**Module 3**

1.what is RDBMS?

Ans: RDBMS stands for **R**elational **D**atabase **M**anagement **S**ystem. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

A Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model

2.. what is SQL?

Ans: **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.

3.write SQL commands

Ans:

* SELECT - extracts data from a database.
* UPDATE - updates data in a database.
* DELETE - deletes data from a database.
* INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.
* CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.
* ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.
* CREATE TABLE - creates a new table.

4.what is join?

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

5.write types of join

Ans:  Different types of Joins are as follows:

* INNER JOIN
* LEFT JOIN
* RIGHT JOIN
* FULL JOIN

6.how many constraints and describe each.

Ans: There are six main constraints that are commonly used in SQL Server that we will describe deeply with examples within this article and the next one. These constraints are:

* SQL NOT NULL
* UNIQUE
* PRIMARY KEY
* FOREIGN KEY
* CHECK
* DEFAULT

Not null: By default, the columns are able to hold NULL values. A NOT NULL constraint in SQL is used to prevent inserting NULL values into the specified column, considering it as a not accepted value for that column.

Unique: the UNIQUE constraint in SQL is used to ensure that no duplicate values will be inserted into a specific column or combination of columns that are participating in the UNIQUE constraint and not part of the PRIMARY KEY.

Primary key: The PRIMARY KEY constraint consists of one column or multiple columns with values that uniquely identify each row in the table.

The SQL PRIMARY KEY constraint combines between the UNIQUE and SQL NOT NULL constraints, where the column or set of columns that are participating in the PRIMARY KEY cannot accept a NULL value.

Foreign key:

A FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table, that refers to the [PRIMARY KEY](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_primarykey.asp) in another table.

The table with the foreign key is called the child table, and the table with the primary key is called the referenced or parent table.

Check:

The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a column it will allow only certain values for this column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.

Default:

The DEFAULT constraint is used to set a default value for a column.

The default value will be added to all new records, if no other value is specified.

8.what is API testing

Ans: **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.

***9.What are the Types of API Testing?***

Ans : Programming interface testing should cover at any rate following testing strategies separated from common SDLC process

* ***Discovery testing:***The test gathering ought to physically execute the arrangement of calls reported in the API like confirming that a particular asset uncovered by the API can be recorded, made and erased as suitable
* ***Ease of use testing:***This testing checks whether the API is practical and easy to use. What's more, does API coordinates well with another stage too
* ***Security testing:*** This testing incorporates what kind of validation is required and whether sensitive information is encoded over HTTP or both
* ***Automated testing:***API testing ought to come full circle in the production of a lot of contents or a tool that can be utilized to execute the API normally
* ***Documentation:*** The test group needs to ensure that the documentation is sufficient and provides enough data to communicate with the API. Documentation should be a piece of the last deliverable

10. what is responsive testing?

Ans: the Responsive design test means**testing the website or URL from different devices**. Practically, it is not possible to test the responsive website completely because to do so we need to set up various systems for various screen sizes. A possible way for the responsive test is by resizing the browser window size as per the test scenario.

11.what are different types of tools to do responsive testing?

* Ans: 1. Testsigma
* 2. Responsinator
* 3. Screenfly
* 4. LambdaTest
* 5. Am I Responsive
* 6. CrossBrowser Testing
* 7. Browserstack

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

Ans: The **full** **form** of these terms is as follows: **iPA**: iOS APP Store Package **APK**: Android Application Package file

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

1. First Go to your Phone Settings App.

2. Scroll down to the bottom & Select the “About Phone” option in the settings

3.scroll down to the bottom and find option called

4. You will need to tap seven times on “Build number”.

5. Then you will get a message “You are now a developer”.

6. You can find **Developer options** in the settings screen