. JDK : Java 18 [Not JRE, we will require JDK]

2. Windows OS?

https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase/jdk18-archive-downloads.html

3. NodeJS : https://nodejs.org/en [v20.x]

NPM : Node Package Manager

https://www.npmjs.com/

RedHat : RPM

Ubuntu : apt or apt-get

NodeJS : npm

4. MySQL Community Server : [v8.0.36] - Mysql installer MSI

Dual License Policy :

a. Community Version == Community Edition [Free and open source]

b. Enterprise version == Paid version

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/ - Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer [285 MB - download]

5. MySQL --> Indexes in MYSQL?

Databases ==> Data Stores

- SQL DB

- NoSQL DB

- In-memory cache implementation

- In-memory storages

Traditional env : HDD/SDD

new age of computation : SSD/HDD --> Memory

Memory vs HDD Mem : is about 8-9X faster

Faster : RW operations

AWS : Redis

In-memory storages :: Ephemeral Storages

Data state | Data storage :

- Persistent storage : Even when the machine [storage device/server/database server/etc] is switched OFF : data remains

- Non-persistent stotage : Even when the machine [storage device/server/database server/etc] is switched OFF : data goes away : Ephemeral

Data state is NON-Persistent ?

Enterprise Apps :

- Speed

- Performance

- Scalability

6. ReactJS :

https://react.dev/learn/installation

NodeJS + NPM Installed

[NPM CRA - Create-React-App] npm install -g create-react-app

npm install --save react react-dom

npx create-react-app <name of the app>

NPM vs NPX

7. JUnit & TestNg

Unit + Integration:

TESTNG : https://testng.org/

Unit testing :

JUnit : Add the dependencies

Java - Junit

.NET/C# - NUnit

Python - PyUnit

-> Types of testing

- Unit testing

- Functional testing

- E2E [end-to-end testing]

- API Testing

- Security testing

- Peformance testing

- Monkey testing

- Fuzzy testing -> after you finished the above

Service project : 12-15 types of testing

Product project : 27-29 types of testing

POM.XML

Where is POM.XML coming from and what does it do?

pom.xml : project object model

https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-pom.html

What is Maven : Build Tool

Enterprise Apps : Dev Stage - test stage - release stage - production stage[phases]

- Dev code

- Test code

- Artifacts

- Build tools : Java --> ANT/Maven/Gradle + .NET + NodeJS apps --> npm

CI/CD Process : DevOps cycle

Jenkins :

CI : Continuous Integration

CD : Continuous Delivery/Deployment

- Release tools

- deployment tools

8. Selenium : Java + Web Driver

9. JMeter

https://jmeter.apache.org/download\_jmeter.cgi

Enterprise Apps :

a. What is performance engineering [web vs mobile app vs Cloud Native Apps]

b. What is a different performance vs scaling

c. What is the concept horizontal scaling vs vertical scaling

d. Sample app : LinkedIn :

S1 : Currently has 1000 services --[new features]--> 1200 services [in terms of scaling : what to scale : Horizontal OR Vertical Scaling]

S2 : Currently has 1000000 end-users --[new features]--> 2000000 end-users [in terms of scaling : what to scale : Horizontal OR Vertical Scaling]

Project Design :

- Computational Power [Algorithm : Small thread vs Long thread]

- Transactional Processing : RW Activities [eg banking app : Create/Insert vs Select queries]

- Storage capacity : Instagram --> reels stored/comments/profiles stored || Accounts [active/non-active]

10. Github + Git

- Local windows : SCM-GIT

https://git-scm.com/downloads

- Github account : https://github.com/

a. Create your Github account

b. Create a repo

Each of you :

Repo1 - practice

repo2 - assignments

repo3 - project repo [later]

[8:43 PM] Dibya (Guest)

https://www.w3schools.com/git/

[8:44 PM] Dibya (Guest)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RGOj5yH7evk

[8:44 PM] Dibya (Guest)

https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/github-and-git-tutorial-for-beginners

Git/Github concepts :

a. SCM - Software Configuration management

b. Git architecture

c. Git commands : Branch/Push/Pull/Merge/Clone/Rebase

POSTMAN :

https://www.postman.com/downloads/

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What is use of indexes in MYSql

In MySQL, an index is a database object that improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a table.

It works similarly to an index in a book, helping to quickly locate specific information without having to scan the entire content.

Indexes in MySQL serve several purposes:

Improving Query Performance:

Indexes provide a faster way to locate rows in a table, especially when filtering or sorting data based on certain columns.

This can significantly improve the performance of SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses in queries.

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Database Types:

a. Relational Databases:

Organize data into tables with predefined relationships.

Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server.

b. NoSQL Databases:

Do not use a traditional tabular relational database model.

Types include document stores, key-value stores, column-family stores, and graph databases.

Examples: MongoDB (document store), Redis (key-value store), Cassandra (column-family store), Neo4j (graph database).

In-memory cache implementation refers to the use of an in-memory data store to temporarily store and quickly

retrieve frequently accessed or computationally expensive data.

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Types of Testing :

Functional Testing :

UnitTesting : Unit testing is a method of testing individual units or components of a software application.

It is typically done by developers and is used to ensure that the individual units of the software are working as intended.

Unit tests are usually automated and are designed to test specific parts of the code, such as a particular function or method.

Unit testing is done at the lowest level of the software development process, where individual units of code are tested in isolation.

Advanteges of Unit testing :

It helps to identify bugs early in the development process before they become more difficult and expensive to fix.

It helps to ensure that changes to the code do not introduce new bugs.

It makes the code more modular and easier to understand and maintain.

It helps to improve the overall quality and reliability of the software.

Integration testing :

Integration testing is a method of testing how different units or components of a software application interact with each other.

It is used to identify and resolve any issues that may arise when different units of the software are combined.

Integration testing is typically done after unit testing and before functional testing and is used to verify that

the different units of the software work together as intended.

Advanteges of Integration testing :

It helps to improve the overall reliability and stability of the software.

It’s important to keep in mind that Integration testing is essential for complex systems where different components are integrated together.

(a) Black Box testing:- It is used for validation. In this, we ignore internal working mechanisms and focus on what is the output?.

(b) White box testing:- It is used for verification. In this, we focus on internal mechanisms i.e. how the output is achieved?.

E2E Testing :

End-to-end (E2E) testing is a software testing methodology that verifies the working order of a software product

in a start-to-finish process. End-to-end testing verifies that all components of a system can run under real-world scenarios.

There are two types :

vertical testing --> This refers to thetesting in layers Ex: White box testing

Horizental testing --> Example :BlackBox Testing

API Testing :

API testing is a type of software testing that involves testing application programming interfaces (APIs) directly

and as part of integration testing to determine if they meet expectations for functionality,

reliability, performance, and security. Since APIs lack a GUI, API testing is performed at the message layer.

Performance Testing :

Performance testing is a testing measure that evaluates the speed, responsiveness and stability of a computer, network,

software program or device under a workload. Organizations will run performance tests to identify performance-related bottlenecks.

Security Testing :

Security testing is an important aspect of software testing focused on identifying and addressing security vulnerabilities in a software application.

It aims to ensure that the software is secure from malicious attacks, unauthorized access, and data breaches.

Monkey Testing :

Monkey testing is a type of software testing in which a software or application is tested using random inputs with the

sole purpose of trying and breaking the system. There are no rules in this type of testing.

It completely works on the tester's mood or gut feeling and experience.

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