Assignment_M3

1. What is RDBMS?

Ans :- The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database management system RDBMS. The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as administrative functions for managing data storage, access, and performance.

2. What is SQL?

Ans: -

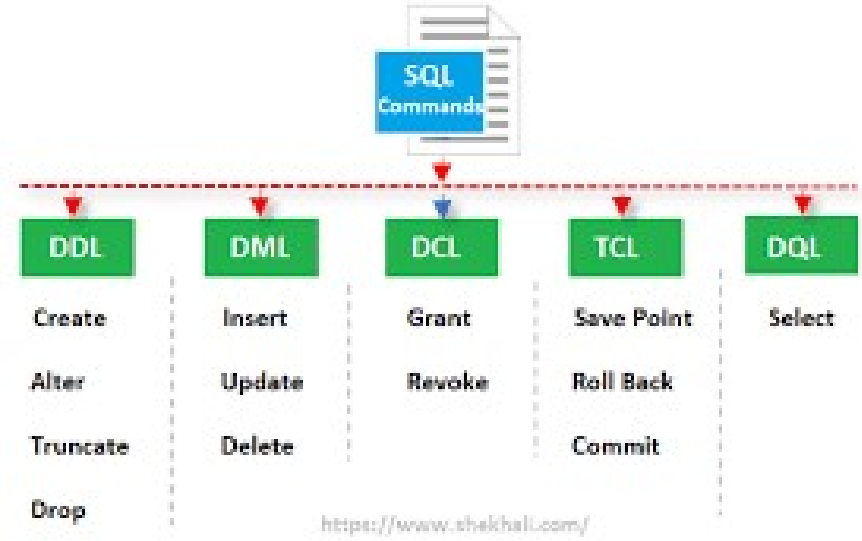
SQL stands for Structured Query Language. SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases. SQL allows you to access and manipulate the databases. SQL is used in the systems like MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres, and other database systems.

3. Write SQL Command?

Ans: -

There are five categories of SQL commands which are summarized below:

DDL (Data definition language)
DQL (Data query language)
DML (Data manipulation language)
DCL (Data control language)
TCL (Transaction control language)



4.What is join?

Ans: -

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

5. Write types of join?

Ans: - There are four types of join types given below

(INNER) JOIN: Returns rows when there is match in both tables.

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all rows from the left table, even though there are no matches in the right table.

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.

FULL (OUTER) JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

6. How Many constraints and describes it self

Ans: -

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in the table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table.

Commonly used constraints are described below:

- NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
- CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

7. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS?

Ans: - DBMS stands for Database Management System, and RDBMS is the acronym for the Relational Database Management system. In DBMS, the data is stored as a file, whereas in RDBMS, data is stored in the form of tables. Difference between DBMS and RDBMS has been summarized below:

RDBMS	DBMS
Data stored is in table format	Data stored is in the file format
Multiple data elements are accessible together	Individual access of data elements
Data in the form of a table are linked together	No connection between data
Normalisation is not achievable	There is normalisation
Support distributed database	No support for distributed database
Data is stored in a large amount	Data stored is a small quantity
Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS	Data redundancy is common
RDBMS supports multiple users	DBMS supports a single user
It features multiple layers of security while handling data	There is only low security while handling data
The software and hardware requirements are higher	The software and hardware requirements are low
Oracle, SQL Server.	XML, Microsoft Access.

8. What is API Testing?

Ans: -

API testing is a software testing type that validates application programming interface.

The purpose of API testing is to check of the functionality, reliability, performance and the security of the programming interface. 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.

9. Types of API Testing?

Ans: -

There are three types of API testing:

- Open API – These types of APIs are available at public platform like from Google.
- Partner API - Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
- Internal API - 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: -

Responsive testing includes how the website or web application looks and behaves on different devices, screen sizes, and resolutions. The purpose of responsive testing is to ensure that the website or web application can be used effectively on various devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

Advantages of Responsive testing:

- Better User Experience
- Enhanced Accessibility
- Advanced Search Engine Optimization
- Cost Saving
- Improved Conversion Rates

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

Ans: -

Types of tools for responsive testing are as follows:

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

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

Ans:- APK: Android Application Package
IPA: iOS App Store Package

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

Ans:-

- Step One: On the Android device, open the Settings App.
- Step Two: Find the Bundle Number. The Build Number for your phone varies depending on what Android you use.
- Step Three: Tap the Build Number 7 times.
- Step Four: Enable USB Debugging.