MODULE :3

(Q.1) 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.

(Q.2) What is SQL?

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

(Q.3) Write SQL Commands?

- **DDL** – Data Definition Language
- **DML** – Data Manipulation Language
- **DQL** – Data Query Language

- SQL commands are the instructions used to communicate with a database to perform tasks, functions, and queries with data.
- SQL commands can be used to search the database and to do other functions like Creatin tables, adding data to tables, modifying data, and dropping tables.
- This article will teach us about SQL commands are DDL, DQL, DML.

(DDL (Data Definition language)

o DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.

o All the command of DDL is auto-committed that means it permanently save all the changes in the database.

Here are some commands that come under DDL:

o CREATE

o ALTER

o DROP

MODULE :3

Command	Description	Syntax
CREATE	Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database	CREATE TABLE table_name (column1 data_type, column2 data_type, ...);
DROP	Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database.	DROP TABLE table_name;
ALTER	Modifies an existing database object, such as a table	ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN column_name data_type;

DML(Data Manipulation Language)

- DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all form of changes in the database.
- The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it can't permanently save all the changes in the database. They can be rollback.

Here are some commands that come under DML:

o INSERT

o UPDATE

o DELETE

Command	Description	Syntax
INSERT	It is used to insert data into the row of a table.	INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ... valueN);
UPDATE	Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database.	DROP TABLE table_name;
DELETE	Modifies an existing database object, such as a table	ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN column_name data_type

MODULE :3

DQL (Data Query language)

o DQL is used to fetch the data from the database
o It uses only one command:

- SELECT

Command	Description	Syntax
SELECT	It is This is the same as the projection operation of relational algebra. It is used to select the attribute based on the condition described by WHERE clause. used to insert data into the row of a table.	SELECT expressions FROM TABLES WHERE conditions;

(Q.4) What is join?

A join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

(Q.5) Write type of joins?

- **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. DDL - Data Definition Language.

(Q.6) How Many constraints and describes itself?

- **NOT NULL constraints**

  NOT NULL constraints prevent null values from being entered into a column.

MODULE :3

- **Unique constraints**

  Unique constraints ensure that the values in a set of columns are unique and not null for all rows in the table. The columns specified in a unique constraint must be defined as NOT NULL. The database manager uses a unique index to enforce the uniqueness of the key during changes to the columns of the unique constraint.
- **Primary key constraints**
  You can use primary key and foreign key constraints to define relationships between tables.
- **(Table) Check constraints**

  A *check constraint* (also referred to as a *table check constraint*) is a database rule that specifies the values allowed in one or more columns of every row of a table. Specifying check constraints is done through a restricted form of a search condition.
- **Foreign key (referential) constraints**

  Foreign key constraints (also known as *referential constraints* or *referential integrity constraints*) enable definition of required relationships between and within tables.
  Informational constraints
  An *informational constraint* is a constraint attribute that can be used by the SQL compiler to improve the access to data. Informational constraints are not enforced by the database manager, and are not used for additional verification of data; rather, they are used to improve query performance.

(Q.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 deals with large amount of data.	It deals with small quantity of data.
It is used to handle large amount of data.	It is used for small organization and deal with small data.
More security measures provided.	Security is less
It supports multiple users.	It supports single user

MODULE :3

(Q.8) What is API Testing?

- Application programming interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interacts with each other without any user intervention.
- Another definition, APF (application programming interface) is a computing interface. Which enables communication and dates exchange between two software system.
- The purpose of API testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance and security of the programming interface.
- In API testing, instead of using standard user inputs(key bords) and outputs you use software to send calls to the API get output and note down the systems response.
- API tests are very different from GUI tests and wont concentrate on the look and feel of an application.

(Q.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 0autn 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 these types 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 to productivity of your teams.

(Q.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 user's browsing experience.
- Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, a responsive web design requires thorough evaluation using a variety of device before it is ready to go live.

(Q.11) Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?

MODULE :3

- LT Browser
- Lambda testing
- Google resizer
- I am responsive
- Pixel tuner

(Q.12) What is the full form of .ipa, .apk?

- **IPA:** iOS package app store
- **APK:** Android Application Package

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

1. Step 1: Go to Settings > About phone.
2. Step 2: Scroll down to Build number.
3. Step 3: Tap Build number seven times. ...
4. Step 4: Once developer options are activated, you will see a message that reads, you are now a developer.
5. Step 5**:** Go back to the *settings* pane and head to *System*, where you will now

   Find *Developer options* as an entry.

5. Step 6: Tap it and toggle the switch on if it is not already, and from there, you can proceed to make adjustments to your phone.