# Assignment-3

**1. What is RDBMS**

➢ relational database management system

**2.What is SQL**

➢ Structure query language

**3.Write SQL Commands**

- DDL - Data Definition Language

➢ CREATE, ALTER, DROP

- DQL – Data Query Language

➢ SELECT

- DML – Data Manipulation Language

➢ INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE

- DCL – Data Control Language

➢ GRANT,REVOKE

**4. What is join?**

➢ `JOIN` use to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them

**5.What is join?**

**type of join**

- INNER JOIN: Returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables
- LEFT JOIN**:**Returns all rows from the left table, and matched rows from the right table. If there's no match, NULLs are returned from the right table
- RIGHT JOIN**:**Returns all rows from the right table, and matched rows from the left table. If there's no match, NULLs are returned from the left table
- FULL JOIN**:**Returns all rows when there is a match in either left or right table. Rows without a match in one of the tables will still be included with NULLs.

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

1.**NOT NULL**:Ensures that a column cannot have null values
2.**UNIQUE**:Ensures all values in a column are different
3.**PRIMARY KEY**:Uniquely identifies each row in a table. Combines NOT NULL + UNIQU
4.**FOREIGN KEY**:Ensures referential integrity by linking to a primary key in another table

5. **CHECK**:Ensures values in a column meet a specific condition
6.**DEFAULT**:Sets a default value for a column when no value is provided

**7.Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS**

| Feature | DBMS | RDBMS |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Data Storage | Stores data as files or in a hierarchical form | Stores data in tabular (rows and columns) format |
| 2. Relationship Support | Does not support relationships between data | Supports relationships via foreign keys |
| 3. Data Integrity | No strong enforcement of data integrity | Enforces integrity using constraints |
| 4. Normalization | Doesn't support data normalization | Supports data normalization to avoid redundancy |
| 5. Examples | File systems, XML DB, DBF | MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server |
| 6. Multi-user Access | Limited or no support | Full support for multi-user environment |
| 7. ACID Compliance | May not be fully ACID compliant | Fully ACID compliant |
| 8. Complexity | Simpler, used for smaller data applications | More complex, used in enterprise-level systems |
| 9. Data Redundancy | Higher due to lack of normalization | Minimal due to normalization |
| 10. Query Language | May not use SQL | Always uses SQL |

**8.What is API testing ?**
API stand for application programming interface and check the functionality,realibilty,performance and security of the programming interface.

**9.Types of API testing .**

There are three types of API testing.
1)open APIs : this tyes is open on public and google and show the public site and google sites.
2)partner APIs : partner APIs is not available to the public.
3)INTERNAL APIs : this APIs is internal and private. And developed by companies and used by internal system.

**10.What is responsive testing ?**
Resolution testing is types of softwear testing and work and well adapted on website and web application.

**11.Which types of tools are available for responsive testing ?**
Many tools are available for  responsive testing such as selenium tools and lemda testing are available for responsive testing.

**12.What is full form of .ipa,.apk**.
.IPA : intelligent process automation
.APK : android package kit

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

Step 1 : open the setting app in your mobile.
Step 2 : click to about device
Step 3 : click to version button
Step 4 : click to build number button
Step 5 : 5-7 time click the build number button after the devvloper option mode ON