?

A join is an SQL operation performed to establish a connection between two or more database tables relationship between the tables.
Most complex queries in an SQL database management system involve joint commands.

5. Types of Joins:

1. Cross joins
2. INNER joins
3. Left joins
4. Right joins
5. Full joins

6. how many constraint and describes it self:

There are 2 types of constraints:

1. Data types:
2. Key:

1. Data types:

1. Numeric data types:

int - stores integer values
decimal - stores decimal values
float - stores floating point numbers

2. Numeric real:

Double - precision/ real floating point

3. String datat types:

char - fixed length character string
varchar - variable - length - character string
text - large character string

4. Date & Time:

date values
time values
date time/ time tamp

5. Boolean:

boolean: accepts true/ false or 1/10 values

2. key:

1. NOT NULL key:

This constraint ensures that a column cannot conatain a NULL values.

2. UNIQUE key:

This constraint ensures that all values in a column are unique, meaning that no two rows can have the same value in that column.

3. PRIMARY key:

This constraint defines a unique identifier for each row in a table, and ensure that the values in the specified column are unique and not NULL.

4. FOREIGN key:

This constraint creates a relationship between two tables, ensuring that values in one table correspond to values in another table.

7. Difference between RDBMS v/s DBMS

Key	RDBMS	DBMS
1. defination	RDBMS is stand for Relatic Database Managemnt System.	DBMS is stands for Database Management System.
2. Data storage	Data is stored as tables.	Data is stored as file.
3. Data Acssess	In RDBMS, multiple data elements be accessed at same time.	In DBMS, each data elements are to be accessed individully.
4. Relationship	Data is present in multiple tables which can be related to each other.	There is no relationship between data in DBMS.
5. Normalizatio	Normalization can be achieved.	Normalization cannot be achieved.
6. Distributed database	RDBMS supports distributed databases.	DBMS has no support for distributed databases.
7. Data quantity	RDBMS deals with large quantity of data.	DBMS deals with small quantity of data.
8. Data Redundancy	Data redundancy can be reduced using key and indexes in RDBMS.	data Redundancy is common in DBMS.
9. User	RDBMS supports multiple user at a time.	DBMS is supports single user at a time.
10. Security	RDBMS has multilayer security during data manipulation.	DBMS provides low security during data data manipulation.
11. Example	MSAccess.	Oracle, SQL server.

8. what is API testing ?

Application programming interface is a software interface that allows two applications to internet which each other without any user intervention.

API is computing interface which enabies communication and data exchange between two seperate software system.

9. Types of API testing:

1. **Integration Testing**
2. **Load Testing**
3. **Regression Testing**

4. **Security Testing**
5. **User Interface Testing**
6. **Functional Testing**
7. **Stress Testing**

10. 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 user's browsing experience.

11. Tools are available for responsive testing:

LT browser
Lambda Test
Google Reviser
Am I Responsive
pixel tuner

12. Full form of .ipa and .apk

.ipa - intelligent process automation - means maximising business value with the help of process automation

.apk - android package kit - means the file format for application used on the android operating system.

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

Follow these step to turn on developer option mode:

1. Go to "settings"
2. Scroll down to "system"
3. Scroll down to "About phone"
4. Scroll down to "software information"/"system information"
5. Tap on "Build number" 7 times.
6. A message will appear saying "Developer mode has been turned on."