MODULE 3

Testing On Live Application

1. What is RDBMS?

- RDMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is the basis for SQL and for all modern database systems like MS SQL server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL and Microsoft Access

2. What is SQL?

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a language of database, it includes database creation, deletion, fetching rows, modifying rows, etc. It is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard but there are many different versions of SQL.
- SQL is the standard programming language of relational databases. It is a standard computer language for accessing and manipulating databases

3. Write SQL Commands.

- There are four types of SQL commands:
  - DDL (Data Definition Language):
    - Create: creates a new table, a view of a table, or object in database
    - Alter: Modifies an existing database object such as a table
    - Drop: Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or object in the database
  - DML (Data Manipulation Language):
    - Insert: Creates a record
    - Update: Modifies records
    - Delete: Deletes records
  - DCL (Data Control Language):

- Grant: Gives a privilege to user
- Revoke: Takes back privileges granted from user

- DQL (Data Query Language):
  - Select: Retrieves certain records from one or more tables

4.What is join?

- Joins are used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. Joins allow you to retrieve data from multiple tables in a single query, making it easier to analyze and manipulate data that is spread across different tables

5. Write type of joins.

❖ There are four types of joins in SQL for testers:

- **Inner Joins**: It returns rows when there is a match in both tables.
- **Left Joins**: It returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the Right table.
- **Right Joins**: It returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.
- **Full Joins**: It returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

The cells where there are no values entered, it shows “NULL” value.

6 .How many constraints and describe them.

❖ There are 3 main constraints in SQL:

- **PRIMARY KEY**: It is a unique identifier for each record in a table, ensuring no duplicate or null values.
- **FOREIGN KEY:** It is a field in one table that uniquely identifiers a row of another table, establishing a relationship between the two tables.
- **UNIQUE KEY**: It ensures all values in a column are distinct, allowing NULLs but each must be unique.

7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

DBMS	RDBMS
It stands for database managment system	It stands for Relational Database Management System.
It has very low data integrity.	It has high data integrity with help of constraints.
It stores data in form of files.	It stores data in form of tables. Data is related to each other.
It does not support Normalization.	It supports Normalization to reduce data redundancy
It doesn't use SQL.	It uses SQL.
It has higher data redundancy	It has lower data redundancy due to Normalization.
Ex: File systems, XML databases, etc.	Ex: MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, etc

8.What is API Testing?

- API software testing process that verifies the functionality, security, reliability, and performance of an application programming interface.
- Unlike traditional GUI testing, API testing involves sending requests to the API and validating the responses, without interacting with the user interface

9. Types of API Testing.

❖ There are mainly three types of API Testing:
- **Open APIs:** These are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. they are also known as Public APIs.
- **Partner APIs:** It gives specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
- **Internal APIs:** These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.

10. What is Responsive Testing?

➢ Responsive testing, also known as responsive design testing or mobile responsiveness testing, is a type of software testing that ensures a web application or website adapts seamlessly to different screen sizes, devices, operating systems, and orientations.

➢ The goal is to verify that the application's layout, functionality, and user experience remain intact and consistent across various devices and platforms.

❖ There are five types of tools available for Responsive Testing:
- LT Browser
- Lambda Testing
- Google Resizer
- Pixel Tuner
- I am Responsive

11. What is the full form of, .ipa, .apk

- .ipa = iOS App Store Package
- .apk = Android Package

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

1.Open the settings app on any Android Device.
2.Scroll down and tap on “About Phone/Device”.
3.Find the “Build Number” entry.

4.It may be under a sub-menu like “Software Information”.
5.Click on “Developer Options” to enable development settings