Assignment – 3

Q1 What is RDBMS?

ANS: RDBMS stands for Rational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basic for SQL (Structured Quary Language), and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, ORACLE, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

A Rational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E.F. Codd.

Q2 What is SQL?

ANS: SQL stands for Structured Quary Language which is computer language for storing manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

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

Q3 Write SQL Commands?

ANS: SQL commands are categorized into several types based on their functionality:

1. **DDL – Data Definition Language**

Command	Description
CREATE	Create 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.

2. **DML – Data Manipulation Language**

Command	Description
INSERT	Creates a record
UPDATE	Modifies record
DELETE	Deletes Records

3. **DCL – Data Control Language**

Command	Description
GRANT	Gives a privilege to user
REVOKE	Takes back

4. **DQL – Data Quary Language**

Command	Description

SELECT	Retrieves Certain records from one or more tables.

Q4 What is join?

ANS: A JOIN is an operation that combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. It allows you to retrieve data from multiple tables simultaneously, based on a related column or condition specified in the join clause.

Q5 Write a type of joins.

ANS: There are Four types of JOINS they are:

- **INNER JOIN:** This type of join returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables based on the specified condition.
- **LEFT JOIN:** This type of join returns all rows from the left table and the matched rows from the left table and the matched rows from the right tables. If there is no match, it returns NULL values for the columns for the left table.
- **RIGHT JOIN:** This join returns all the rows from the right table and the matched rows from the left tables. If there is no match it returns NULL values for the columns from the left table.
- **FULL JOIN:** This join returns all the rows from tables, matching rows from both tables where available and NULL values where there is no match.

Q6 How many constrain and describe itself?

ANS: A Constraint is a rule or condition enforced on data within a table to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and consistency of the data quality, and consistency of the data.

1. **Primary Key Constraint:** A primary key constraint ensures that each row in a table is uniquely identified by a specific column or combination of columns. It prevents duplicate and NULL values in the primary key column(s).
2. **Foreign Key Constraint:** A foreign key constraint establishes a relationship between two tables by enforcing referential integrity. It ensures that the values in a column (or columns) in one table match the values in another table's primary key or unique key.

Q7 Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?

ANS:

DBMS	RDBMS
DBMS Application stores data as file.	RDBMS Application store data in a tabular form.
In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.	In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables.
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 (Atomicity, Consistency Isolation and Durability) property
DBMS does not support distributed database.	RDBMS supports distributed database.
DBMS is meant to be for small organization and deal with small data it supports single user.	RDBMS is designed to handle large amounts of data it supports multiple users.
Examples of DBMS are file system, xml etc.	Examples of RDBMS are MySQL, postgre, SQL server, oracle etc.

Q8 What is API Testing?

ANS: API stands for Application Programming Interface. API testing is a software testing type that validates application programming interface (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.

Q9 Types of API Testing.

ANS: 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 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 the productivity of your teams.

Q10 What is Responsive Testing?

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

Furthermore, a responsive web design improves user 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.

Q11 Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

ANS: LT Browser, Lambda Testing, Google resizer, I am responsive, Pixel tuner.

Q12 What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

ANS:. IPA: IOS App Storage Package

.APK: Android Application Package

Q13 How to Create step for to open the developer option mode ON?

ANS:

Step 1: Go to android mobile setting.

Step 2: Click on About phone.

Step 3: Developer option.

Step 4: USB debugging.

Step 5: Allow USB debugging and enter to OK option.