

# Module -3

## **1. 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.

## **2. 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.

## **3. 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.

## **4. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing?**

- LT Browser
- Lambda Testing
- Google Resizer
- I am responsive
- Pixel tuner.

## 5. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?

Parameters	DBMS	RDBMS
<b>Storage</b>	Stores data in the form of a file	Stores data in the form of tables
<b>Database Structure</b>	Hierarchical arrangement of data	Stores data in the form of rows and columns within tables
<b>Number of Users</b>	Allows one user at a time	Allows more than one user at a time
<b>ACID</b>	Does not use the ACID form of data storage	Uses the ACID model
<b>Type of Program</b>	Manages the data in a computer	Maintains the relationships of tables in a database
<b>Hardware and Software Needs</b>	Not many hardware and software requirements	Needs a good set of hardware and software requirements
<b>Integrity Constraints</b>	Does not support integrity constraints	Supports integrity constraints

## 6. What is the full form of .ipa, .apk?

**APK** file stands for (**Android Application Package**). APK is a file extension of an Android device.

An **IPA (iOS App Store Package)** file is an iOS application archive file that stores an iOS app.

## 7. What is RDBMS?

- 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.

## 8. What is SQL?

**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.

**Also, they are using different dialects, such as:**

- MS SQL Server using T-SQL
- ANSI SQL Oracle using PL/SQL
- MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.

## 9. Write SQL Commands?

- DDL – Data Definition Language
- DML – Data Manipulation Language
- DCL – Data Control Language
- DQL – Data Query Language

## 10. What is join?

- SQL joins are used to fetch or retrieve data from two or more data tables, based on a join condition.
- A join condition is a relationship among some columns in the data tables that take part in SQL join.
- A SQL Join condition is used in the SQL WHERE Clause of select, update, delete statements. The join is performed in the WHERE clause. Several operators can be used to join tables, such as =, <, >, <>, <=, >=, !=, BETWEEN, LIKE, and NOT; they can all be used to join tables.

## 11. Write type of joins?

- Self Join
- Inner Join
- Outer Join
- Left Join
- Right Join
- Cross Join

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

1. On your device, find the Build number option. The following table shows the settings location of the Build number on various devices:
2. Tap the Build Number option seven times until you see the message You are now a developer! ...
3. Return to the previous screen to find Developer options at the bottom.

## 13. How Many constraint and describes it self

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