# Assignment - 3

# Module- 3 (TESTING ON LIVE APPLICATION)

1. **What is RDBMS?**

RDBMS: - Its store data in the form of tables (row and columns), with most commercial relational database management systems using Structured Query language (SQL) to access the database.

1. **What is SQL?**

**SQL: -** Structured Query Language (Mysql, SQL Server, Oracle, Postgrey SQL)

* **Structured Query Language:** is a domain- specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS)

1. **Write SQL Commands** 
   * + 1. **DDL: -** DATA DEFINITAION LANG – create table, create database, use, truncate etc.
       2. **DML: -** DATA MANIPULATION LANG – insert, update, delete
       3. **DQL: -** DATA QUERY LANG – select
       4. **DCL/TCL: -** DATA/TRANSACTIONAL CONTROL LANG – commit, rollback etc.
2. **What is join?**

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

1. **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.

1. **How Many constraints and describes it self**

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted. Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

* + **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
  + **DEFUALT:** - 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

1. **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PARAMETER** | **DBMS** | **RDBMS** |
| **STORAGE** | DBMS stores data as a file. | Data is stored in the form of tables. |
| Number of Users | DBMS supports single user only. | It supports multiple users. |
| Type of program | It is the program for managing the databases on the computer networks and the system hard disks. | It is the database systems which are used for maintaining the relationships among the tables. |
| Hardware and software needs. | Low software and hardware needs. | Higher hardware and software need. |
| Normalization | DBMS does not support Normalization | RDBMS can be Normalized. |
| Distributed Databases | DBMS does not support distributed database. | RBMS offers support for distributed databases. |
| Ideally suited for | DBMS system mainly deals with small quantity of data. | RDMS is designed to handle a large amount of data. |
| Client Server | DBMS does not support client-server architecture | RDBMS supports client-server architecture. |
| Data Relationship | No relationship between data | Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other with the help of foreign keys. |
| Security | There is no security. | Multiple levels of security. Log files are created at OS, Command, and object level. |
| Data Access | Data elements need to access individually. | Data can be easily accessed using SQL query. Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. |
| Examples | Examples of DBMS are a file system, XML, Windows Registry, etc. | Example of RDBMS is MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, etc. |

1. **What is API Testing**

**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.

1. **Types of API Testing**

**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

1. **What is Responsive Testing?**

**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.

1. **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing**

**RESPONSIVE TESTING TOOLS: -**

LT Browser

Lembda Testing

Google Resizer

I am responsive

Pixel tuner

1. **What is the full form of ipa, .apk ?**

**Full form**

APK: - Android Package Kit (also known as an Android Application Package)

IPA: - iOS package App Store (IPA)

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

Poco x2 (android 11) > setting > about device > system > MIUI version (tap 5times) then promt a message like: you are now a developer > additional setting > developers mod