**Module – 3 Assignment**

1. **What is RDBMS**

An RDBMS or Relational Database Management System is a type of DBMS having relationships between the tables using indexes and different constraints like primary key, foreign key, etc. The use of indexes and constraints helps in faster retrieval and better management of data within the databases.

1. **What is SQL**

SQL stands for Structured Query Language, It is a language used for creating, storing, fetching, and updating data and database objects in RDBMS

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1. **Write SQL Commands**

 SQL commands are the set of commands used to communicate and manage the data present in the database. The different type of SQL commands are-

1. DDL – Data Definition Language
2. DML – Data Manipulation Language
3. DCL – Data Control Language
4. TCL – Transactional Control Language
5. **What is join?**

Joins in SQL are the statements or clauses using which we can combine two or more tables, based on some common fields present among the tables.

1. **Write type of joins.**
2. **Inner Join** – Inner join is used to return the records which are having matching values in both the tables.
3. **Right Join**-Right join is used to concatenate all the rows of the right table and the matching rows in the left table.
4. **Full Join-**Full join is used to return all the records of both the tables as long as there is a matching record in either table.
5. **Self Join-**Self join is a join that is used to join a table to itself. In a self-join, a table is considered as if it were two tables.
6. **Cartesian Join-**Cartesian join is used to return the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table. It is also referred to as cross join.
7. **Left Join** – Left join is used to concatenate all the rows of the left table and the matching rows in the right table.
8. **How Many constraint and describes it self**

SQL constraints are the set of rules that impose some restrictions while inserting, deleting, or updating the data in the databases. In SQL, we have both column level as well as table level constraints which are applied at columns and tables respectively. Some of the constraints in SQL are – Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key, Not NULL, DEFAULT, CHECK, and Index constraint.

1. **Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

The primary difference between DBMS and RDBMS is, in RDBMS we have relations between the tables of the database.  
Whereas in DBMS there is no relation between the tables (data may even be stored in files).  
  
RDBMS has primary keys and data is stored in tables. DBMS has no concept of primary keys with data stored in navigational or hierarchical form.  
  
RDBMS defines integrity constraints in order to follow ACID properties. While DBMS doesn’t follow ACID properties.

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 interventions.

1. **Types of API Testing**
2. **What is Responsive Testing?**
3. **Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing**
4. **What is the full form of .ipa, .apk**
5. **How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?**