Assignment [Module 3]

Question 1:

What is RDBMS

Answer:

A relational Database management system (RDBMS) is a collection of programs and capabilities that enable IT teams and others to create, update, administer and otherwise interact with a relational database. RDBMSes store data in the form of tables, with most commercial relational database management systems using Structured Query Language (SQL) to access the database. However, since SQL was invented after the initial development of the relational model, it is not necessary for RDBMS use.

The RDBMS is the most popular database system among organizations across the world. It provides a dependable method of storing and retrieving large amounts of data while offering a combination of system performance and ease of implementation.

Question 2:

What is SQL:

Answer:

* 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.

Question 3:

Write SQL commands

Answer:

1. Select:

Select command is used to retrieve data from the databse

SELECT \* FROM table\_name;

1. Insert into:

Add new records or raw to a table

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)

VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);

1. Update:

Modifies existing records in table

UPDATE table\_name

SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...

WHERE condition;

1. Delete:

Removes records from the table

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

1. Create table:

Creates a new table in the database

CREATE TABLE table\_name (

column1 datatype,

column2 datatype,

column3 datatype,

....

);

1. Alter table:

Modifies an existing table structure

ALTER TABLE table\_name

ADD column\_name datatype;

1. Drop table:

Deletes table and its data

DROP TABLE table\_name;

Question 4:

What is join?

Answer:

The primary purpose of a SQL JOIN is to combine data from multiple tables so that you can work with them as a single table. This is particularly useful in relational databases, where data is often distributed across various tables.

For instance, consider a scenario where one table contains customer information and another holds order details. Using JOIN, these tables can be combined to see which customers placed which orders, simplifying the process of complex data queries.

Question 5:

Write types of joins

Answer:

SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on common field between them.

Types of joins :

1. Inner join :

Inner join returns rows when there is a match in both tables.

1. Left join :

Left join returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.

1. Right join :

Right join returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.

1. Full join :

Full join returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

Question 6 :

How Many constraint and describes it self

Answer :

In a database table, we can add rules to a column known as constraints.

Types of Constraints :

1. NOT NULL Constraint :

The NOT NULL constraint in a column means that the column can not store null values.

1. UNIQUE Constraint :

Unique constraint in a column means that the column must have unique values.

1. Primary key Constraint :

Primary key constraint is the simply combination of NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints.

1. Foreign key Constraint :

Foreign key constraint in a column is used to reference a record that exists in another table.

1. DEFAULT Constraint :

The default constraint is used to set the default values if we try to store null in column.

Question 7 :

Difference between RDBMS and DBMS

Answer :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| DBMS stores data as a file | RDBMS stores data in tabular form |
| Data elements need to access individually | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time |
| No relationship between data | Data is stored in form of tables which are related to each other |
| Data redundancy is common in this model | Keys and indexes do not allow data redundancy |
| Low software and hardware is necessities | Higher software and hardware necessities |
| Normalization is not present | Normalization is present |
| Example : XML, Window Registry, Forxpro, dbasellplus etc… | Example : MYSQL, SQL, PostgreSQL, Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc… |

Question 8 :

What is API testing?

Answer :

Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention.

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.

Question 9 :

Types of API Testing

Answer :

There are mainly 3 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.

1. Partner APIs :

Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.

1. 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.

Question 10 :

What is responsive testing :

Answer :

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.

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.

Question 11 :

Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

Answer :

Responsive testing tools :

1. LT Browser
2. Lembda Testing
3. Google Resizer
4. I am responsive
5. Pixel Tuner

Question 12 :

What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

Answer :

IPA stands for IPhone Application Archive.

APK stands for Android Application Package.

Question 13 :

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

Answer :

Steps to open developer option mode ON

About phone,

Multiple time clicking on build number,

Initialize the developer option.