***Module – 3***

**1. What is RDBMS?**

**ANS:-** RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. 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 as introduced by E. F. Codd.

**2. What is SQL?**

**ANS:-** SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.

**3. Write SQL Commands**

**ANS:-**

**DDL - Data Definition Language:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Command** | **Description** |
| **Create** | Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database |
| **Alter** | Modifies an existing database object, such as a table. |
| **Drop** | Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database. |

**DQL – Data Query Language:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Command** | **Description** |
| **Select** | Retrieves certain records from one or more tables |

**DML – Data Manipulation Language:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Command** | **Description** |
| **Insert** | Creates a record |
| **Update** | Modifies records |
| **Delete** | Deletes records |

**DCL – Data Control Language:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Command** | **Description** |
| **Grant** | Gives a privilege to user |
| **Revake** | Takes back privileges granted from user |

**4. Write type of joins.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types** | **Description** |
| **INNER JOIN** | Returns rows when there is a match in both tables. |
| **LEFT JOIN** | Returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table. |
| **RIGHT JOIN** | Returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table. |
| **FULL JOIN** | Returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables. |

**5. 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.

**6. How Many constraint and describes it self**

**ANS:-** Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints.

The available constraints in SQL are:

* **NOT NULL**: This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
* **UNIQUE**: This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
* **PRIMARY KEY**: A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
* **FOREIGN KEY**: A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
* **CHECK**: This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.
* **DEFAULT**: This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.

**7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RDBMS** | **DBMS** |
| Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. | Data elements need to access individually |
| RDBMS stores data in tabular form. | DBMS stores data as file. |
| Normalization is present. | Normalization is not present. |
| RDBMS supports distributed database. | DBMS does not support distributed database |

**8. What is API Testing?**

**ANS:-**

Application Programming Interface is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention

API is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.

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**9. Types of API Testing**

**ANS:-**

* 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.

**10. What is Responsive Testing?**

**ANS:-**

A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet.

Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.

Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, a responsive web design requires thorough evaluation using a variety of devices before it is ready to go live.

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

* 5 types tools available for responsive testing:-

1. LT Browser
2. Lembda Testing
3. Google Resizer
4. I am responsive
5. Pixel tuner

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

* **.ipk:- Issuer Public Key**
* **.apk:-**Android appilicaton package

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

1. **Step 1:** Open the **settings app**on your Android phone.
2. **Step 2**: From the list of options find “**About Phone**” and click on it.
3. **Step 3**: In the About section find “**Build number**” or your phone version name like “**MIUI version**” then click on it 7 times to enable developer options
4. **Step 4:**After that navigate to the settings main menu then on the search bar type “**Developer options**” then open it
5. **Step 5:**Now you have developer access.