**MODULE 3 - ASSIGNMENT**

**Que: What is RDBMS?**

RDBMS 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. It is a database management system(DBMS) that is based on the relational a introduced by E. F. Codd.

**Que: What is SQL?**

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database. It is a standard language for Relational Database System. All Relational database management system like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language. SQL allows users to access data in relational database management systems, describe the data, create and drop databases and tables, create view, stored procedure, functions in a database, etc.

**Que: Write SQL Commands.**

DDL: Data Definition Language

DML: Data Manipulation language

DCL: Data Control Language

DQL: Data Query Language

**Que: What is join?**

In SQL, a Join is a clause used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. It is a means of combining data in fields from two tables by using values common to each table.

**Que: Write type of joins.**

INNER JOIN: Returns rows when there is match in both tables.

LEFT JOIN: Returns all rows from the left table, even If there are no matches in right table.

RIGHT JOIN: Returns all rows from the right table, even If there are no

matches in left table.

FULL JOIN: Returns row when there is a match in one of the tables.

**Que : How many constrains and describes itself ?**

The SQL standard formally defines five constraints. They are as follows:

1. Primary Key- It requires every entry in the given column to be both unique and not NULL, and allows you to use that column to identify each individual row in the table.
2. Foreign Key- It requires that every entry in the given column must already exist in a specific column from another table.
3. Unique- prohibits any duplicate values from being added to the given column.
4. Check- defines a requirement for a column, known as a predicate, that every value entered into it must meet.
5. Not Null- prohibits any NULL values from being added to the given column.

**Que : Difference between DBMS vs RDBMS .**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| DBMS stands for Database  Management System. | RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. |
| DBMS applications store data as file. | RDBMS applications store **data in a tabular form**. |
| **Normalization is not** present in DBMS. | **Normalization is** present in RDBMS. |
| DBMS does not apply any security with regards to data manipulation. | RDBMS defines the integrity constraint for the purpose of ACID (Atomocity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property. |
| DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be **no relation between the tables**. | in RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so a **relationship** between these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well. |
| DBMS **does not support distributed database**. | RDBMS **supports distributed database**. |
| Examples of DBMS are file systems, **xml** etc. | Example of RDBMS are **mysql**, **postgre**, **sql server**, **oracle** etc. |

**Que : What is API Testing ?**

Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allow two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention. The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces. API tests are very different from GUI Tests and won’t concentrate on the look and feel of an application.

**Que : Types of API Testing ?**

There are mainly 3 types of API Testing.

1. **Open APIs:** These types of APIs are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. So, they are also known as Public APIs.
2. **Partner APIs:** Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
3. **Internal APIs**: Internal or private. These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.

**Que : What is Responsive Testing ?**

Responsive testing involves how a website or web application looks and behaves on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions. Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.Software testers may find it challenging to perform responsive design testing as a variety of factors are to be looked into during the testing phase.

**Que : Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing ?**

Available tools for Responsive Testing are as follows:

* LT Browser
* Lembda Testing
* Google Resizer
* I am responsive
* Pixel tuner

**Que : What is full form of .ipa, .apk ?**

* .ipa : Intelligent process automation
* .apk : android application package

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

- On Android 4.1 and lower, the Developer options screen is available by default.

- On Android 4.2 and higher, you must enable this screen.

- To enable developer options, tap the Build Number option 7 times.

- You can find this option in one of the following locations, depending on your Android version:

- Android 9 (API level 28) and higher : Settings > About Phone > Build Number

- Android 8.0.0 (API level 26) and Android 8.1.0 (API level 26):Settings > System > About Phone > Build Number

- Android 7.1 (API level 25) and lower : Settings > About Phone > Build Number