Module-3

1. **What is RDBMS**
   - An RDBMS or Relational Database Management System is a type of DBMS having relationships between the tables using indexes and different constraints like primary key, foreign key, etc. The use of indexes and constraints helps in faster retrieval and better management of data within the databases.

2. **What is SQL**
   - SQL stands for Structured Query Language, It is a language used for creating, storing, fetching, and updating data and database objects in RDBMS

3. **Write SQL Commands**
   - SQL commands are the set of commands used to communicate and manage the data present in the database. The different type of SQL commands are-
     - ✓ DDL – Data Definition Language
     - ✓ DML – Data Manipulation Language
     - ✓ DCL – Data Control Language
     - ✓ TCL – Transactional Control Language

4. **What is join?**
   - Joins in SQL are the statements or clauses using which we can combine two or more tables, based on some common fields present among the tables.

5. **Write type of joins.**
   - **Inner Join** – Inner join is used to return the records which are having matching values in both the tables.
   - **Right Join**-Right join is used to concatenate all the rows of the right table and the matching rows in the left table.
   - **Full Join-**Full join is used to return all the records of both the tables as long as there is a matching record in either table.
   - **Self Join-**Self join is a join that is used to join a table to itself. In a self-join, a table is considered as if it were two tables.
   - **Cartesian Join-**Cartesian join is used to return the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table. It is also referred to as cross join.
   - **Left Join** – Left join is used to concatenate all the rows of the left table and the matching rows in the right table.

6. **How Many constraint and describes it self**
   - SQL constraints are the set of rules that impose some restrictions while inserting, deleting, or updating the data in the databases. In SQL, we have both column level as well as table level constraints which are applied at columns and tables

respectively. Some of the constraints in SQL are – Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key, Not NULL, DEFAULT, CHECK, and Index constraint.

7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

RDBMS	DBMS
➢ RDBMS stores data in tabular form	➢ DBMS stores data as file
➢ Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time	➢ Data elements need to access individually
➢ Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other	➢ No relationship between data.
➢ Normalization is present	➢ Normalization is not present
➢ RDBMS Supports distributed database	➢ DBMS does not support distributed database.
➢ It uses a tabular Structure where the headers are the colmn names, and the rows contain corresponding values	➢ It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form.
➢ It deals with large amount of data	➢ It deals with small quanity of data
➢ Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy	➢ Data redundancy is common in this model
➢ It is used to handle large amount of data	➢ It Is used for small organization and deal with small data

8. What is API Testing
➢ Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention
➢ Another definition , API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.
➢ The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.

9. Types of API Testing
➢ There are mainly 3 types of API Testing
  ➢ 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.
  ➢ Partner APIs: Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
  ➢ 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?
➢ 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.

11. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

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

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

➤ Full form of ipa is IOS package app store
➤ Full form of apk is Android Application package.

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