**Module 3 Assignment**

* **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.

**-** Most of the database are relational:

- Database contains 1 or more tables

- Table contains 1 or more records

- Record contains 1 or more fields

- Fields contain the data

* **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 Relational Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, and Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Sever 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.

* **Write SQL Commands**

**-** DDL- Data Definition Language

**-** DML - Data Manipulation Language

**-** DCL - Data Control Language

**-** DQl - Data Query Language

* **What is join?**

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

* **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 form 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. DDL- Data Definition Language.

* **How Many constraint and describes it self**

**-** Constraints are the rules enforced on the data columns of a table. These are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data in the database.

- The available constraints in SQL are:

**NOT NULL:** This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.

**UNIQUE:** This constrain when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.

**PRIMARY KEY:** A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table and this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.

**FOREIGN KEY:** A foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in another table and this constraint is used to specify a field as foreign key.

**CHECK:** This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.

**DEFAULT:** This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the users.

* **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

**- RDMS: -** 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.

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- **DBMS:** A DBMS stands for Database Management Systems.

- DBMS consists of 2 main pieces:

- The data

- The DB engine

- The data is typically stored in one or more files

- Two most common types of DBMS are:

- Local

- Server

* **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 in other definition, API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software's systems

**-** 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 (key bord) and outputs, you use software to send calls to the API, get output, and note down the system's response.

**-** APT tests are very different form GUI tests and won't concentrate on the look and feel of an application.

* **Types of API Testing**

**-** There are mainly 3 types of API Testing:

**-** Open APIs: These types of APIs are publicly available to use APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. So, they are also known as public APIs.

- Partner APIs: Specific right so relicense stocks access this types of APIs 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.

* **What is Responsive Testing?**

**-**  Responsive testing are responsive web design involves creating flexible web page that is accessible for many device, starting form a mobile phone to a tablet.

**-** Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users browsing experience. Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, are responsive web design requires through evaluation using a variety of devices before it is ready to go live.

**-** Software tester may find it challenging to perform responsive design testing as a variety of factors are to be looked into during the testing phase.

**-** The challenges involved in testing are responsive web site how website testing differs form a mobile device to a computer Rules and guide lines to be follow during responsive design testing and lastly, various tools available to perform responsive testing.

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

**-** Responsive testing tools are:

**-** LT Browser

**-** Lambda Testing

**-** Google resizer

**-** Lam responsive

**-** Pixel tuner

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

**-** The full form are as under:

**-** IPA: Intelligent Process Automation

**-** APK: Android Application Package

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

**-** Step 1: Go into setting of your phone

**-** Step 2: click on about phone

**-** Step 3: click on kernel version

**-** Step 4: Click on developer options

**-** Step 5: Click on USB debugging option in developer options

**-** Step 6: allow USB debugging click on OK button