**Assignment -3 (Testing on live application)**

• **What is RDBMS?**

* RDBMS Stands for Relational database management system.
* In this type of DBMS that stores data in tabular format with rows and columns.
* Relation between the data are maintained using foreign key.
* Examples MySQL, Postgresql, Oracle DB etc.

• **What is SQL?**

* Structured query language is standardized programming language used to manage and manipulate relational databases.
* SQL enables users to perform operations like querying data, inserting, updating and deleting records, and managing database structures.

• **Write SQL Commands**

* Data definition language DDL
* Create table table\_name(column\_name datatype,… );
* Alter table table\_name change column\_name datatype;
* Drop Table table\_name;
* Data manipulation language
* Select \* from table\_name;
* Insert into table\_name(Column\_name) Values(..);
* Update table\_name set column\_name =value where condition;
* Delete from table\_name where condition;
* Data control language
* Transaction control language

• **What is join?**

* Join in SQL is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them

**• Write type of joins.**

* Self-Join
* Inner join
* Left join
* Right join
* Left outer join
* Right outer join
* Full join
* Cross join

**• How Many constraint and describes itself?**

* Constraints enforce rules on data in a database table.
* Type of constraints:

1. Not Null: Ensures a column cannot have a null values.
2. Unique: Ensure all values in a column are distinct.
3. Primary key: Combines not null and unique. Uniquely identifies each row in table.
4. Foreign key: Ensures referential integrity by linking a column to a primary key in another table.
5. Check: Ensures all values in column satisfy a specific condition.
6. Default: Set a default value for a column if no value is specified.
7. Index: improves the performance of database queries.

• **Difference between RDBMS v/s DBMS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| Structure | Tabular | File or non-tabular format |
| Relationships | Support relation via foreign keys | Does not enforce relationships |
| Data Integrity | Ensure Acid compliance | Less focus on Acid compliance |
| Example | MYSQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle DB | File-based systems |

• **What is API Testing?**

* API testing involve testing application programming interfaces (APIs) to ensure they meet functionality, reliability, performance, and security expectation.
* It focuses on the business logic layer of an application.

**• Types of API Testing**

* Functional Testing
* Performance Testing
* Load Testing
* Security Testing
* Validation Testing
* Error Handling Testing
* UI Testing

**• What is Responsive Testing?**

* Verifies that a web application adapts seamlessly to different screen sizes, resolutions, and Devices like mobile, tablet, desktop.

**• Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?**

* LT Browser
* Lambda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am Responsive
* Pixel tuner
* Browser Stack

**• What is the full form of .ipa, .apk**

* .ipa : iOS App Store Package
* .apk: Android Package Kit

• **How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?**

1. Go to Settings.
2. Scroll down and select about phone or system.
3. Find multiple click on version or tap on build number many times.
4. Developer option creates.
5. Go to the additional setting developer option display.