**LIVE APPLICATION TESTING**

**Q . What is RDBMS**

RDBMS stand for relation database management system is a database management system that is based on the relational model. It has the following major components: Table, row, record, field , column and attribute.

**Q. What is SQL**

SQL is structure Query language. Which is computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data store in relational database system

**Q. Write SQL Commends** 1.DDL (Data Definition lang.) :Create , Alter , Drop 2.DML (Data Manipulation Lang.) : Insert, Update, Delete 3. DCL (Data Control Lang.): Grant, Revoke 4. DQL (Data Query Lang.):Select

**Q. What is join?**  A join is an SQL operation performed to establish a connection between two or more database tables based on matching columns, thereby creating a relationship between the tables.

**Q .Write type of join?** a. Inner join b. Right join c. Left join d. Full join

**Q. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | DBMS | RDBMS | | DBMS stores data as file. | RDBMS stores data in tabular form. | | Data elements need to access individually. | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. | | No relationship between data. | Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. | | Normalization is not present. | Normalization is present. | | DBMS does not support distributed database. | RDBMS supports distributed database. | | It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form. | It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. | | It deals with small quantity of data. | It deals with large amount of data. | | Data redundancy is common in this model. | Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy. | | It is used for small organization and deal with small data. | It is used to handle large amount of data. | | It supports single user. | It supports multiple users. | | Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data. | Data fetching is fast because of relational approach. | | The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation. | There exists multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS. | | Low software and hardware necessities. | Higher software and hardware necessities. | | Examples: XML, Window Registry, etc. | Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc. | |

**What is API Testing** API testing is a type of software testing that analyzes an application program interface (API) to verify it fulfills its expected functionality, security, performance and reliability.

**What is api testing type?** 1.OpenAPIs 2.PartnerAPIs 3.Internal APIs

**What is Responsive Testing?**

Responsive testing is a process that web pages on viewports of multiple devices using CSS media queries based on the user device where the website is accessed.

In simple terms, responsive testing ensures how responsive web design is optimized well for all types of screen sizes and resolutions.

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

1.LT Browser

2. LembdaTesting

3. GoogleResizer

4. Iamresponsive

5.Pixeltuner

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

.ipa :  [International phonetic alphabet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet)

[.apk: Android Package Kit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet)

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

1. Setting
2. Additional settings
3. Developer options
4. Enter code
5. Use
6. Developer option on

**How Many constraint and describes it self** 1.Not Null constraints  
NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column. 2.Unique constraints    
Unique constraints ensure that the values in a set of columns are unique and not null forall rows in the table. The columns specified in a unique constraint must be defined as NOT NULL. The database manager uses a unique index to enforce the uniqueness of the key during changes to the columns of the unique constraint. 3.Primary key constraints  
You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationships between tables. 4.Check contraints  
A *check constraint*  specifies the values allowed in one or more columns of every row of table. Specifying check constraints is done through a restricted form of a search condition. 5.Foreign key constraints   
Foreign key constraints (also known as referential constraints or referential integrity constraints) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables. 6.Informational constraints An *informational constraint* is a constraint attribute that can be used by the SQL compiler to improve the access to data. Informational constraints are not enforced by the database manager, and are not used for additional verification of data; rather, they are used to improve query performance.