**ASSIGNMENT – 3**

# what is RDBMS?

The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database management system (RDBMS). The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as administrative functions for managing data storage, access, and performance.

# What is SQL ?

SQL is the standard language for dealing with Relational Databases. SQL can be used to insert, search, update, and delete database records. SQL can do lots of other operations, including optimizing and maintenance of databases.

# Write SQL Commands ?

Here’s a list of some of the most commonly used SQL commands:

CREATE – defines the database structure schema

INSERT – inserts data into the row of a table

UPDATE – updates data in a database

DELETE – removes one or more rows from a table

SELECT – selects the attribute based on the condition described by the WHERE clause

DROP – removes tables and databases

# What is join?

SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them

# Write type of joins ?

. Different types of Joins are as follows:

INNER JOIN

LEFT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN

FULL JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

# How Many constraint and describes it self ?

A constraint is a rule that is used for optimization purposes.

:Constraints can be categorized into five types:

(1) A NOT NULL constraint is a rule that prevents null values from being entered into one or more columns within a table.

(2) A unique constraint (also referred to as a unique key constraint) is a rule that forbids duplicate values in one or more columns within a table. Unique and primary keys are the supported unique constraints. For example, a unique constraint can be defined on the supplier identifier in the supplier table to ensure that the same supplier identifier is not given to two suppliers.

(3) A primary key constraint is a column or combination of columns that has the same properties as a unique constraint. You can use a primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationships between tables.

(4) A foreign key constraint (also referred to as a referential constraint or a referential integrity constraint) is a logical rule about values in one or more columns in one or more tables. For example, a set of tables shares information about a corporation's suppliers. Occasionally, a supplier's name changes. You can define a referential constraint that states the ID of the supplier in a table must match a supplier ID in the supplier information. This constraint prevents insert, update, or delete operations that would otherwise result in missing supplier information.

(5) A table check constraint (also called a check constraint) sets restrictions on data that is added to a specific table. For example, you can use a table check constraint whenever salary data is added or updated in a table that contains personnel information. For such operations, the table check constraint can ensure that the salary level for an employee is at least $20 000

# Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS ?

| DBMS | RDBMS |
| --- | --- |
| [DBMS](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-of-dbms-database-management-system-set-1/) stores data as file. | [RDBMS](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rdbms-architecture/) 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. |
| Not all Codd rules are satisfied. | All 12 Codd rules are satisfied. |
| Security is less | More security measures provided. |
| 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. |
|  |  |

# What is API Testing ?

API Testing is a software testing type that validates Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces. In API Testing, instead of using standard user inputs(keyboard) and outputs, you use software to send calls to the API, get output, and note down the system’s response. API tests are very different from GUI Tests and won’t concentrate on the look and feel of an application. It mainly concentrates on the business logic layer of the software architecture.

# Types of API Testing ?

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1. Validation Testing ·

2. UI Testing ·

3. Functional Testing

· 4. Load Testing ·

5. Runtime and Error Detection

· 6. Penetration Testing ·

# What is Responsive Testing?

Responsive testing involves how a website or web application looks and behaves on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions. The goal of responsive testing is to ensure that the website or web application can be used effectively on various devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

# Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

1. Google DevTools' Device Mode
2. Screenfly
3. Responsinator
4. Browser Stack
5. [ResponsiveTest](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/responsive-design-testing-tools/#616723179a361-0)
6. [Responsive](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/responsive-design-testing-tools/#616723179a361-2)
7. [Am I Responsive?](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/responsive-design-testing-tools/#616723179a361-3)
8. [Viewport Resizer](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/responsive-design-testing-tools/#616723179a361-4)
9. [ResizeMyBrowser](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/responsive-design-testing-tools/#616723179a361-5)

# What is the full form of .ipa, .apk ?

APK file full form is (Android Application Package)

IPA file ful form is (iPhone application archive )

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

1 Go to "Settings"

2 Tap "About device" or "About phone"

3 Tap “Software information”

4 Tap “Build number” seven times. ...

5 Enter your pattern, PIN or password to enable the Developer options menu.

6 The "Developer options" menu will now appear in your Settings menu.